



SCENE OF BULHANUDDIN AND HAJI ALI TA NA NA

CENTRAL PROVINCES
AND BERAR
DISTRICT GAZETTEERS

AKOLA DISTRICT

VOLUME A—DESCRIPTIVE

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CALCUTTA

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PREFATORY NOTE

Chapter II History and Archaeology is by Major W Haig and Chapter IX General Administration by Mr F L Crawford Deputy Commissioner of the District. Chapter VII Famine is abstracted from the report for Berar as a whole and from those by Mr Rustomji Paridoonji for Basim in 1896—1897 and Akola in 1897, 1900 and by Mr I W Prideaux for Basim in 1899, 1900. The greater part of the section on Botany, Wild animals and Forest is taken from notes by Mr R H Cole Divisional Forest Officer and the medical paragraphs are largely based on notes by Major I F Chapman I.M.S. Civil Surgeon of Akola. The paragraphs on the Kanadi (pal Pahat and Lonricates in Chapter III represent information collected in the District by Mr Aduram Chaudhri clerk in the office of the Superintendent of Gazetteer and most of the local traditions given in the Appendix were recorded by my clerk Mr Madhorao Ranganath Shembekar when I was on tour in the District. Information has been taken freely from Sir A C Ivalls Gazetteer for the Hyderabad Assigned Districts (1870) the Settlement Reports and other official records. The reports for the original settlement were written by Major P A Elphinstone and Mr R R Beynon and those for the revision settlement by Major R V Garrett and Mr F W Francis. Enquiries on some curious beliefs and customs were suggested by Indian Folk Tale (Bilapore) by the Reverend F M Gordon and many interesting points were mentioned by Mr Padithyum Shankar Das Hospital

As a hint I have tried to make no statement about real or practice without either substantiating them by personal enquiry, or else quoting my authority in the text. A large proportion of the book is based on information gathered in a special tour of the District when several hundred people representing all classes were consulted either individually or in small groups. Capable critics have kindly reviewed the press copy generally with approval. In practically every instance information was given with great cordiality. I must gladly acknowledge the kindly spirit shown.

The representation of vernacular terms has caused some difficulty. As far as possible they have been transliterated directly from Marathi. In many cases however a word has already appeared in a Hindi form in other literature of this class in which cases the Hindi form has generally been adopted. In other instances the local form differs from that of classical Marathi or a word has different local forms; it has then been necessary to select a form according to the particular circumstance. The cerebral letter which is written after *r* in Hindi words has according to a common and convenient practice been represented by *d* in Marathi words. The long accent has been omitted over capital initial vowels generally over final vowel and often over *and* *r*.

C. B.

AKOLA

The 6th March 1900

AKOLA DISTRICT GAZETTEER

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*List of Deputy Commissioners who have held charge
of the Akola District with the dates of
their periods of office*

		NAMES	PERIOD	
			From	To
Bera	1	Mr T H Bullock	1855	1 9-1857
	2	Captain Meadows Taylor	14 9-1857	End of Feb 1858
		Mr T H Bullock	End of Feb 1858	End of Dec 1858
	3	Captain J G Hamilton	Jan 1859	
	4	Lieutenant J G Bell	1861	
	5	Captain J Stubbs	1862	20 5 1864
		Captain J G Bell	21 5 1864	26-11 1864
	6	Mr J G Cordery	27 11 1864	23 1 1866
	7	Captain J T Bushby	24 1 1866	10 5 1866
		Mr J G Cordery	11 5 1866	8 4 1867
	8	Lieutenant R Hudleston	9 4 1867	28 8 1868
	9	Lieutenant R Bullock	9 8-1868	3 11 1868
		Lieutenant R Hudleston	4 11 1868	24 1869
	10	Dastur Bymonji Jamnaji	25 3 1869	28 5 1869
	11	Mr C Hordern	9 3 1869	21 4 1869
	12	Captain K J L Mackenzie		
		Mr C Hordern	22 4 1869	23 7 1869
			24 7 1869	3 9-1870
	13	Captain R H Salkhed	4 9-1870	5 9-1870
		Captain K J L Mackenzie		
			6 9-1870	25-11 1870
		Captain R Hudleston	26-11 1870	7 5 1872
	14	Captain A Farrer	8 3 1872	10 5 1872
	15	Captain J FitzGerald	11 3-1872	7 11 1872
		Major J G Bell	8 11 1872	16 3 1873
		Captain R Bullock	17 3 1873	3 11 1873
		Major J T Bushby	4 11 1873	18 3 1874
		Major J G Bell	19 3 1874	9 4 1874

	NAMES	PERIOD	
		From	To
	Captain K J L Mackenzie	10 4 1874	23 8 1874
	Captain R Bullock	24 8-1874	16-11 1875
	Major J G Bell	17 11 1875	12 3 1876
	Captain R Bullock	1 3 1876	1 4 1876
	Major D W Laughton	4 1876	20- 4 1876
	Major R Hudleston	21 4 1876	12 5 1876
16	Major D W Laughton	13 5 1876	12 6-1876
	Major R Hudleston	13 6 1876	3 3 1877
17	Lieut Col C T O Mayne	4 3 1877	23 6-1878
	Captain A Fairer	4 6 1878	18 7 1878
	Captain R Bullock	10 7 1878	31 3 1879
	Major D W Laughton	1 4 1879	22 10 1879
18	Mr E J Kitts	23 10-1879	2 2 1880
	Major J FitzGerald	3 1880	3 10 1881
19	Mr A J Dunlop	4 10 1881	3 11 1881
	Major J FitzGerald	4 11 1881	2 5 1883
20	Mr H S Nicholetts	3 5 1883	15 7 1883
	Lieut Col J FitzGerald	16 7 1883	10- 9-1884
21	Colonel F W Grant	11 9 1884	12 11 1884
	Lieut Col J FitzGerald	13 11 1884	4 4 1885
22	Mr R D Hare	3 4 1885	10 5 1885
	Mr H S Nicholetts	11 5 1885	15 2 1886
23	Colonel H De P Rennick	16- 2 1886	17 12 1886
	Colonel F W Grant	18-12 1886	11 4 1888
24	Mr A Elliott	12 4 1888	8- 8-1888
25	Mr R Obbard ICS	9- 8-1888	24 10-1888
	Colonel F W Grant	25 10-1888	6- 7 1889
26	Mr C A W Davies	7 7 1889	9- 7 1889
	Mr R D Hare	10 7 1889	17 3 1890
	Mr C A W Davies	18 3 1890	20- 4 1890
	Mr H S Nicholetts	21 4 1890	2 6-1890
27	Muhammad Yasin Khan	3 6-1890	2 7 1890
	Mr H S Nicholetts	3 7 1890	3 12 1891
28	Mr H Godwin Austen	4 12 1891	6- 9-1892
29	Mr R A Simpson	7 9-1892	12 9-1892
30	Captain J G Morris	13 9-1892	27 10-1892
	Mr R D Hare	28-10-1893	18- 3 1896
	Mr R A Simpson	19- 3 1896	27 5 1896
31	Captain O G Ievers	28- 5 1896	8- 6 1896

	NAMES	PERIOD	
		From	To
	Mr R A Simpson	9-6-1896	27-7-1896
32	Mr F W A Prideaux	28-7-1896	20-10-1897
	Mr R D Hare	21-10-1897	4-11-1897
	Mr F W A Prideaux	5-11-1897	17-2-1898
	Mr R D Hare	18-2-1898	1-3-1898
	Mr F W A Prideaux	1-3-1898	25-10-1898
	Mr Rustomji Faridoonji	26-10-1898	31-3-1901
34	Kumar Shri Harbhamji Rawaji	1-4-1901	1-5-1902
35	Mr A C Currie	2-5-1902	6-7-1902
	Kumar Shri Harbhamji Pawaji	7-7-1902	23-3-1903
	Mr Rustomji Faridoonji	24-3-1903	8-11-1903
36	Major R P Colomb	21-11-1903	15-6-1904
37	Major F R M C de R Mauduit	16-6-1904	1-9-1904
	Mr Rustomji Faridoonji	14-9-1904	28-4-1906
	Major F R M C de R Mauduit	27-4-1906	27-6-1907
38	Mr K S Jatar	28-6-1907	25-3-1908
39	Mr J A Bathurst ICS	26-3-1908	7-6-1908
40	Mr F L Crawford	8-6-1908	

AKOLA DISTRICT

CHAPTER I

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

BOUNDARIES AND PHYSICAL FEATURES

Akola District has an area of four thousand square miles and a population of three quarters of a million and pays twenty five lakhs of rupees as land revenue. It is tenth in regard to size and fourth in population among the Districts of the Central Provinces and Berar. The Districts which have a larger population are Raipur, Amraoti and Bilaspur. Nagpur is slightly less in population and considerably less in area. Akola occupies roughly the middle of Berar and is perhaps the most typical of the Berar Districts. The greater part of it is fertile plain country but the Satpurā plateau rises abruptly on its northern border and a range of steep hills runs across the middle of the southern tāluks. The people everywhere belong mostly to true agricultural castes long settled in the country so that Kunbis form one third of the whole population but there are a certain number of more aboriginal descent besides numerous recent immigrants. A few castes have pronounced criminal traditions.

2 The District lies between latitudes $21^{\circ} 16' N$ and $19^{\circ} 51' S$ and longitudes $77^{\circ} 44' E$ and $76^{\circ} 38' W$ its area is 4110 square miles. Its length measuring due north and south varies at different points between 80 and 90 miles and its breadth taken east and west is about 30 miles across Akot taluk in the north 60 across the middle of the District and 45 across Basim taluk in the south. Across the northern border lies the Melghat taluk of Amravati District. On the east are the Darvapur, Amravati and Chandur taluks of Amravati District and the Darwaha and Pusad taluks of Yeotmal District. The Nizam's Dominions lie to the south and the Mehkar, Chikhli, Khamgaon and Jalgaon taluks of Buldana District occupy the west. The border is marked on the north by the Satpuras and on half of the south by the Penganga river but elsewhere no physical feature as a rule distinguishes it. The District is divided into six taluks. Akot occupies the area between the Satpura ghats and the Purna river. Balapur (on the west), Akola and Murtizapur (on the east) lie immediately south of the Purna with the Nagpur branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway running through them and Basim and Mangrul lie to the south again.

3 The chief hills are the Satpuras in the north and parts of the Ajanta system toward the south. The Satpura plateau bounds the view to anyone travelling north from Akola. It appears from a little distance as a long broken ridge springing precipitously from the plain; the sides are in fact generally very steep but there is an intermediate strip of small foot hills with numerous valleys or gorges running up into the hills. A legend recounted in the classics about the Vindhyaḍri or Vindhya

range is told locally about these hills. They are personified as a being who in jealousy of the heavenly Mount Meru raised himself in such gigantic bulk that neither could sunlight reach men nor prayers and sacrifices reach the gods. He now lies prostrate at the bidding of his spiritual guide Agastya waiting only till that sage and his wife ingenious pair returning from Benares shall free him from this humility. The boundary of the District lies a mile or two along the foot of the plateau but a narrow strip runs three miles into the hills to Narnala where a large ancient fort is situated. The Satpuras form the northern sides of a great valley or small plain 40 or 50 miles in breadth called the Pavanghat. The river Purna flows westward through the midst of it. South of this plain lies the Balaghat a region hilly in most parts but containing some considerable expanses of plain. In Akola District the southern wall of hills runs along just where Basim taluk on the south meets Balapur and Akola on the north. It then passes eastward in distinguishable ranges through Murtizapur and Mangrul taluks. These hills are by no means on the scale of the Satpuras but they rise in many parts in *ghats* that is almost in precipices. For instance the road from Akola to Basim climbs in the south of Balapur taluk a steep ascent of more than a mile in length cleverly cut along a recess in the line of hills. In the south-east of Mangrul taluk the hills form two very abrupt ranges with the river Arnāwati flowing between them. The ground on the south where Mangrul and Pusad taluks meet is especially rugged and forms a great obstacle to traffic. Hills again occupy the south-east and south-west of Basim taluk and run northwards at a few points into Balapur and along the east of Akola taluk while the north-east of Murtizapur is also hilly. Basim taluk

lies mostly on high ground which seems to extend though without any marked ridge north east between Mangrul and Akola taluks and past Karanja town in Murtizapur taluk. This forms one of the great water sheds of the Indian continent. Streams on the north west flow north to the Purna and are carried by it west to the Tapti and thence into the Gulf of Surat in the Indian Ocean. Those on the south and east flow into the Penganga which joins the Godavari and flows into the Bay of Bengal. The great plain of the Pavanghat occupying most of the northern half of the District consists chiefly of rich black soil though as the hills in any direction are approached the ground begins to become rough and stony and the soil gets shallow and light. However the western part of the middle of Basim which is by far the largest of the taluks and the level parts of Mangrul have also good black soil. The plain country again is not entirely flat but forms very broad and gentle undulations. *Rabi* was formerly grown on a large scale in the good land but cotton and jawari are now the most common crops in all parts. Rice is grown in the poor land in the east of Akola taluk. In the north east about Dahihanda Kutasa and Ghusar salt wells used to be worked but the industry has now died out. Trees and groves are found in certain neighbourhoods all over the District but there is also a great deal of unshaded ploughed land especially in the rich soil which extends for ten miles or more north and south of the Purna. Thin forest covers most of the ridges of the Satpura and Ajanta hills.

4 The Purna is the chief river of the District it flows all the year but is not navigable. It rises in Amraoti District and flows due west across Akola into Buldana. It forms the northern boundary of Murtizapur Akola and Bala

Rivers

pur taluks and the southern boundary of Akot. Its channel is in many places 100 feet deep and 200 yards wide the banks are of soft earth but generally resist further encroachments successfully trifling erosion however takes place at several points. The Penganga which flows south east across Basim taluk maintains its current throughout the year and is the chief channel by which water is conveyed toward the south east. It has a very considerable channel in parts but does not within this District attain to the size of the Purna. A good general description of the smaller streams is given in the Berar Gazetteer of 1870 p. 56. First as the waters leave the hills they run under one bank or both banks of scarped rock sometimes 100 feet high. Then the undulated light soil tract at the foot of the hills is passed sometimes with banks overhung with trees at others through quite bare rock and *muram*. Further on the banks are bordered with gardens and vegetation. Lastly the stream gets into the region of the deep black soil the banks are hence rugged and unsightly the bed is sandy and usually with a deep black mud fringe. All the streams of the northern part of the District flow into the Purna. At one time the Shahanur on the northern bank was of some importance but during the famine of 1896-1897 it was diverted at Dabihandi in the south east of Akot taluk so that it joined the Purna almost immediately after entering the District. The results of the diversion are somewhat disquieting but are not yet fully apparent the new channel carries off the water so rapidly that it is always dry except in brief intervals of violent flood. It is proposed to turn the stream back into the old channel. The chief tributaries of the Purna on the south bank are the Pedhi Uma Katepurna Lonar Morna Nirguna and Man. Almost all of these like the old Shahanur bend to the west just

before joining it. The Pedhi flows across the north eastern corner and the Uma through the centre of Murtizapur taluk a well watered area. The Katepurna which is the largest of all the tributaries rises within a few miles of Basim and flows across the eastern side of Akola taluk and the north western corner of Murtizapur in its upper course in the north of Basim taluk it passes through broken hilly country with some striking views. The Lonar flows through the northern half of Akola taluk and is interesting because of an old suggestion to form a large tank upon it. The Morna rises in Basim taluk and flows northward through Akola taluk a few miles from the western border passing also across the extreme south eastern and north eastern corners of Balapur taluk. Akola town stands upon the Morna and the wells of the town are probably much benefited by two dams which though small hold up the water of the river for three or four miles. The Nirguna river rises in Basim and flows north through Balapur taluk being called Bhuikund in its lower course. The Man rises in the Chikhli taluk of Buldana District and flows through Balapur taluk the town of Balapur standing at a point where the Mhais on the west join the Man. Three miles further north the Bhuikund also unites with it and the combined stream is known as the Man this for most of the rest of its course forms the boundary between Balapur and Khamgaon taluks. The rivers formed additional defences for the old fort at Balapur but now they interrupt the communications of the town the Bhuikund in particular cutting it off from its railway station at Paras. All these southern tributaries hold water throughout the year though the Purna itself is the only river in the northern system which maintains constantly a good running stream. The Adan, Arnawati, and Pus rise in Basim taluk and flow through parts of Mangrul, finally

joining the Penganga. The two former pass through the whole length of Mangrul but neither attains an important size before passing beyond its borders. The Penganga has numerous small tributaries which hold water for about four months in the year and are used to a slight extent for irrigation. The Bembala river nominally rises at a holy spot in Karanja town in the south of Murtizapur taluk after flowing north through half of the taluk it turns to the east and finally passes into the Wardha in Yeotmal District. The line of the Ajanta watershed can be traced for nearly 70 miles from Basim town north to Shelu north east to Karanja north again to Kamargaon and north east past Kuram at many points neighbouring watercourses could be found the water of which flows into opposite seas.

The elevation of the plain portion of the District seems to vary between 900 and 1100 feet but full information is not available. Akola is said to be 925 feet above sea level while Kuram further east beside the railway is 1013. Basim taluk in the south forms a plateau the least heights recorded being 1560 feet at Wadi and 1582 at Khedkhed in the north the ground level at Basim circuit house is 1840 feet the greatest height recorded is 1877 at Jambrun in the middle while other hills in the north of the taluk are also more than 1800 feet high. Mangrul taluk is also high the least height recorded being 1393 feet at Karli in the east the higher parts of the taluk vary between 1407 and 1800 feet. The hilly land in the south of Akola and Balapur taluks varies from 1200 to 1600 feet land in Mahan and Rudrama in the former being 1206 and 1384 respectively while in the latter Khānāpur is 1521 and Gāwandgaon 1579. In the east of Murtizapur are points of less than 1100 feet elevation such as Bapori (1011) Hinganwadi

(1041) and Pimpri (1087) the greatest height given in the taluk is 1500 feet at Kāmatwada in the south east

GEOLOGY

6 The geology of Akola District is very simple
 Hills of Deccan trap run along the
 northern border and across the
 southern half of the District and trap constantly
 appears through the soil in most other parts The
 Purna river or some ancient lake has however deposited
 a belt of alluvial soil which stretches completely across
 the northern half of the District and the other rivers
 are bordered by similar black soil The Purna alluvium
 extends roughly from the hills in the north to the rail
 way but the soil further south though it does not
 completely conceal its bed of trap is largely alluvial
 Calcareous conglomerate or concrete is of common
 occurrence in every part of the alluvium Fragments
 of bone or fossil teeth of ruminants are occasionally
 found in it but apparently no large accumulation or
 even large fragment of these fossils has been discovered
 nor are flints found Much of the alluvium produces
 effluorescences of salts of soda and especially on the
 north of the river wells were formerly sunk to obtain
 salt some of these wells near Dahibanda in the south
 east of Akot taluk were considerably over 100 feet in
 depth The trap in the tract south of Akola contains
 all the usual varieties of amygdaloid zeolitic columnar
 hard gray and softer traps their stratification is
 always nearly horizontal and very perceptible but no
 peculiarities have been noted worthy of mention

BOTANY

7 The District is not well wooded especially in the
 fertile plain country through which
 the Purna flows but a fair number

of trees and groves are scattered over it. The main tract of forests runs along a range of hills which passes from east to west across the middle of the District about 20 miles south of Akola. There are also a few *babul* *bans* containing scarcely anything but *babul* a few areas of mixed growth and other areas reserved chiefly for the supply of grass. The growth in all the forests except the *babul bans* is deciduous containing a variety of species. The most valuable species is teak (*Tectona grandis*) which is largely used for the posts and rafters of buildings. The tree unfortunately seldom grows to a large size in this District. It is generally unsound overmatured and stag-headed and is thus useless as timber. The species next in value to teak is *ru* (*Terminalia tomentosa*) and the next again are *dhawara* (*Albizia latifolia*) *lenda* (*Lacostreemia parviflora*) and *bijasil* (*Pterocarpus Marsupium*). These are also used for building by the poorer classes in villages. *Behra* (*Terminalia belerica*) and *harra* (*Terminalia Chebula*) are valued for their fruit but the latter is not found in sufficient quantities for exportation. *Vim* (*Melia Azadirachta*) *mango* (*Mangifera indica*) *karan* or *karanji* (*Pongamia latifolia*) and some of the *Ficus* species are often seen along road sides and being evergreens provide most valuable shade during the hot weather. *Salai* (*Boswellia serrata*) is a common tree but is not much used either for fuel or for timber. The fruit of the *bel* (*Aegle Marmelos*) *tembhurni* (*Diospyros melanoxylon*) *char* (*Buchanania latifolia*) and the various species of *Zizyphus* are eaten by the poorer classes. *Mahua* (*Bassia latifolia*) is largely used for the manufacture of country spirit. Other species found in the forests are *ganher* (*Cochlospermum Gossypium*) *kalsawar* (*Bombax malabaricum*) *kad* or *ghuyara* (*Sterculia urens*) *baharukh* (*Ailantus excelsa*) *rohan* (*Soyndu febrifuga*) *kusam* (*Schleichera trijuga*)—though this is

very scarce—*mor* (*Odina Wodier*) *bhilawa* or *biba* (*Semecarpus Anacardium*) *tuas* (*Ougeinia dalbergioides*) *amaltis* or *badha* (*Cassia Istula*) *haldū* (*Adina cordifolia*) *kalumb* (*Stephene parifolia*) *kahu* (*Terminalia Arjuna*) and some *Grewia* and *Albizia* species

The principal shrubs are *pariyatuk* (*Nictanthus Aroristis*) which bears a sweet smelling flower largely used for garlands *umar* or *sheng* (*Helicteres Isora*) *ber* (*Zizyphus nummularia*) *dhauri* (*Woodfordia floribunda*) and *nroudi* or *shembalu* (*Litex Alundo*) No large species of creepers are found but the most common kinds are *malthamn* (*Clastus paniculata*) *palas* (*Butea superba*) and the Indian sarsaparilla (*Hemidesmus indicus*) Various grasses are found including *rosa* or *tikhadi* from one variety of which *rusa* oil very valuable for the preparation of scent is extracted *kusali muselsurya* *khan silona pauwa* and *shuhada* the two last are especially valued for grazing The Forest Department is considering a project largely to develop the industry of extracting *rusa* oil careful regulation is needed to safeguard the purity of the oil or the industry would be hortlived Bamboo is very scarce and the supply is not equal to the demand a few clumps of *Dendrocalamus strictus* are found

WILD ANIMALS ETC

8 The Berar Gazetteer of 1870 contains an account of the wild animals of Akola District which is interesting both in itself and for purposes of comparison Wild animals abounded when this District first came into British hands large waste tracts covered with jungle gave them ample shelter Now a single tiger may be occasionally heard of in the undulating tracts north and south whither they venture under shelter of the hills and jungle

Leopards are very uncommon indeed while panthers are comparatively plentiful in the rugged country along the hills they live and hunt in families. Hyenas and wolves are not uncommon but they do not exist in sufficient number to cause uneasiness to the people. Jackals foxes and wild cats continue to be numerous. They are not disturbed except by the Pardhi (hunting tribe) for their skins they are tolerated by the agriculturist for the good they do in keeping down field rats and such like vermin destructive to crops and grain and in removing carrion. Black bears are to be found in the coverts bordering the hills during the rains (the rutting season) they are said to grow bold and to be met with in some number while the crops are on the ground they are seldom to be seen but during the hot weather they are to be found near the waterpools these failing they make nightly excursions down to the valley and may be intercepted at early dawn returning to their lairs gorged with roots nuts and the day's supply of water. The moist coolness of the gardens of the betel and plantain attracts tigers during the hot weather. The gardeners are reluctant to inform against a tiger or panther who may have taken up his quarters in their plantations for they have a superstition that a garden plot ceases to produce from the moment one of these animals is killed there. Our stock of ruminantia is not to be slighted considering the immense strides cultivation has made. We have the sambhar and the spotted deer with three kinds of antelope—the common antelope the *chikara* and the *nilgai*. Wild boar in herds are to be heard of everywhere in the District formerly they used to be seen everywhere. The snaring Pardhi commits great havoc among the antelope and *chikara*. Provided with a trained bullock which pretends to graze constantly without doing so and a small

blind (an earth coloured rag stretched over four sticks) the Pardhi goes seen round and round the animal or birds he intends to take fixing his snares in a regular maze. The prepared sinews of animals and birds are the materials used. The snares are running nooses fixed on pegs which are all connected. I (Mr J H Burns) have witnessed four antelopes thrown at once and ten peafowl out of a dozen captured in a single setting. In game birds there are the bu tards (*Otus Edwardsi*) in great plenty. Peafowl are to be found in plenty along the hills and where there are gardens. Florican (*Syphotides auritus* not to be confused with the Bengal florican) inhabit the *ramnas* grass lands. The curlew both black and white is a very common bird. There are two varieties of partridges in great plenty—the black species is to be found in the ripe wheat fields—and there are several sorts of quails. Ducks of various kinds and teal are to be found in the Purna mostly to the westward in large flocks. The alligator is to be found in all the deep or pools of the Purna and Katepurna rivers. The rivers abound in fish. Mr Nicholetts Assistant Commissioner says. The fishermen are very great adepts at netting. They drag with great precision sometimes they meet with an active old stager but by signals they indicate his course to each other and will make a capture of a large fish that had passed four or five of them in a regular hunt. In respect to nets Mr Nicholetts enumerates— ‘First the large stationary net to which the fish are driven down by a number of men getting in the water and advancing towards the net. Second the drag net enclosing gradually any pool where fish are known to stay. Third a peculiar kind of large shrimping-net which is placed at the mouth of a rapid where there is little water the mouth of the net is kept open by means of a small stick three feet long which falls and lets it

shut when the fish enter) Fourth the cast net similar to the English one Fifth the shrimping net a bag like net fixed to three sticks forming a triangle The fishermen are principally Bhois The *maral* is constantly shot during the heat of the day they come to the surface and skim about for hours a tree overhanging a pool is the best place to shoot from During freshes the fish flock up every nala and are easily captured River fish become in a manner stupefied during high floods and come gasping towards the banks where they are knocked on the head

Cultivation has now (1909) extended so much and there is so little forest that wild animals are comparatively scarce All kinds of game but especially sambhar suffered very severely in the famine of 1899-1900 A

Narnala tiger is sometimes to be found near the ancient fortress of that name in the extreme north of Akot taluk or a stray tiger may enter the south of the District but this is all Panthers (*Felis pardus*) *M bibat* *H leudua* are fairly common especially near the belt of forest which runs across the middle of the southern part of the District they cause considerable loss of small cattle and are generally thought to have very little fear of men The fat of a tiger or panther is almost universally valued as a cure for rheumatism and paralysis It is sometimes said that panthers like to drink the blood of their prey before it gets cold but to leave the flesh till next day Panthers wolves and hyenas are all said occasionally to carry off children from villages but the deaths from wild animals in the last three years have in fact amounted only to five Wolves (*Canis pallipes*) *M landga* *H bheriya* are rare but are known all over the District A forest official says he has seen a single wolf hide behind a bush while the rest of the pack drove a herd of buck past him According

to popular tradition this is a frequent stratagem but the solitary wolf is half buried in the ground and if he fails to make a capture is torn to pieces by the rest of the pack. Two wolves hunting together are similarly said to show marvellous skill in halving their prey. A few castes kill wild animals for the sake of the Government reward. Pal Pardhis for instance would snare several wolves at a time and beat them to death with long sticks perhaps not escaping unwounded themselves. The jackal (*Canis aureus*) *kolha*, is common throughout the District and is a valuable scavenger. The wild dog (*Cyon Duxhunensis*) *M jingli kutra* *H kol kutta son futta* has increased of late years and is very destructive to game. Hyenas (*Hyena striata*) *taras* are common but very shy. The wild cat (*Felis chaus*) is common everywhere and very destructive to feathered game. It often hides in cactus or in stacks of *fadbi*. Some people keep its testicles which have an odour resembling musk. The common fox (*Vulpes Benalensis*) *khokud* the mongoose (*Herpestes mungo*) *muncus* and the hare (*Lepus ruficaudatus*) are all common. Paidhis say that a mongoose when fighting with a snake frequently stops and sniffs the ground. The black bear (*Melursus ursinus*) *M aswal* *H phalu richh* is fairly common in the denser forests especially in Balapur taluk. It is popularly said to be deaf and its fat is supposed to alleviate pain and to promote the growth of hair. A vicious beast is occasionally known to have killed two or three human beings. The wild boar (*Sus cristatus*) is scattered everywhere and causes much damage to crops. Only two kinds of monkeys are found the black faced *Semnopithecus entellus* and the red faced *Macacus rhesus* the former is common but the latter very rare. They cause a great deal of harm to the roofs of houses so that in some places corrugated

iron is preferred to other materials for roofing because it suffers less from them. A young monkey sometimes delights to swing to and fro between two branches just out of reach of an excited dog barking below. The monkeys at Kherda Buzruk on the main road from Murtizapur to Karanja have become tame enough to take food from the hands of people passing. Monkeys are regarded as sacred by Hindus throughout the District. Among deer and antelopes the sambhar (*Cervus unicolor*) has become so rare that it is almost extinct. The chital or spotted deer (*Cervus axis*) is fairly common especially on river banks and in scrub jungle. The nilgai (*Bos indicus*) (*tragocamelus*) rohu and especially the black buck (*Antelope cervicapra*) haran are very common and cause great harm to the crop. Both the four horned deer (*Tetracerus quadricornis*) mundul chausin or chaurang and the barking deer (*Cervulus muntjak*) are occasionally found and the chikara is common in some parts. The iguana *hodpad* lives in burrows on the banks of streams. It is said to take such a firm hold of the sides of the burrow that it can hardly be pulled out. Its skin is used for making a kind of drum called *khanjiri* and its flesh is not only eaten by some caste but is considered a good tonic for horses.

The chief edible game-birds are the peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*) which is chiefly found near streams, sand grouse (*Pterocles exustus*) grey partridge (*Ortygornis Pinnarius*) and the common quail which are found though not plentifully in all parts. The green pigeon (*Crocopus Chlorogaster*) is found when the *Ficus* species are in fruit. The blue rock pigeon (*Columba intermedia*) frequents temples and wells and the bustard (*Epodotis Edwardsi*) is sometimes seen. Among water birds are different species of wild duck and teal plover snipe the saras crane curlew and *kullung*.

Among fish are the *maral bam* or *wahir rahu paha* *du dokada tam nain khekada kaso* or *kachhwa kawasi* or *kalosi tewara bhatmachhi tepari bharki chal papta sandkol malanna katarna and ihinga*

RAINFALL AND CLIMATE

9 The records of rainfall and climate are incomplete and somewhat untrustworthy for instance the rain gauges away from headquarters are often full of stones through the dry months. Available statistics show however that the average rainfall for Akola District for the 14 years ending in 1908 was—June 4 inches July $9\frac{1}{2}$ August $6\frac{1}{2}$ September $4\frac{1}{2}$ October 1 and for each of the remaining months $\frac{1}{2}$ or less the total being 27 inches it is possible that this is unduly low on account of the extraordinary deficiency of the famine year 1899 1900. Records for the 29 years ending in 1906 show that the average fall of the old Akola District was 52 inches while the 27 years ending in 1904 gave Basim District an average of 59 inches. The Berar Gazetteer of 1870 estimates the fall in the plain taluks of the Province at 27 inches and that of the country above the ghats at over 30 inches but this was admittedly uncertain. It is said all over the District that the rainfall has greatly decreased during the last two generations such a tradition is of doubtful value but is partly supported by the fact that *khari* crops have been largely substituted for *rabi* uncertain rainfall being one of the reasons for this. The spread of cultivation has involved the removal of a number of large trees and a great deal of scrub jungle and the introduction of some deliberate drainage on the other hand the fields are covered with young crops soon after the beginning of the rainy season the surface of

the ground is kept soft and permeable and drainage is often checked to prevent soil being carried away

10 The rains are traditionally expected to break in *Mrig nakshatra* in the beginning of June. A fairly heavy downpour is then preferred especially for such occasional fields of cotton as in the south are sown before rain comes. If the first fall is scanty and is succeeded by a break of several days the seeds germinate but again wither away. However cotton is generally sown only after the first rain has fallen. It is important then that there should be repeated breaks of some days partly because the crops are injured by constant wet weather partly because weeding is almost impossible except in such breaks—the bullock hoe cannot be put in. The hire of labourers for weeding rises so high when a break is long delayed that poor cultivators have occasionally to let their fields be choked with grass just because it costs too much to have them cleared. The time and degree of the late rains make all the difference between the *kharif* crops being very good and very poor. Cultivators divide the *Hasta nakshatra* about a fortnight in September or October into four *churan* parts called respectively iron, brass (*tambal pitalche* copper brass), silver and gold according to the value of rain falling in them. Rain in the next *nakshatra Swati* is better still and is called pearl rain. *Rabi* crops are generally sown in September and October, wheat a fortnight later than the others. They require a fairly heavy aggregate rainfall but are not quite so much affected by its time nor are *rabi* crops by any means as important as *kharif*. Rain during the rest of the year is scanty and of little importance. Heavy rain or hail may knock off the bolls of cotton but this rarely occurs. Timely showers may help *rabi* crops but upon the whole dry weather is likely to

be most useful during seven or eight months of the year cotton is said to be injured by overcast cloudy weather For agricultural purposes at least in regard to *khari* crops the timeliness of the rain is of far more importance than its quantity a year of light but well distributed rainfall would be far better than one of heavy rain concentrated in a short period (though again it was shown in 1907 1908 that if fair rain continues till near the end of August there is no danger of a total failure of the *khari* crops) On the other hand if the total fall is deficient for successive monsoons the supply of drinking water for man and beast becomes inadequate in many villages Differences in depth and slope of soil or in the nature of a water supply also cause variations in the requirements of individual villages

II Statistics of temperature for Akola town are available for 38 years between 1868 and 1908 According to the average of the extremes of that period it appears that the temperature in the shade varies in January between 44 and 92½, in May between 73 and 114½ in August between 70 and 91½ and in November between 48 and 93 The lowest temperature on record in January is 37 degrees in 1873 only 4 years are recorded in which the thermometer fell below 40 degrees in that month The highest temperature for May is 120 degrees in 1868 117 degrees or more have been recorded in eight years During the first half of the hot weather the temperature of Akola often heads the daily list for Western India with Nagpur and Amraoti usually a little below changes in the roof under which the thermometer is kept may have caused some variations in the readings The climate in the plain taluks is always hot by day occasional nights in December January and February feel cold but frost is almost unknown The increasing

heat is usually noticeable during February and the hot season seems to set in during the last ten days of March but a good breeze almost always prevails during the hot weather and where no buildings obstruct it makes the nights comparatively cool and comfortable. The hill taluks Basim and Mangrul have a slightly heavier rainfall and slightly cooler climate than the others. The rains are by far the least healthy season but the District as a whole is by no means unhealthy. Numerous reports remark on the easygoing way in which the native of Berar works and this may be in part a concession to the demands of an exhausting climate but officials of different races discover that hard work is by no means impossible.

CHAPTER II

HISTORY AND ARCHÆOLOGY

W. HAIG

HISTORY

12 It is not possible to compile a connected his-
torical account of an area which
Hindu period until little more than half a century
220 was never a distinct political entity and the
history of the Akola District must therefore be in
the main a chronicle of noteworthy events which have
occurred at various places within its present boundaries.
The District with the rest of Berar must have formed
part of the kingdom of Vidarbha in heroic times if the
kingdom described under that name in the Mahabharat
ever existed which may be doubted.

Berar formed part of the empire of Asoka Maurva
(B.C. 272—232) but before the disruption of that empire
in 184 A.D. was governed by an independent ruler referred
to as the raja of Vidarbha. Neither his name nor his
dynasty is mentioned but we may perhaps assume him
to be one of the Sakas, Pahlavas or Yavanas who made
extensive conquests in the northern Deccan. Berar. If
this assumption be correct we may identify him with the
Saka satrap Rudradaman or his successor. It is prob-
able however that southern Berar including part of the
Akola District was within the dominions governed by
Pulumayi II the twenty-fourth king of the Andhra
dynasty. This dynasty came to an end about 236
A.D. and from this time to 550 we know very little
of the history of the Deccan but Berar with the rest of
Maharashtra was probably governed during a great part

of this period by princes of the Rashtrakuta or Ratta clan which in the middle of the eighth century became the leading power in the Deccan. There is however some trace of another dynasty that of the Vakātakas whose capital is conjectured to have been in the present Chanda District of the Central Provinces and who probably ruled over the whole of Berar but their dates unfortunately are at present so uncertain that a recapitulation of their names cannot be said to add to our knowledge of local history. In 550 the Chālukya dynasty was founded and in the early days of its existence its dominions included Berar and several States to the north. In the middle of the eighth century Dantidurgā the Rashtrakuta extinguished the western branch of this dynasty and made himself supreme in the Deccan which his successors ruled for two centuries and a quarter. In 973 a descendant of the Chalukyas overthrew the last of the Rashtrakutas but was not able at once to establish his authority in the northern provinces of the kingdom which had been ruled by them and Berar remained part of the dominions of the raja of Malwa until the Chalukya reconquered it in 995. In the latter half of the twelfth century the power of the Chalukyas was broken by rebellions and towards the end of that century the northern provinces of their dominions were seized by the Yadavas of Deogiri.

13 The last independent rāja of Deogiri was Ramachandra styled Ramdeo by Muhammadan invasion of the Deccan Muhammadan historians who was defeated in 1294 by Alā ud dīn the nephew and son in law of Jalāl ud-dīn Fīroz Shāh Khiljī of Delhi and became a tributary of the emperors of Delhi. Rāmachandra was succeeded in 1309 by his eldest son Shankar who rebelled but was defeated and slain his dominions being annexed to the empire. The Akola

District thus came for the first time directly under Muhammadan administration. In the confusion which followed the death of the emperor Ala ud din and the assassination of his minister Malik Naib in 1316 Harpal a son in law of Ramachandra seized on his father in law's kingdom and ruled it for a short time as an independent king but in 1318 he was defeated by Kutb-ud din Mubarak Shah of Delhi who caused him to be flayed alive and placed his head above one of the gates of Deogarh.

14. Kutb-ud din Mubarak Shah was assassinated in 1321 and the usurper who ascended his throne was defeated and slain before the end of that year by the Turkish governor of the Punjab who was raised to the imperial throne under the title of Ghiyas ud din Tughlak Shah. In his reign and in that of his son Muhammad bin Tughlak who succeeded him in 1325 the District was frequently traversed by expeditions from Hindustan to the Deccan and in 1350 Muhammad bin Tughlak transferred the capital of the empire from Delhi to Deogarh which he renamed Daulatabad.

This measure which probably invested Berar and especially its western districts with an artificial and fleeting importance was afterwards revoked and before the end of Muhammad's reign Delhi was once more the capital of India while the oppressive rule of this most eccentric emperor provoked insurrections in all outlying provinces of the empire. In 1347 the centrifugal forces of the Deccan rebelled and elected one of their number as their king. Muhammad marched southwards and defeated them but their king Ismail Fateh an aged Afghan who had taken the title of Nasir ud din¹ Shah

¹ Or according to some authorities Nasir

took refuge in Daulatabad and there held out until the emperor was called northwards by news of a rebellion in Gujarat when the centurions of the Deccan fell upon the imperial troops which had been left to invest Daulatabad defeated them and proclaimed Hasan entitled *Za far Khan* king of the Deccan in place of the aged Ismail who abdicated on finding that kingship had its responsibilities as well as its delights. Hasan assumed royal power in the Deccan under the title of *Ala ud din Bahman*¹ *Shah* and made Gulbarga where he had held a *darbar* before he was called to the throne his capital.

15 Bahman Shah divided his kingdom into four *tarafs* or provinces each under the governorship of a *tarafdar* or provincial governor whose powers were very extensive. The four provinces were Berar Daulatabad Bidar and Gulbarga. Muhammad Shah Bahmani who succeeded his father in 1358 elaborated the organization of the four provinces and bestowed on each *tarafdar* a distinctive title that of the governor of Berar being *Majlis* 47

16 In 1366 while Muhammad Shah Bahmani was waging war against Vijayanagar Bahram Khan Mazandaran the deputy governor of Daulatabad rebelled at the instigation of a Maratha named Kondba Deva and was joined by many of the nobles of Berar who were related to him. The rebellion was suppressed and the leaders made good their escape into Gujarat. At about this time highway robbery was rife in the Deccan and Muhammad Shah found it necessary to adopt stringent measures for its suppression. The male-

¹ This was his correct title as a contemporary inscription and legends on coins show. The fantastic titles ascribed to him by most historians have their origin in foolish traditions.

factors were beheaded and their heads were sent to the capital where the tale of heads collected amounted to 20 000 We may assume that Berar contributed its share and that the proud and refractory Hatgars of Basim afterwards mentioned in the Ain-i Akbari had their share both in the depredations and in the punishment which followed them

17 Akola suffered with the rest of Berar from the severe famine which occurred in the reign of Muhammad Shah¹ the fifth king of the Bahmani dynasty who reigned from 1378 to 1397 but no details of the extent of the suffering in this particular tract of Berar have been handed down

18 In 1425 Ahmad Shah the ninth king of the dynasty was compelled to visit Berar and repairs Nar
 Ahmad Shah visits
 Berar and repairs Nar
 nala
 his northern province owing to the invasion of eastern Berar by the Gonds After driving the intruders from his dominions he halted for a year at Ellichpur and while there built the fort of Gawil and repaired that of Narnala in the Akola District These expressions which are used by Firishta in connection with the two forts have been understood to mean that the antiquity of Narnala is superior to that of Gawilgarh but they were probably used loosely for there is no building in Narnala which can be assigned with any certainty to a period earlier than that of Ahmad Shah's sojourn in Ellichpur and the evidence for the supposition that the covered cisterns in the fort were the handiwork of Jains of pre-Muhammadan times is most unsatisfactory

¹ Some writers in deference to Firishta who is obstinately mistaken regarding this king's name style him Mahmud in spite of the evidence of coins inscriptions and other historians Mahmud was his father's name—*vide Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* vol lxxiii part I extra number 1904 pp 6 7

19 Ahmad Shah died in 1455 and was succeeded by his eldest son Ala ud dīn Ahmad II who had married the daughter of Nasir Khan Faruki ruler of Khandesh. Ala ud dīn Ahmad neglected his lawful wife for a Hindu maiden the daughter of Rainal raja of Sangameshwar in the Konkan and the *malika-i-jahan* or queen of the world as the principal queen of the Bahmani kings was always styled wrote to her father and complained of her husband's conduct. Nasir Khan was not strong enough to attack his powerful son in law single handed and therefore his first step was to detach the nobles of Berar from their allegiance. In this he succeeded to a great extent by setting forth the religious merit which would be acquired by fighting for a descendant of the Khalifah Umar al Faruk though he did not scruple to enlist the aid of infidel Gond and apparently Korkus also against a brother Muslim. Having thus corrupted many of the nobles of Berar Nasir Khan invaded the province while the treacherous officers plotted to capture the Khan-i-Jahan the governor of Berar who remained faithful to his master. He perceiving their design retired to Narnala where he was besieged by the rebels but contrived to send a messenger to Ala ud dīn Ahmad Shah informing him of the state of affairs. Khalaf Hasan Basri governor of Daulatabad was ordered to march northwards and meet the invader and the Khan-i-Jahan succeeded in escaping from Narnala and joined Khalaf Hasan at Mehkar. It has been mentioned that Nasir Khan had obtained a promise of assistance from the Gonds and Khalaf Hasan in order to prevent these allies of the enemy from ravaging Berar and falling on his flank despatched some of the Deccani officers and troops who were with him to Bālāpur and Ellichpur. From the situation of these two places it

appears likely that the Gonds mentioned as Nasir Khan's allies were in fact Korkus of the Melghat for the Muhammadan historians like the British officers first appointed to administer Berar fell into the error of believing the Korkus to be Gonds

20 Khalaf Hasan defeated Nasir Khan at Rohankhed and drove him out of Berar and having defeated him once more in the neighbourhood of his capital returned to the Deccan with much plunder

Defeat of Sultan
of Khandesh

21 In 1462 the year after the accession of the boy king Nizam Shah the twelfth of the Bahmanid Mahmud Shah of Malwa invaded the Deccan entering the Bahmani dominions by the route followed by Nasir Khan in 1436 and occupied Berar. He defeated the Deccanis at Kandahar about 70 miles north of Bidar which Ahmad Shah Bahmani had made his capital advanced on Bidar captured the city and laid siege to the citadel. Mahmud Shah of Gujarat now advanced to the frontier of Berar with 80 000 horse in order to support Nizam Shah and Mahmud Gawan an officer of Nizam Shah busied himself in raising troops until after receiving aid from Mahmud of Gujarat he was able to take the field with 40 000 Deccani and Gujarati horse. He sent 10 000 Deccani horse into Berar to clear the province of the intruders and to harass Mahmud of Malwa on his retreat and hastened southwards towards Bidar where he compelled Mahmud of Malwa to raise the siege. The army of Malwa retreated northwards through eastern Berar and the Melghat in which latter tract it was led astray and almost destroyed by the Korkus and Mahmud Shah of Malwa reached Mandu his capital with much difficulty and with the mere remnant of an army. In the following year however he again invaded the

War between Malwa
and the Deccan

Bahmani dominions and advanced through Berār as far as Daulatabad but on hearing that Mahmud Shāh of Gujarat was again marching to the aid of Nizam Shāh he repented of his enterprise and returned to his capital

22 In 1471 Muhammad Shah who had succeeded

his brother Nizam Shah in 146
Famine appointed Fateh ullah Imad ul Mulk

to the governorship of Berar and two years later Berar suffered from a terrible famine which destroyed large numbers and caused whole ale emigration to Gujarat and Malwa

23 In 1480 Muhammad Shah divided the four original *tarafs* of the Bahmani king

Redistribution of the province of the Deccan dom into eight provinces and under this arrangement Berar was divided into the two provinces of Cawil in

the north and Mahur in the south The position of the line of demarcation between these two has not been recorded but it is probable that it followed the line of the northern face of the plateau of the Balaghat and that the taluks of Basim and Mangrul were included in the province of Mahur while the rest of the District was included in Cawil This measure which was most distasteful to some of the older *tarafdars* whose powers it curtailed led to a plot against its originator Khaja Mahmud Gawan against whom the conspirators fabricated evidence to support a false charge of treason Muhammad III while under the influence of wine ordered the execution of his faithful minister without inquiring into the charge against him The innocence of the Khaja became apparent after his death and Muhammad Shāh bitterly repented his swiftness to punish but repentance was powerless to avert the consequences of the crime which destroyed the confidence of the principal *amirs* of the kingdom in their king and

alienated their affection from him. Chief among those who openly showed their disapproval of the unjust act were Yusuf Adil Khan who afterwards founded the Adil Shahi dynasty of Bijapur, Fateh ullah Imad ul Mulk of Gawli and Khudawand Khan of Mahur. These *amirs* though they still openly professed obedience to the Bahmani king regarded him with suspicion and were not slow to justify acts of disobedience of his authority by open expressions of that suspicion.

24 In the reign of Mahmud Shah the son and successor of Muhammad III the assumption of upreme power in Bidar by Kasim Barid a Turk disgusted the *tarafdars* whose allegiance to Mahmud was after the year 1487 merely nominal. Fateh ullah Imad ul Mulk who retained to the end an affectionate regard for Mahmud Shah was resolved not to be the servant of the Turkish upstart and now began to pave the way for an open declaration of his independence by repairing and strengthening his forts. The inscriptions over the beautiful *Mahakali* or *Muhammadi* gate of the fortress of Narnala though they contain exaggerated expressions of respect for the *roi fainéant* Mahmud record the fact that the gate which is the strongest in the fort was built by Fateh ullah in 1487.

25 In 1490 Malik Ahmad Nizam ul Mulk *tarafdar* of Daulatabad who had founded the Imad Shahi dynasty of Berar Ahmadnagar sent envoys to Yusuf Adil Khan of Bijapur and Fateh ullah Imad ul Mulk urging them to join him in assuming the royal title. They consented and eliminated the name of Mahmud Shah from the *khutba* which they henceforward caused to be read in their own names. Fateh ullah seems to have been chary of using the title of Shah although he had formally proclaimed himself inde-

pendent as governor of Berar and it does not appear that he found it necessary to assert his authority over Khudawand Khān of Mahur who always remained on the best of terms with him and measured his conduct by his. There is nothing of interest connected with the Akola District to record during the reign of Fateh ullah Imad Shah who died at a great age in 1504 and was succeeded by his son Ala ud dīn Imad Shah.

26 In 1510 Ala ud dīn at the instigation of some foreign nobles of Ahmadnagar who took refuge with him after an unsuccessful attempt to oust from power the Deccani party in that kingdom and represented affairs there as being in great confusion invaded the dominions of Burhan Nizam Shah the young king of Ahmadnagar. He was defeated and fled to Illichpur and thence to Burhanpur while the enemy occupied and ravaged the whole of south western Berar including the Akola District. With some difficulty Adil Khan of Khandesh to whom Ala ud dīn Imād Shah had appealed for help brought about a treaty of peace and Burhan Nizam Shah retired from Berar.

27 Ala ud dīn Imad Shah after taking the false step of inviting Bahadur Shah of Gujarat to assist him against Ahmadnagar was forced as the price of getting rid of his inconvenient ally to have the *khutba* read in his name in Berar. Very shortly after Bahadur Shāh's return to his own country Ala ud dīn died in 1529 and was succeeded by his son Daryā Imad Shah who died in 1561 after a reign during which no events of sufficient importance to be chronicled occurred in the Akola District. He was succeeded by his son Burhān Imād Shāh who was seized early in his reign by his minister, Tufāi Khān and confined in the fortress of Narnāla.

28 Tufal Khan, who was now *de facto* ruler of Berar refused to join the great confederacy of the Mahmmadan kings of the Deccan which in 1654 destroyed the Hindu empire of Vijayanagar and in the following year Murtaza Nizam Shah of Ahmadnagar and Ali Adil Shah I of Bijapur united to punish him for this refusal. The allies invaded Berar from the south and south west and devastated it with fire and sword as far as Ellichpur. They remained in the province wasting the country and slaughtering its inhabitants until the approach of the rainy season when Tufal Khan by means of an enormous bribe enlisted the sympathies of Ali Adil Shah who succeeded in persuading Murtaza that it would be wise to retire before the rains rendered the black cotton soil impassable for troops with their heavy baggage. Berar was then left in peace but not for long.

29 In 1572 Ali Adil Shah entered into a treaty with Murtaza Nizam Shah in accordance with the terms of which the latter was to be allowed to annex Berar and Bidar without objection from Bijapur while the latter was to possess himself of so much of the dismembered territories of Vijayanagar as should be equal in revenue to those two provinces. Murtaza lost no time in taking advantage of his arrangement with Bijapur and encamped at Pāthri with the object of invading Berar. As a pretext for this aggression he pretended sympathy with Burhan Imad Shah and sent a letter to Tufal Khan calling upon him to release his sovereign to be obedient to him in all things and to refrain from interfering in the government of Berar. The letter concluded with a threat that disobedience would entail swift punishment. Tufal Khan took counsel of his son

Shamshir ul Mulk, who had a reputation for valour and was astute enough to perceive that Murtaza's real object was the annexation of Berar and not the release of Burhān from confinement. He advised his father to rely on the resources of Berār and to return no answer to the letter. Murtaza Nizam Shah, on hearing of the dismissal of his envoy, set out from Pathri for Ellichpur. The army of Berar was defeated in a hotly contested battle and Murtaza Nizam Shah, before advancing further, took steps to attach the Hindu revenue officials to his cause. He then pursued Tufal Khan and Shamshir ul Mulk through the Velghat. The former fled and attempted to take refuge with Miran Muhammad II of Khandesh, but Murtaza Nizam Shah informed that ruler by letter that his country would be invaded if he gave shelter to Tufal. Miran Muhammad sent the letter on to Tufal Khan without comment and the latter understood that he was no longer safe in Khandesh and returned to Berar where he took refuge in Narnala, while Shamshir ul Mulk shut himself up in Gawilgarh. Murtaza Nizam Shah at once marched to Narnala and laid siege to the fort. When the siege had progressed for some months Murtaza Nizam Shah, who was already weary of campaigning, received news that a son had been born to him in Ahmadnagar and proposed to return to his capital and celebrate the auspicious event, but his energetic minister Changiz Khan exerted all his influence to prevent his master from taking his hand from the plough. The effeminate Murtaza soon began to despair of ever capturing Narnālā when chance placed a weapon in Changiz Khān's hands. A merchant arrived in camp with horses and merchandise which had been ordered by Tufal Khan from Lahore and besought Changiz Khān that he might be allowed to enter the fort and conclude his bargain with the nominal ruler of

Berar Changiz Khan granted this request on condition that the merchant should on his return, enter the service of Murtaza Nizam Shah adding that he could see he possessed both valour and acumen. The merchant beguiled by this flattery readily accepted the condition and Changiz Khan caused a large sum of money to be hidden in a bale of merchandise with which he sent one of his own followers with instructions to do all in his power to corrupt the defenders. The agent laid out his money well and succeeded in leaving the fort at nightfall and rejoining his master. Changiz Khan having thus established secret communications with Tufal Khan's nobles succeeded in detaching large numbers of them from their allegiance and night after night Berar's officer with their followers secretly left the fort and joined Murtaza Nizam Shah's army until there remained in Narnala no more than twelve men able to work guns. Asad Khan and Rumi Khan who commanded the artillery of Ahmadnagar now drew their guns up as close as might be to the walls and soon made a practicable breach in one of the bastions and its curtain. The defenders of the fort were now so few that the result of an attempt on the breach was a foregone conclusion. The attack was made by night and Changiz Khan's trumpeter went in advance of the attacking party and sounded his trumpet in the fort. Tufal Khan aroused from sleep fled through the northern gate into the hills of the Melghat but was pursued by Saiyid Hasan Astrābādī who captured him on the third day after the fall of Narnala. Murtaza Nizam Shah found Burhān Imād Shah in the fort and made him his prisoner and also took possession of a large quantity of treasure. Shamshīr-ul-Mulk surrendered Gāwīgarh on hearing of the capture of Narnala. Burhan Imād Shah, Tufal Khān and Shamshīr ul Mulk with their families and followers number

ing about forty souls were sent to a fortress in the Ahmadnagar kingdom where after a short time they perished probably by suffocation. The Imād Shāhi dynasty was thus utterly extinguished in 1572 and Berar was annexed to Ahmadnagar. Khudawand Khān and Khursaid Khan being appointed to govern it.

30 Murtaza Nizām Shah having annexed Berar marched towards Bīdar but was recalled by news of an attempted revolution in favour of the son of Burhan Imad Shah foster mother who was set up by Miran Muhammad II of Khandesh as a son of Darva Imad Shah. The Sultan of Khandesh was defeated and the rebellion was quelled.

31 After the suppression of this rebellion no historical event of any importance occurred in the Akola District until 1584 when the Mughals made their first appearance in the Province. The cavalry of the Khan Azam Akbar's foster brother and governor invaded Berar from the north plundered Ellichpur and then moved on into the Akola District where they plundered Balapur then second only to Ellichpur in importance. The activity of Murtaza Nizām Shāh's troops and of Raja Ali Khan of Khandesh who had not yet been won over to the imperial cause and the dissensions of the Mughal officers rendered the raid abortive and the cavalry left Berar as rapidly as they had entered it. In 1590 chance provided Akbar with a pretext for interfering in the affairs of the Deccan. Shahzāda Burhan who had plotted unsuccessfully against his brother Murtaza Nizām Shah had been compelled to flee for refuge to Akbar's court. In 1588 Murtazā died and was succeeded by his son Husain Nizām Shāh II who was put to death after a reign of two months. Isma'il the

young son of the fugitive Burhan was then raised to the throne whereupon Akbar made preparations for assisting Burhan to obtain the throne to which he had an undoubted right. The assistance of Raja Ali Khan of Khandesh was enlisted and he helped Burhan to defeat the adherents of Ismail and to ascend the throne of Ahmadnagar. Burhan Nizam Shah was thus placed under an obligation which was regarded by Akbar as giving him a right to interfere in the affairs of the Deccan but active interference was delayed for some years.

32 Towards the end of 1595 party strife in Ahmadnagar reached such a height that one of the disputants invited Sultan Murad Akbar's fourth son who was then in Gujarat with a commission to invade the Deccan whenever a favourable opportunity should present itself to assist him. The opportunity was seized and Murad marched to Ahmadnagar and besieged the city. He did not succeed in capturing it but was not to be bought off by any less price than the cession of Berar to the empire.

33 Henceforward Berar was a province of Delhi and the Mughals who ever kept in view the prospect of a general advance on the Deccan made Bālapur which lay near the road between Burhanpur and the Rohankhed ghat then regarded as the highway between Hindustan and the Deccan their headquarters and maintained an advanced post at Jalna. For some time after this Bālapur was in fact though not in name the capital of Berar and the residence of its governor. Here the Mughals maintained their largest garrison and here, even when the greater part of the province was overrun by the Deccanis as often happened, they

contrived to maintain a military post. From Ahmadnagar Murad retired to Bālapur and at a distance of some twelve miles from the town he built himself a palace at a village which he re-named Shahpur where the ruins of his residence may still be seen.

34 Although Berar had been formally ceded to Akbar its principal fortresses had not been surrendered and Gawilgarh and Narnala were still held by officers of the king of Ahmadnagar. Meanwhile the Khan-i-Khanan who was the real commander-in-chief of the Mughal forces in the Deccan had established himself at Jalna and engaged on the banks of the Godavari in a campaign which is not immediately connected with the history of the District while Murad spent his time in debauchery and excessive drinking in Shahpur. In 1598 a quarrel occurred between the prince and the general. Murad proposed to complete the conquest of the Ahmadnagar kingdom by capturing its capital and taking possession of its other provinces but the Khan-i-Khanan insisted that the first thing to be done was to render Berar secure by capturing Gawilgarh and Narnala. The result of the quarrel was that the Khan-i-Khanan was recalled and Abul Fazl was sent to the Deccan. He captured the two great fortresses of Berar but complaints that he had failed to support the Mughal governor of Bir when he was hard pressed reached the ears of Akbar and Abul Fazl was recalled. It was now recognized that the Khan-i-Khanan was the only one of Akbar's officers who was fit to have charge of affairs in the Deccan and his only disqualification was his intolerance of the drunken and slothful Murad. Murad solved the difficulty by dying in Shahpur in 1599 from drink and the effects of incontinence and Sultan Dāmyāl Akbar's youngest son was appointed nominal governor

of the Deccan under the tutelage of the Khan-i-Khanan. He had not reached Berar when Akbar in consequence of a report received from Abul Fazl set out from Agra for the Deccan but discovered as he advanced that his presence would not be required in Ahmadnagar. He therefore laid siege to and captured Asirgarh the principal fortress of Khandesh sending Daniyal and the Khan-i-Khanan on to Ahmadnagar which place fell into their hands later in the same year (1599) when Bahadur Nizam Shah was captured and sent to Akbar at Burhanpur. Akbar then returned to Agra leaving Daniyal as governor of the three provinces of Berar, Khandesh now renamed Dardesh and Ahmadnagar.

5. The account of Berar in the Ain-i-Akbari was

added to that work in 1596-97. The greater part of the Akola District was included in Akbar's *sarkar* or revenue district of Narnala but some of the parganas of this *sarkar* are now included in Buldana while Akola on the other hand includes three parganas of Akbar revenue district of Basim. The whole revenue demand for the area now included in the Akola District seems to have been nearly twenty four lakhs of rupees. The only special notice of any places in the District has reference to Balapur, Shahpur and Basim. Near Balapur says Abul Fazl are two streams about the borders of which are found various kinds of pretty stones which are cut and kept as curiosities. Six *kos* distant were the headquarters of Sultan Murad which grew into a fine city under the name of Shahpur. Of Basim he writes. About Basim is an indigenous race for the most part proud and refractory called Hatgars their forces consist of 1000 cavalry and 5000 infantry. He adds that the Hatgars are Rajputs which is a mistake for they are a branch of the Dhangar caste. It is strange

that according to the figures of the census of 1901 Hatgars were exceptionally weak in numbers in the late Basim District

36 After the fall of Ahmadnagar Balapur was still the principal garrison town of Berar but Daniyal preferred Burhanpur where he died of drink in 1605 as his viceregal capital. The death of his favourite son was a severe shock to Akbar who survived Daniyal only for a few months and died in October 1605 when he was succeeded by his eldest son Salim who took the title of Jahangir.

37 In 1609 Jahangir appointed his second son Parvez to the governorship of the Mughal provinces of the Deccan and the prince chose Burhanpur as his headquarters. Owing partly to his lack of enterprise and partly to dissension between his officers over whom he had little real control the administration of Parvez was a dismal failure. In 1610 Malik Ambar the African who still supported a representative of the Nizam Shah dynasty in Ausa attacked Ahmadnagar repulsed Parvez when he advanced to its relief and overran the greater part of Berar. A Mughal garrison was still maintained in Balapur but for some time its principal occupation was to look to its own safety and its sphere of influence did not extend far beyond the walls of the town. So small a part had the Mughals in the administration of Berar that Malik Ambar introduced a settlement of the land and though the imperial officers probably succeeded in collecting some revenue from the northern parganas of the province the garrison at Balapur was the only evidence of the emperor's nominal sovereignty. This state of affairs lasted until the beginning of 1616 when the prestige of the Mughal arms was somewhat restored. Dissensions in Malik Ambar's camp drove some of his

officers to offer their services to Shāhnawaz Khan a gallant officer who at this time commanded at Bālapur Shahnawaz Khan taking advantage of Malik Ambar's difficulties marched from Balapur with such troops as he could collect and after defeating the Deccanis in the field laid waste Ambar's capital Khirki afterwards known as Aurangabad but was not strong enough to maintain a permanent hold on any of Ambar's dominion beyond Berar and fell back again to Balapur This raid however restored for a time the authority of the Mughals in Berar and the Akola District was now in fact as well as in name in the hands of Shahnawaz Khan

38 The climate of Balapur had an unfortunate effect on the Mughal officers Drunk and senseless of the imperial officers Akbar's son Murad had already died there from the effects of drink and in 1617 Raja Mahan Singh a distinguished and valued officer of Jahangir's died there from the same cause Shahnawaz Khan succumbed to the same fate a few years later

39 Early in 1617 the prospects of the imperial army were improved by the removal of the indolent Parvez and the appointment of the enterprising Khurram Jahangir's third son to the command in the Deccan This appointment produced an immediate effect on the Deccanis who surrendered to the imperial officers many of their recent conquests and ceased to molest Berar Later in the year Khurram was recalled to Mandu where the emperor was then in camp and was honoured with the title of Shahjahān under which he afterwards ascended the throne At the same time the Khan-i-Khanan the father of Shahnawaz Khān who now held the position of governor of Berār and

Ahmadnagar was appointed viceroy of the Deccan. Two years later Shah Nawāz Khān to the emperor's great grief died of drink in Burhānpur. His younger brother Darab Khan succeeded him as governor of Berar and Ahmadnagar and took up his residence in Balapur.

In 1620 Malik Ambar took advantage of Jahangir's absence in Kashmir to besiege Khanjūr Khan, the Mughal commandant of Ahmadnagar, while he also drove in the commanders of military posts in the Balāghat of Akola and Buldana and forced them to take refuge with Darab Khan in Balapur. Darab Khan collected his forces, advanced into the Balāghat and thence to Ahmadnagar where he fell upon and dispersed the besieger. But supplies were scarce and dear and the Mughal army could not maintain itself in the Ahmadnagar country. Darab therefore retired on Balapur where he encamped until supplies should be collected. A force of the Deccanis hung on the rear of the retreating army and followed it as far as Balapur where the intruders were defeated by Raja Narsingh Deo who captured and beheaded Mansur, one of Ambar's African officers. This trifling success did not suffice to stay the progress of the Deccanis. The siege of Ahmadnagar was vigorously pressed forward and most of the fortified posts in the Ahmadnagar country and Berar were captured from the imperialists while the enemy ravaged nearly the whole province of Berar and burnt the standing crops. Malik Ambar's strength increased with his prestige and he was now able to put into the field 60,000 horse including the contingents furnished by the kings of Bijāpur and Golconda. Darāb Khān made an effort to check Ambar's further advance by moving from Balapur to Mehkar where he remained for three months but in spite of his successes against

the Deccanis in the field their Maratha horse succeeded in cutting off his supplies until he was compelled to fall back once more on Balapur. The enemy followed him and repeated at Balapur the tactics which had compelled him to leave Mehkar. The activity and mobility of the Marathas enabled them to destroy the crops and to intercept all supplies until the imperial troops were reduced to such straits that numbers of them deserted daily to the enemy. Darab Khan had now no choice but to retreat to Burhanpur and the fortunes of the Mughals were at a lower ebb than at any time since their first interference in the affairs of the Deccan. Malik Ambar even ventured to besiege the imperial troop in Burhanpur and to cross the Nerbudda and ravage the southern districts of Malwa but early in 1621 Shahjahan was again sent to the Deccan. He drove the Deccanis from the neighbourhood of Burhanpur and pressed on through Berar to Khirkī which he demolished. Malik Ambar now in dire straits agreed to a humiliating treaty of peace one of the articles of which was to the effect that the southern frontier of the empire should be advanced thirty miles to the south. This provision secured Berar for the emperor the southern tracts of the Akola District were again brought under the management of Mughal officers and Balapur was again garrisoned.

40 In 1622 Shahjahan rose against his father and was in rebellion for three years during which period the imperial cause in the Deccan suffered much though the Mughals never again lost their hold on Balapur and the Akola district. After Shahjahan's submission to his father Pīrā Lodi an Afghan who held the high title of Khān-i-Jahan and was one of the principal nobles of the empire was appointed governor

Rebellion of Shahjahan

of Berar. The Afghan betrayed his trust with a shamelessness which eclipsed all former dealings of the Mughal officers in Burhanpur with Malik Ambar. Their traffic with the enemy had at least been carried on under the cloak of secrecy and their treason was never unveiled but the Khan-i-Jahan openly sold the Balaghat of Berar which comprised the southern parganas of the Akola District to Murtaza Nizam Shah the creature of Malik Ambar for twelve lakhs of rupee and insisted on the fulfilment of his bargain by his subordinates compelling all commanders of posts in the Balaghat to return to Balapur. This was the situation of affairs in Berar when Shahjahan early in 1628 ascended the imperial throne in Delhi. The new emperor ignored the nefarious bargain of Pira Lodi and ordered Murtaza Nizam Shah to vacate the military posts in the Balaghat and the latter did not venture to disobey the command. Pira Lodi was summoned to court and discovering on his arrival there that his treachery was well known and was likely to be punished fled towards the Deccan where he was harboured by Murtaza Nizam Shah who refused to surrender him. Shahjahan now prepared for war and advanced to Burhanpur.

41. Early in 1630 three imperial armies invaded the Balaghat and Rao Ratan with 10 000 horse was sent to occupy the valley of the Penganga near Basim there to await an opportunity of advancing into Telangana. A marauding force of the Deccanis succeeded however in evading him and having entered Berar committed extensive ravages. Rao Ratan was inclined to turn back and pursue them but received orders to stand fast in Basim while Vazir Khan was sent from Burhanpur in pursuit of the invaders and dispersed them. Later in the year Rao Ratan who was deficient

in enterprise was relieved in Basim by Nasirī Khān. The war was now carried beyond the confines of the Akola District and calls for no further notice here.

42 In 16,0 the rains failed and a severe famine which affected the whole of Berar
 F m was the result. The province had been for many years the scene of hostilities and neither of the hostile armies was in the habit of respecting the right of private property while the invariable tactics of one of them consisted in the destruction of crops with the object of depriving the other of supplies. It is therefore not surprising that the famine was more severe than any which has occurred in recent years. The official chronicler of Shahjahan's reign describes it in the following terms — Buyers were ready to give a life for a loaf but seller was there none. The flesh of dogs was sold as that of goat and the bones of the dead were ground down with the flour sold in the market and the punishment of those who profited by this traffic produced yet more dreadful results. Men devoured one another and came to regard the flesh of their children as sweeter than their love. The inhabitants fled afar to other tracts till the corpses of those who fell by the way checked those who came after and in the lands of Berar which had been famous for their fertility and prosperity no trace of habitation remained. Some mention is made of measures of relief but it is very clear that these were utterly inadequate.

43 In 16,2 Shahjahan returned to Agra and Mirza Isa Tarkhan was appointed governor of Ellichpur while Yamīn ud daulah was viceroy of the Deccan. The viceroy directed two campaigns one in Telingāna which ended with the fall

Operations in Telingāna and against Daulatabad

of Kandahar and the other in the Daulatabad country which ended with the fall of Daulatabad in 1631. Basim was the base of operations in the former campaign and Balapur in the latter.

44 Towards the end of 1634 Shahjahan issued a *farman* redistributing his conquests in the Deccan. Hitherto Khandesh, Berar and the conquests from the Nizam Shahi dominions had formed an unwieldy *subah* under one *subahdar*. This arrangement was now changed. Berar, Khandesh and the Ahmadnagar kingdom were divided into two *subahs*, the Balaghat on the south and the Payanghat on the north. The line of demarcation between the two new *subahs* was the edge of the plateau of southern Berar and the Akola District was thus divided between the two. The taluks of Akola, Akot, Balapur and Murtizapur lying in the Payanghat and those of Basim and Mangrul in the Balaghat. The new arrangement was not of long duration. In 1636 Shahjahan appointed his third son Aurangzeb viceroy of the Deccan which was divided into the four *subahs* of Daulatabad, Telingana, Khandesh and Berar.

45 No event worthy of note occurred in the District during the remainder of the reign of Shahjahan and in 1658 Aurangzeb, after a fratricidal struggle, ascended the throne of Delhi under the title of Alamgir. There is nothing to chronicle during his long reign towards the end of which Akola was held in *jagir* by his prime minister Asad Khan, whose local agent was Khaja Abdul Latif. This officer built the walls of Akola which he named Asadgarh in compliment to his master and the *idgāh* to the north of the town.

46 In 1707 Aurangzeb died and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son Shah Alam who took the title of Bahadur Shah

Accession of Bahadur Shah

47 In 1718 during the reign of the wretched Farrukhsivar a regular system of buying off the Maratha marauder was inaugurated and was sanctioned by the emperor's advisers. In consideration of refraining from ravaging the six *subahs* of the Deccan these freebooters were to be allowed to collect under the name of *chaauth* blackmail amounting nominally to one fourth of the revenue and to indemnify them for their trouble in collecting *chaauth* they were to be permitted to collect a cess known as *sardeshmukhi* amounting to a tenth of the revenue. This disgraceful compact amounted to no more than an imperial confirmation of a practice which had for some years past been usual among the slothful *amirs* of the Deccan. Its effects on the wretched cultivators of Berar must have been disastrous and are briefly described by Sir Alfred Lyall in the Gazetteer of Berar as follows. Wherever the emperor appointed a *jagirdar* the Marathas appointed another and both claimed the revenue while foragers from each side exacted forced contributions so that the harassed cultivator often threw up his land and helped to plunder his neighbour.

48 In 1720 the two Saiyid brothers of Barha Abdullah Khan and Husain Ali Khan who had long held all real power at Delhi began to conspire against their most dangerous rival the brave and astute Chin Kiliz Khan better known by his titles of Nizam ul Mulk and Asaf Jah. Asaf Jah was appointed *subahdar* of Malwa in the hope that he would be defeated and

Campaign of Balapur

perhaps lose his life in attempting to quell disturbances sedulously fostered from Delhi or that he would be entrapped into some overt act of rebellion which would expose him to attack by the imperial army from Delhi under the command of the brothers and by the army of the Deccan under the command of their nephew Alam Ali Khan Asaf Jah however held his own at Burhanpur where he was joined by his uncle Iwar Khan the *subahdar* of Berar and by most of the principal officers in Malwa The Saiyids now repented of having allowed him to strengthen himself in Malwa and Husam Ali Khan prepared to oust him from his appointment and to assume it for himself Alam Ali Khan was ordered to attack him from the south while Saiyid Ali Khan another member of the family was sent from Delhi with instructions to attack him from the north should success appear probable or to avoid him and join Alam Ali Khan without risking an action Meanwhile Asaf Jah had been attacked by and had defeated and lain at Ratanpur within forty miles of Burhanpur Dilawar Ali Khan another relative of the Saiyid brothers Husam Ali Khan who had intended to march in person against Asaf Jah was detained at Delhi but Alam Ali Khan marched from Aurangabad into Berar Asaf Jah sent the corpse of Dilawar Ali to Alam Ali for burial informing him at the same time that he might retire with his family to Hindustan without molestation Alam Ali Khan however was not disposed to give up the Deccan without a struggle and Asaf Jah marched towards the Purna river the south bank of which was now held by Alam Ali Khan The rains were heavy the river was in flood there were no boats, and the country was well nigh impassable owing to the deep mire Asaf Jah accordingly moved eastwards along the bank of the river until he heard of a

ford in the direction of Bālapur. With the assistance of Iwaz Khan and the local zamindars he crossed the river and awaited the arrival of Alam Ali Khan at Shegaon. Here his army suffered great discomfort. Rain fell incessantly, supplies could not be obtained and the Marathas hung around the camps so that the baggage animals could not be sent out for grass. Many of the rank and file deserted and fled to their homes and many of the horses and baggage animals standing up to their girths in mud died of exhaustion and disease. As soon as the rain ceased Asaf Jah marched from Shegaon towards Balapur. The Marathas molested his army on its march but were attacked and defeated. The army then halted at a deserted village six miles from Balapur and some supplies were collected but Asaf Jah was compelled to bury some of his heavy guns at this place as the debilitated bullocks could not drag them through the mud. The army then pressed on to Balapur where supplies were plentiful. Here they encamped and Asaf Jah selected a defensive position within six miles of the town. Alam Ali Khan had been following him as rapidly as the state of the country permitted and Asaf Jah had no more time at his disposal than was necessary for the selection of his position and the preparation of his troops for battle.

49 The armies met on August 12th 1720. In the
 Battl of Balapur artillery combat which preceded the
 actual conflict Asaf Jah had the
 advantage but this advantage was nullified by the
 vigour with which Alam Ali's men delivered their attack.
 Asaf Jah's first line was broken but Alam Ali in pursuing
 his advantage pressed on at such a pace that his
 companions could not keep up with him. He fought
 valiantly and was once repulsed but returned to the
 attack while the defence was weakened by the necessity

for detaching a force to deal with the Marathas who had already plundered some of Asaf Jah's treasure. Alam Ali at length fell covered with wounds and his army was defeated and dispersed with comparatively small loss to Asaf Jah who now became supreme in the Deccan. The families of Dilawar Ali Khan and Alam Ali Khan fled to Daulatabad where they took refuge and shortly after this the Saivid brothers were destroyed and Muhammad Shah was freed from their domination.

50 In 1724 Asaf Jah defeated at Shakarkhelda in the Buldana District Mubarez Khan the *subahdar* of Hyderabad who was instigated to attack him by intriguers at Delhi and henceforth ruled Berar and the Deccan virtually as an independent sovereign though he never formally proclaimed his independence.

51 The status of the Marathas in the imperial provinces of the Deccan has already been explained and during the rule of the Nizams of Hyderabad these freebooters tightened their grip on the land. The Bhonslas of Nagpur acquired a recognized position as *mokasars* or assignees of a share of the revenues of Berar and maintained an establishment of revenue collectors and before the death of Asaf Jah in 1748 they had become possessed of the Melghat and its two fortresses Narnala and Gawilgarh. These they held nominally as feudatories of the Nizam but actually as a guarantee for their share of the revenue and they retained possession of them until the close of the third Maratha war.

52 In 1758 Nizam Ali Khan *subahdar* of Berar took the field against his brother the Akola campaign. the Nizam Salabat Jang marched from Burhanpur his headquarters towards the Deccan and halted during the rainy season at Basim leaving his

lieutenant Shaikh Amin Ahmad at Burhānpur to organize and equip his artillery train Salabat Jang succeeded in gaining over to his cause Janoji Bhonsla of Nagpur who as soon as the cessation of the rains rendered field operations possible raided Berar. The first care of Nizam Ali who had spent the rain season in Basim was to draw the claws of Janoji Bhonsla and he was preparing to march against him when he heard that his artillery park in Burhanpur was ready to join him but that Bapu Karandiya Bhonsla's lieutenant was only waiting for it to leave Burhanpur in order to fall upon it. Nizam Ali therefore wrote to Shaikh Amin Ahmad bidding him be upon his guard and cautioning him against leaving Burhanpur until he was joined by his master. Nizam Ali followed his letter by way of Akola beyond which place he had to fight his way to Burhanpur. The Marathas opposed him in the field on each day of his march and were daily repulsed. Janoji seeing that his lieutenant was no match for Nizam Ali marched to his assistance and the Marathas so harassed Nizam Ali on his march that his troops had rest neither by day nor by night. At last when Nizam Ali had reached the bank of the Purna probably in the vicinity of Patharda he saw and seized his opportunity. The Marathas had encamped for the night when Nizam Ali directed Sidi Ambar Khan and Kadir Sahib to fall upon them. The night attack was successful and both Janoji Bhonsla and Bapu Karandiya fled in confusion. Janoji succeeded in rallying a force sufficient to harass Nizam Ali and so keep him on the alert but the spirit of the Marathas was broken and they would not face the Mughals in the field. Janoji now forsook Salabat Jang and threw in his lot with Nizam Ali whom he advised to march on Hyderabad. The advice was followed and in 1761 Nizam Ali deposed his brother and took his place as Nizam.



GENERAL VIEW OF BOTH CAES VEST OF PATUR

5, The history of the District is uneventful from this period till the time of the second Maratha war. The battle of Assaye was fought on September 23rd 1803 and Major General Arthur Wellesley and Colonel Stevenson after much marching and countermarching occasioned by the movements of Daulat Rao Sindhia and Raghujī Bhonsla met on November 28th and marched to Patharda on the Purna with the object of attacking the Marathas now awaiting them at Argaon (Argaum) in the Akot taluk. The Maratha armies though nearly as numerous as at Assaye were neither so well disciplined nor so well appointed and their artillery consisted of no more than thirty eight guns. Their position was thus described by Wellesley in his despatch to his brother the Governor General —

The enemy's infantry and guns were in the left of their centre with a body of cavalry on their left. Sindhia's army consisting of one very heavy body of cavalry was on the right having upon its right a body of Pindaris and other light troops. Their line extended above five miles having in their rear the village and extensive gardens and enclosures of Argaum and in their front a plain which however was much cut by water courses etc.

The troops engaged at Argaon were the King's 19th Light Dragoons 74th Highlanders 78th Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs) and 94th Foot the Company's artillery the 3rd 4th 5th 6th and 7th Madras Native Cavalry and the following battalions of Madras Native Infantry — 1st battalion 2nd (now the 62nd Punjabis) 2nd battalion 2nd (now the 80th Carnatic Infantry) 1st battalion 3rd (now the 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry) 1st battalion 4th (now the 64th Pioneers) 1st battalion 6th (now the 66th Punjabis) 2nd battalion 7th (now the

79th Carnatic Infantry) 1st battalion 8th 2nd battalion 9th 1st battalion 10th 1st battalion 11th (now the 51st Pioneers) and 2nd battalion 12th (now the 84th Punjabis) The infantry were drawn up in one line with the 78th on the right having the 74th on its immediate left and the 94th on the extreme left of the line The cavalry were formed in a second line the regular cavalry being on the right and the Mughal and Mysore horse on the left The right of the line was somewhat thrown forward in order that the first blow might be struck at the enemy's left

As the lines were forming at a distance of about 1200 yards from the enemy the latter opened a cannonade which did no actual damage but threw nearly three entire battalions of native infantry which had behaved admirably under a much heavier fire at Assaye into confusion They took refuge in a village behind which the cavalry were halted prior to deployment leaving the Highlanders and the artillery alone in the field on the right Fortunately Wellesley was close at hand and was able to rally these battalions but much valuable time was wasted When the line was reformed the troops advanced in perfect order the march of the 78th being directed against a battery of nine guns on the enemy's left As this battery was approached a body of about 800 infantry supposed to have been Persians but more probably Arabs which had been sheltered behind it charged with the apparent intention of breaking through the interval between the 74th and the 78th These two regiments however closed the interval and pressed on with ported arms to meet the enemy A deep muddy nullah unfortunately prevented them from closing with the bayonet but they maintained a steady fire until their assailants who displayed the most obstinate courage were entirely destroyed Sindhu's cavalry charged the 6th

Native Infantry on the left of the line next to the 94th but were repulsed and the Maratha army then broke and fled in confusion leaving the whole of their artillery and ammunition in the hands of the victors. The British cavalry pursued them for many miles destroying great numbers and capturing many elephants and camels and much baggage and the Mughal and Mysore cavalry continued the pursuit with much slaughter. Wellesley wrote that had there been one hour's more daylight not a man of the enemy would have escaped and the delay caused by the unaccountable panic of some of his best native infantry was a great disappointment to him. The Marathas were however completely demoralized. Vitthal Pant who commanded Bhonsla's cavalry was killed and Gopal Bhau who commanded Sindhu's cavalry was wounded. After this signal victory Wellesley marched towards Ellichpur for the purpose of attacking Gawilgarh.

54 After the close of the Maratha war of 1803 the Akola District was nominally at peace but the people suffered much from the depredations of the Pindaris and from the results of maladministration. Extravagance at the capital led to wholesale borrowing and the approved method of satisfying creditors was the farming to them of Districts in Berar. The lessee's term was uncertain for a more importunate creditor some times obtained a lease over his head with authority to oust him and it was therefore to his interest to make as much money as he could in the shortest time possible without regard to the fate of the cultivators. Puran Mal a great moneylender of Hyderabad in this way held most of Berar in farm. In 1839 he was ousted by Pestonji and Company an enterprising Parsi firm whose methods with the cultivators contrasted very

Maladministration
of Berar

favourably with those of other farmers Pestonji however was deprived of his lease in 1845 in spite of his plea that forty lakhs were still due to him and his revenue collectors were forcibly ejected not without bloodshed from Akola and Balapur They were succeeded in Akola by a rapacious *talukdar* who robbed the people without protecting them from other robbers and drove many of them to Amraoti for refuge

55 In 1853 the Akola District with the rest of Berar was assigned to the East India Company The province was at first divided into the two Districts of East and West Berar Akola being the headquarters of the latter which included the present Akola District except the taluk of Murtizapur the Buldana District and the Pusad taluk of the Yeotmal District In 1864 the Buldana District at first called the South West Berar and afterwards the Mehkar District was formed and in 1875 the Basim District which had for some year been an independent subdivision was separated from Akola In August 1905 when the six Districts of Berar were reconstituted the limits of the Akola District which had till then consisted of the five taluks of Akola Akot Balapur Khamgaon and Jalgaon were extensively modified Murtizapur was received from Amraoti Khamgaon and Jalgaon were transferred to Buldana and Basim and Mangrul were received from the Basim District which was broken up

56 The Mutiny did not affect the Akola District the history of which is since that time merely a record of steady progress broken only twice by famine The nature of the administration before the Assignment has already been described Its effect was in very

many cases to drive the cultivators from their holdings. The establishment of British rule was the signal for the repopulation of the province and the Akola District which contains some of the richest land in Berar was one of the first tracts to welcome back the cultivator. The opening of the Nagpur branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway established railway communication with Bombay and greatly increased the cotton trade which was enormously stimulated by the American Civil War. Since that time both agriculture and commerce have progressed steadily.

ARCHAEOLOGY

57 The oldest archaeological remains in the Akola District are probably two caves at Paturs. These are hewn in the rocky side of a low hill just west of the town of Patur Shaikh Babu in the Akola taluk. These are simple caves with heavy square pillar and a verandah. The inscription on the pillars and architraves have not yet been deciphered and the caves are otherwise unadorned and contain no image except a portion of a seated figure with the legs crossed which has been held to be a Jain relic but may be a Buddhist image. A local legend exists to the effect that the flat rock above the verandah of the caves bore a long Sanskrit inscription but that the inscribed portion parted from the hill fell before the caves and was hivered.

58 Next in order of age is the blackstone temple of Bhawāni at Barsi Takli twelve miles south east of Akola. It consists of a shrine and *mandap* or hall both being freely decorated upon the exterior with bands of mouldings and figures. The *mandap* is curiously arranged with regard to the shrine being

attached as it were sideways to it the open side of the *mandap* with its entrance being on one side or at right angles to the doorway of the shrine. The plan of the *mandap* is rectangular while that of the shrine is star-shaped. Four decorated pillars support the central ceiling of the hall. The principal figures around the outside of the temple excepting Ganpati are females Mahakali and Mahahisuramardini occupying important positions. The temple is not free from indecent figure. The ceiling is particularly well decorated.¹ Within the temple engraved upon the back wall is a long Sanskrit inscription unfortunately very much damaged. It bears the date Shaka 1098 (A.D. 1176) which Mr Cousens Superintendent of the Archæological Survey of Western India takes to be the date of the construction of the temple.

59. At Sirpur in the Basim taluk stands the old temple of Antariksha Parsvanatha belonging to the Digambara Jain community. This temple which appears to be unfinished bears an abraded inscription over its eastern doorway to one side with a date which has been read as Samvat 1534 (A.D. 1406) and the name Antariksha Parsvanatha. Mr Cousens inclines to the opinion that the temple was begun during the early Muhammadan invasions of the Deccan at least a hundred years before the date of the inscription and that the work was abandoned lest the iconoclastic zeal of the invaders should be excited and subsequently resumed when their zeal had subsided into the tolerance of rulers at which time probably the image of Parsvanatha Antariksha was installed. He also suggests that the old temple was finally abandoned after the commencement but before the completion of the brick *sikhara* in hybrid style and

¹ Progress Report of the Archæological Survey of Western India for the year ending June 30th 1902

owing to the insecurity of temples during the contests of rival Muhammadan powers in the Deccan. The plan of the shrine is star shaped and the walls are decorated with bands of arabesque no images being carved except in the three principal niches these figures being loose and detachable if necessary. Mr Cousens suggests that the people of the Deccan had heard before the arrival of the Musalmans of their hatred of images and that Hindu temple-builders of this period introduced bands of arabesque and plain mouldings as an exterior decoration in place of the profusion of images which formerly prevailed in order that there should be nothing outside to excite the enmity of the Musalmans. The entrance doorway of the hall is elaborately carved and images occur here but they would have been hidden by the porch had it been completed. On either side of the doorway are nude Jain figures and over the lintel is a small seated Jina. In the shrine are two small marble Jinas neither of them being Parivānatha.

60. The largest monument of antiquity in the District is the fine hill fort of Narnala standing upon an isolated hill of the Satpura range. The whole series of fortifications consists of three distinct forts stretching in a line from east to west—Jafarabad on the east Narnala the principal fort in the centre and Telhagarh on the west. The forts are enclosed except in those places where the natural escarpment of rock renders artificial defences unnecessary by crenellated stone walls well and strongly built. The bastions are numerous and the gates number twenty two in all but this number includes wicket gates and separate gateways situated on the same main entrance to the fort. The main entrances to the fort are but four in number the Delhi darwaza the Sirpur darwaza the Akot darwaza and the Shāhnur

darwa a None of the entrances save the last calls for any special mention. The Shahnur entrance consists of three separate gateways on the same path. The outermost is the Shahnur gate proper, the first and main gate of the fort and a very plain structure. Mr Cousens concludes from its style that it is pre-Muhammadan but doubts whether it is Gond or not. The ornaments on this gateway are two lions facing inwards just as they are found on the old Gond fort of Chanda. Firish-ta says that Ahmad Shah Wali, the ninth king of the Bahmani dynasty, when he halted at Fillichpur in 1425

built the fort of Cawil and repaired that of Narnala from which it may perhaps be concluded that fortification already existed on the Narnala hill though the words of a somewhat inaccurate historian must not be construed too literally. We certainly have no reason to believe that the Gonds ever bore sway in the Melghat and there is not perhaps sufficient ground for the belief that the Shahnur gateway is pre-Muhammadan. It is flanked by walls and bastions built of cyclopean masonry, some of the great blocks being over six feet long. These are laid upon one another with very clean joints and their surfaces are cleanly dressed. Some of the *kanguras* or merlins of the battlementing are of single stones, one that was measured being four feet five inches high by three feet seven inches broad. A curtain wall of this same heavy masonry projects upon the outer side of the gateway and thus screens and protects it from below. This description would apply generally to pre-Muhammadan architecture but it is not mentioned that the gateway itself consists of a simple Pathan arch instead of the post and lintel doorway which we should have expected to find. That this outer gateway is of earlier date than the innermost gateway of the same entrance is evident but there is no rea-

son to believe that it was not constructed by Ahmad Shah's builders in 1425. The second gateway of the entrance is the Mehndi *darwaza* which calls for no special notice but is probably of the same date as the outer gateway. The third and innermost gateway is the best piece of work in the fort. Hindus have named it the Mahakali gateway though there is nothing Hindu in its architecture or its surroundings except a heap of rough stones daubed with red pigment and oil in one of its galleries and locally known as Raja Hal—a possible reference to the eponymous Raja Hal of Ellichpur. The gateway is wholly Muhammadan and was built by Iltutmish Imad ul Mulk in 1487 a year before he repaired the companion fort of Gawil. It consists of the great entrance archway nineteen feet from the ground to the apex of the arch and ten feet six inches wide. The whole height of the gateway is thirty seven feet three inches. Above the lower arch ring is a second with an inscription in Arabic between them. Above this again are several horizontal courses one being corbelled forward forming with their vertical jambs or pilasters a recessed frame work round the archway. Over these again is a very large inscription stretching across the gateway and surmounted by a line of ornamental *anguras* or battlements. The gateway is flanked upon either side by galleries and rooms probably the original guard rooms but the most striking feature of all is the overhanging balconied windows two on either side. These are beautifully wrought being supported by corbels or brackets below and having deep cornice and eaves boards protecting them above. A couple of little pillars and corresponding pilasters with panels of perforated screen work between add to the general pleasing effect. The gateway must be regarded as being in the main ornamental for it is weak in itself and adds nothing to the

strength of the entrance which is defended by the Shahnur and Mehndi gateways. In front of the gateway a quadrangle has been added at a later date surrounded by guard rooms but the workmanship of these additions is rough and coarse and they have been built up against the gateway on either side covering up much of its work.

The upper inscription on the gateway runs as follows —

On the date of victory Saith the Lord God Most High and Exalted Whosoever entereth herein is safe from fear The year 892 (A D 1487)

Far removed from imperfections is God There is no God but the one God and Muhammad is the Prophet of God May God bless and save him and may God bless all the prophet and apostles and the favoured angels Praised be the Lord God the Ruler of the universe Lord have mercy on the legitimate *khakfahs* the rightly guided exalted over others of the believers and Muslims namely Abu Bakr the Truthful Umar the Discriminator Uthman and Ali the approved of God and Hasan ur Radha and Husain and all the martyrs of Karbala and Hamzah and Abbas and all those who accompanied the Prophet in his emigration to Madinah and all those who helped him there May the acceptance of God be on them all (Written by Muhammad Abdullah)

The lower inscription runs as follows —

In the reign of the great and exalted *Sultan* the *Ghazi* Shahab-ud dunva Wa d din Mahmud Shah the son of Muhammad Shah the son of Humayun Shah the son of Ahmad Shah the son of Muhammad Shah the ruler the Bahmanid may God prepetuate his rule his kingdom and his *khilafat* Written by Kamal Jang

It is not clear what victory is referred to in the beginning of the first inscription for no victory was

gained by Fath ullah Imād ul Mulk in 1487. The expression used may perhaps be regarded as a rhetorical flourish with a reference to Fath ullah's name and to the fact that he was already virtually independent. The rest of the inscription indicates his orthodoxy as a Sunni. The pedigree of Shahab-ud dīn Mahmud Shāh in the second inscription is full of error but corroborates more valuable evidence which refutes Firishta's obstinate assertion that the name of the fifth king of the Bahmani dynasty was Mahmud and not Muhammad.

On a knoll in the fort is the large gun known as the *nau a toṭ* or nine yard gun built of rods and rings on the fagot system. Engraved on it is a Persian inscription of which the following is a translation — He (God) is the Everlasting One. The emperor Aurangzeb Alamgir. This is the nine yard gun which was made during the rule of the Deccans. Now Atlu Beg the slave of the imperial court having come to the fort of Narnala in the month of Jamādī ul awwal in the year 1091 of the holy Hijra has mounted the above mentioned gun by the grace of His Majesty the lord of the earth and the age ruler of the world and its inhabitant the true spiritual guide. Written by Pahlad Das the Kāvath. It is 150 years since this gun was captured and nobody has mounted it till now.

The three forts contain between them twenty-two tanks most of which are in the central fort. The system of water supply in this fort was admirable. Of the old water works there still remain a part of the old aqueduct and some of the stone drains constructed for conveying the surface water into the cisterns and the overflow from one cistern into another. From the fact that some of the cisterns are covered it has been surmised that they are the handiwork of Jains but there is not sufficient ground for this belief.

The *Jami masjid* or principal mosque is in ruins. It occupies a commanding position and was perhaps an imposing structure but what is left of it does not enable us to form an opinion on this point. A local historian tells us that it was built in A H 915 (A D 1509) by one Mahabat Khan and that it bears an Arabic inscription to this effect but of this no trace now remains.

Upon the hill close beside the *ambar khana* now converted into a residence is a neat and substantial little mosque in good repair with three arches and a high Pathan dome. It is disfigured by an inscription recording the visit of a Hyderabad noble in 1873. This should be removed. Other buildings are the mint *sarrafi khana*, arsenal and elephant stables. There are also the ruins of a *mahal* erected for one of the Bhonsla rajas of Nagpur and in Tehyagarh is a small mosque. The ruins of two gun foundries also remain.

61 At Patur is the shrine of the saint Shaikh Babu in the interior of which is
Shrine at Patur the chronogram giving as the date of the saint's death A H 791 (A D 1388). A slab above the arch of the outer gate of the shrine bears the following inscription —

This building was erected in the time of the Khan-i-Khanan the son of Bairam Khan and by means of the liberality of that successful and exalted man.

He was a ruler who was kind to *darveshes*. A H 1015 (A D 1606-07)

The shrine is not of much architectural interest.

The inscriptions above the gates in the walls of Patur are now illegible.

62 The walls and gates of Akola bear several inscriptions but none of them is important. They show that the walls as well as the *idgah* without the town, were first built in

the latter part of the reign of Aurangzeb Akola being then held in *jagir* by his prime minister Asad Khan for whom it was managed by Khaja Abdul Latif. Additions to the fortifications were made in the reigns of later Mughal emperors.

63 The fort at Balapur is interesting rather by means of its structure than of its age but is a building well worth preserving. It crowns the high ground between the two branches of the river on which Balapur stands and its walls and bastions which are very lofty are built entirely of the best brickwork of the period to which the fort belongs. The outer or lower fort is a decagon with a bastion at each angle and above it rises by the whole height of its walls the inner fort which is a pentagon each angle terminating with a bastion as in the lower fort. Both the outer and the inner forts are entered by fine Mughal gateways above the former of which is an inscription now illegible which formerly recorded the building of the fort in 1757 by Ismail Khan Nawab of Ellichpur. On the bank of the river stands the *chhatra* or kiosk of Raja Jai Singh—a graceful building on a high plinth resembling in plan what is called by heralds a cross quadrate that is to say the four arms of a cross issuing from the four sides of a square. It is surmounted by five Pathan domes one large one in the centre over the square surrounded by four small ones. The superstructure is supported by twenty pillars and lintels. The ornament is principally of the leaf and dart pattern with conventional lotus flowers and the interior of the domes is fine. A flight of steps formerly led from the pavilion down to the river but these have disappeared.

A fine *haveli* in the town was built by a local saint Saiyid Amjad and an inscription over the principal gateway a good specimen of Mughal architecture conveys

the information that it was built in A H 1115 (A D 1703)

The mosque in Kāsarpara is a fair specimen of later Mughal architecture but the arches are too squat to be graceful a long and somewhat bombastic inscription exceedingly well executed and well preserved gives as the date of the construction of the mosque the year A H 1150 (A D 1737) The mosque is known as the *Rau ah Masjid* for it contains the tomb of a local saint Maulvi Masum Shah

CHAPTER III

POPULATION

STATISTICS OF POPULATION

64 Akola District was absolutely reconstituted in 1905. It had formerly consisted of five taluks of which it now retained three Akola Balapur and Akot but it lost the other two Khamgaon and Jalgaon. At the same time it received three more Murtizapur Basim and Mangrul. The six taluks have a total area of 4110 square miles and their population in 1901 was 754 804 placing Akola 10th in area and 4th in population among the Districts of the Central Provinces and Berār its density is 184 persons to the square mile as against an average of 120 for the whole territory. According to the Census Report of 1901 the taluks contained 11 towns that is places with a population of over 5000 27 villages with a population of over 2000 111 villages with something between 1000 and 2000 and 1325 with less than 1000 the majority of these having less than 500. The towns were Akola (29 289) Akot (18 252) Kāranja (16 535) Bāsim (13 823) Bāla pur (10,486) Bārsī Tāklī (6288) Murtizāpur (6156) Hiwarkhed (6143) Patur (5990) Wadegaon (5825) and Mangrul (5793). The villages with a population between 2000 and 5000 varied greatly in different taluks. In Akot there were 10—Mundgaon (3329) Adgaon (3131) Dahihanda (2847), Belkhed (2698) Telhāra Buzruk (2528) Akolkhed (2525) Pāthardī (2402) Dānāpur (2126) Mālegaon (2115), and Akolī Jāgīr (2089). Akola had 5—Borgaon Manju (3861) Pinjar (2565) Ugwa (2473)

Kurankhed (2316) and Mahan (2239) Basim also contained 5—Risod (3925) Sirpur (5809) Medsi (3615) Rajura (2122) and Ansing (2087) Murtizapur had 4—Sirso (4503) Kuram (3293) Kamargaon (2346) and Mana (2172) Balapur had 3—Alegaon (2848) Paras (2764) and Wyala (2460) Mangrul had no villages of this class. In some cases however the census figures are misleading. Murtizapur is shown as having a population of 6156 and Sirso as having 4503 this is true as far as the revenue areas so named are concerned but a settlement called Mubarakpur technically attached to Sirso is practically a part of Murtizapur and the transference of its population would give Murtizapur over 9000 and Sirso only about 1500. Again Telhara Buzruk in Akot taluk had only 2528 inhabitants but the name Telhara is commonly applied to the whole of an unbroken inhabited area which falls for revenue purposes into 5 different villages the whole taken together had a population of 5160. Yet again Kutasa in Akot taluk had only 1866 residents on the night of the census but the people say that the permanent population was over 2000 it happened that one or two very largely attended weddings were in progress in neighbouring villages and scores of families had gone to them. Akola town is said to have gained through a number of country people being detained by a heavy hailstorm on the night of the census. Municipalities have been instituted in Akola Akot Basim and Karanja. The total urban population was 124 580 or 17 per cent of the total this proportion being the third largest in the amalgamated Provinces (Nagpur has 32 per cent and Amraoti 22 per cent). Combining the latest figures available for cropped area and population, those for 1907 1908 and 1901 respectively the cropped area per head of population was $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The figures for area population and density of the taluks are—

Tāluk	Area sq ms	Population	Density
Akot	517	137 683	266
Bālāpur	569	104 495	184
Murtizāpur	610	118 022	193
Mangrul	630	91 062	145
Akola	738	150 222	204
Basim	1046	153 320	147

Akot has therefore much the greatest density it is a wealthy part with an unusual number of large villages situated mostly in the northern half though the smallest taluk in the District it has the reputation of providing more revenue and criminal work than any other in Berar Basim is far larger than any other taluk in the District though several taluks in other parts of Berar are larger again but its density is low Mangrul is very hilly and not very large and has the thinnest population in the District the headquarters town (5793) is the only place with as much as 2000 people However even Mangrul has a much higher density than some Berar taluks and is 20 per cent above the provincial average

65 A census of the District has been taken on four occasions in 1867 (a provincial census) 1881 1891 and 1901

Growth of population

The boundaries of the taluks were not quite the same in 1867 as they have been later but the differences were of a kind which admit of some general comparisons being fairly made for instance,

the greater part of Mangrul taluk was then included in Basim but the table given above shows that at least in regard to density the two parts are very similar In 1867 the density of the different areas now included in the District varied from 100 to 257 per square mile in 1881 from 120 to 278 in 1891 from 130 to 266 and in 1901 from 145 to 266 The fall in maximum density in the decade ending in 1891 is not explained in the Census Report but at that time there was a slight fall in several of the plain taluks of Berar and a great rise in all the hilly and remote taluks it is possible that there was a general movement to take up virgin soil in the only parts where it was then available The rise in minimum density in the famine decade ending in 1901 combined with the steadiness of maximum density is very satisfactory but was possibly assisted by immigration from Pusad taluk The variation in the larger towns those with a population of more than 10 000 was —

Town	1867	1881	1891	1901
Akola	14 606	16 614	21 470	29 289
Akot	14 006	16 157	15 995	18 252
Balapur	12 631	11 244	10 250	10 486
Karanja	11 750	10 923	14 436	16 535
Basim	8 625	11 576	12 389	13 823

Thus Akola has doubled in size Karanja and Basim have increased by 50 per cent Akot has risen by 30 per cent and Balapur alone has declined It is signifi

cant that Akola alone is on the railway Kāranja Bāsim and Akot are served by good metalled roads but the communications of Bālāpur are seriously interrupted by awkward river crossings. Important roads running north and south meet at Murtizapur station just as they do at Akola but to get a just idea of the growth of population it is necessary to combine the totals for Murtizapur and Sirso in 1891 these amounted to 6930 in 1901 to 10 659

Taking all the towns now having a population of more than 5000 it appears that every place except Karanja and Balapur increased in the fourteen years ending in 1881 seven declined but three large towns and Mangrul increased in the decade ending 1891 all except Hiwarkhed Patur and Wadegaon increased again in the decade ending in 1901. In the decade 1881 to 1891 there was an increase of per cent in the total population whereas the urban population increased by 6 per cent. Some large towns grew but there was perhaps a general movement from fully cultivated neighbourhoods to parts where land was available for cultivation. The average number of persons per house in the five taluks of the old Akola District was $5\frac{1}{2}$ in 1881 $4\frac{1}{2}$ in 1891 and $4\frac{1}{2}$ in 1901 while in the same years in the three taluks of Basim District it was $6\frac{1}{2}$ and 5. In 1901 the average was about $4\frac{1}{2}$ in Akot and about 5 in each of the other taluks of the present District.

66 The tables of migration given with the Census

Migration

Report are probably unreliable but the percentage of immigrants to total population shown by them in 1901 was 31 in Murtizāpur 25 in Akola and Mangrul, 20 in Basim 16 in Akot and 10 in Bālāpur. Immigrants are attracted by different features within the District—its agriculture, commerce finance general labour, and so on. A great

deal of movement within the District and between adjoining Districts has been due to cultivators moving to thinly settled neighbourhoods in order to take up land on advantageous terms. Female immigrants are generally more numerous than males because wives are often brought from villages which happen to lie across the taluk border but immigrants from a long distance seldom bring womenfolk with them. Many of the clerks first employed by the British Government and many of the early pleaders came from Bombay Presidency. Hindu from northern India are commonly called Pardeshis both Hindus and Muhammadans from the south are known as Dakhanis. These two large classes are mostly engaged in labour especially driving carts or working as *hamals* porters at cotton factories they are therefore most common in towns sometimes however a colony of Dakhanis settles in a village by the side of a metalled road and finds employment upon it. Scattered over the southern taluks are a number of Jhadiwālas or people from the Central Provinces mostly engaged in agriculture they are said to have come during a famine about 55 years ago. In most of the villages in the extreme north of Akot taluk are other Jhadiwālas working as field labourers or petty artisans who have been gradually drifting into the neighbourhood for several years. They come on foot through the plain country and then seem to strike north till they are stopped by the Satpura plateau. Marwaris engaged chiefly in money lending and when they are rich enough in cotton and grain speculation are found in almost every village a large settlement at Telhāra in the west of Akot taluk owns a great deal of land occupies houses with handsome fronts of carved wood and is served by artisans of all kinds from Mārwar. Dhanaj in the east of Murtizapur taluk is the scene of a settle

ment on a smaller scale Petty money lending at very high rates is carried on by Muhammadans from the frontiers they are known as Rohillas are readily distinguished by their dress and are generally feared on account of their truculence Pilgrimages and other religious interests cause a further constant trickle of migration one may meet in the remote Mangrul taluk a little party of Bundelkhand Brahmans begging their way to Rameshwar (at the end of Adam's Bridge in the extreme south of India) without knowing anything about its whereabouts except that it is in the Deccan their return journey will be easier because they will carry Ganges water (from the sea) and *ulakchhap* sectarian mark to sell as relics A wandering Muhammadan may be a *stauhi mulhi* from Ajmer or perhaps only a local *fakir* with his wife

67 Medical statistics for the area forming the present District are available only from 1905 to 1908 Difficulties in diagnosis and imperfection in recording occur here as elsewhere but according to the reports the average annual number of deaths is 57 000 (49 per 1000) of which dysentery and diarrhoea caused 8500 fevers 6500 plague 5200 respiratory diseases 3100 cholera 1400 injuries 300 smallpox 300 measles and chicken pox 200 and miscellaneous causes 15 700 The total number of deaths varied between 26 000 (35 per 1000) and 44 000 (58 per 1000) Nearly all the deaths from cholera occurred in the single year 1906 (5000) plague rose to 6200 in 1907 and fell to 500 in 1908 other causes vary to a less extent

68 The heat is considerable in the cold weather and intense in the hot weather but the rainfall is not heavy a cool breeze generally prevails at night and the climate is not

on the whole unhealthy The rate of mortality in the salt tract appears to be slightly higher than that elsewhere this is an area extending for some miles on each side of the Purna river in the north-east of the District One theory is that this region was once a great salt lake and that when its waters found an outlet and the Purna drained the valley the saline deposits remained in the soil However this may be the water is so impregnated with soda salts as to be almost undrinkable Sweet wells are in fact often found close beside brackish ones but there is no means of knowing whether good or bad water will be found The higher death rate in this tract seems to be chiefly due to bowel diseases but the birth rate is as high as elsewhere in Berar and the neighbourhood is not seriously unhealthy

In Akola District as over the greater part of India the months of July August and September form the most unhealthy period malaria and bowel diseases are most prevalent then Infant mortality is high and is chiefly due to these causes The malaria is chiefly of the benign and malignant tertian types It is naturally most common toward the end of the rains and in the beginning of the cold weather because the anopheles mosquito have at that time the best chance of breeding in the pools The District however suffers much less than some others in the Provinces from malaria and the parasite is curiously hard to find Enlarged spleen in children which is common in malarious regions is comparatively rare here—the endemic index is low Mortality from bowel diseases is high throughout Berar and is naturally highest in the rains The District has always been subject to violent outbreaks of cholera these occur at short intervals and cause enormous mortality thus in 1906 the deaths

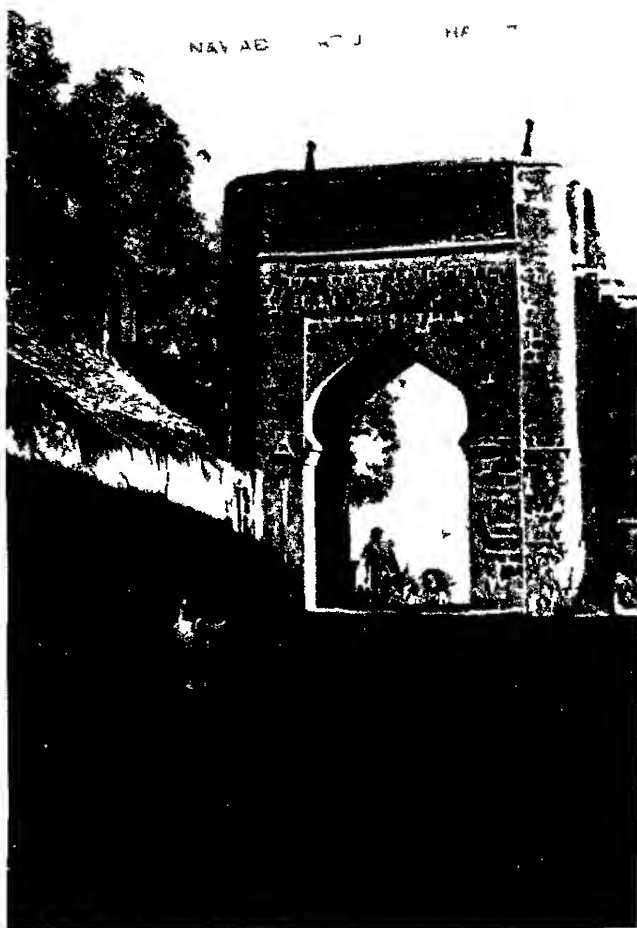
from this cause alone amounted to close upon 5000 a ratio of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per mille. The outbreaks seem generally to be due to importation especially from such gatherings as the Pandharpur fair but there can be no doubt that cholera is endemic throughout Berar. For some unascertained reason which must be sought in the life history of the organism the disease lies dormant or shows only a little activity and then for some equally unknown reason it breaks out again. The town of Akola has of late years been given a pipe water supply brought from Kapsi 10 miles away and this has certainly provided an irresistible weapon against severe epidemic outbreaks in the town itself. As this water supply is improved it may be hoped that Akola town will be practically freed from cholera. Smallpox has always been prevalent but its ravages have decreased considerably of late years vaccination is efficiently carried out $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the population being protected every year. Neither cataract nor stone is very common.

69 Plague first appeared in 1902 and has recurred every year. The chief outbreak in Akola town was in 1905 when the deaths amounted to 1468. In 1907 the total number of deaths in the District from plague was 6160 or 8 per mille. The people are very slow to have recourse to inoculation only 1700 being done in the 7 years from 1902 to 1908 villages are evacuated fairly promptly when the discovery of dead rats shows that plague is coming but villagers say that the idea of inoculation is still too novel for them. On the other hand a Telugu in the north of Berar who a few years ago professed without any qualifications to protect from plague soon had a large following but the disease broke out among the crowds who attended him and he ran away. Dur

ing January and February 1909 about 1600 people were inoculated in Akola town and this may possibly mark a turning point in the public attitude but much of the enthusiasm was certainly due to the fact that Rs 1 was being given to each patient when the payment was reduced to As 8 about 500 people who were waiting in the hospital compound turned without a word and walked away one hears of people trying to squeeze the serum out of their arms when they have received their reward The greater part of the population is at present (February 1909) living outside the town and coming in daily for business well to do families have put up small bungalows of tin or with tiled roofs 195 deaths from plague have occurred within the two months but only one case and that not fatal has happened among those inoculated An energetic campaign against rats has been carried on since 1907 but it is impossible to give accurate statistics for instance for 100 poisoned baits laid down it is very rare for more than 5 dead rats to be found but one municipality reported that nearly 6000 rats were collected for 7000 baits it was afterwards explained that 6000 baits had disappeared and were considered equivalent to so many dead rats found People of the middle class the large numbers who are not very poor but are not highly educated are far less willing in Akola District than in other Provinces to accept skilled medical advice the very poor are generally less reluctant but a beggar who has been blind from his infancy will sometimes not permit a simple operation which would probably restore his sight

70 Enquiries made in several villages about infant mortality showed that it is quite common for 20 per cent of children to die in the first year while over 50 per cent sometimes

Medical practices



PARIHANDA GATE AKOLA

die When a child is born it is not put to the breast for two or three days but is fed on *sulache pani* sugared water *sahad* honey and the like and a few drops of castor oil are given it the mother does not take any food for a day or two A child is generally suckled for a year and often if there is no other claimant for two or three years and sometimes longer still When it is weaned it is given cow's or goat's milk by well-to-do people but the bulk of the people give it no further milk it is fed on jawari bread alone or mixed with *tur* flour and on rice sugar sweetmeats and so on Medical knowledge is very scanty People with broken limbs usually go now to a hospital but they used to call in a Dhangar who might have gained experience in binding up the legs of his flocks and herds It is said that he would apply bamboo splints for about a week and then remove them permanently having the leg rubbed with *tilli* or castor oil The process was apt to be unsatisfactory but the principle is akin to that of very recent surgery A mortified finger may be plunged into boiling oil cobwebs are used to stop excessive bleeding and *chuna* lime and leaves are applied to cure a wound but magic is largely relied on to give the motive power of healing—a string with a certain number of knots being tied for instance round the neck and *mantras* recited meanwhile to prevent tetanus Sometime people's eyesight is ruined by the application of absurd remedies A kind of fever called *kapsi mata* cotton disease is mentioned in all parts of the District something that looks like cotton fluff is said to collect at night under the patient's bed the disease generally occurs in the cold weather but its real nature is not clear Native doctors *vaidyas* of various degrees of pretention are found in the larger villages they are generally very ignorant

and sometimes deliberate impostors they not infrequently secure payment in advance. Their medicines are usually pills which are dissolved in honey or the juice of a lime an onion or wet ginger powders are taken in cow's milk or hot water and infusions are occasionally brought. *Vaidyas* like to recite *shlok* texts from various sources and make a great point of feeling the pulse though without using a watch. Men who have been compounders in a Government hospital some time make great profit out of their fallacious knowledge.

71. The writer has met two or three men who are

almost certainly centenarians. Hajī
Phy que

Ghasumīya of Akot has an invitation written for his Bismillah ceremony when he was four years and four month old and bearing a date in the first half of 1207 Fasli that is 1797 A.D. this seems to prove that he is now 116 years old. A patch of more than 40 says that his grandfather who died 25 years ago at a great age spoke of Ghasumīya as a school fellow. It is said universally that men in general are much smaller and weaker than they were two or three generations ago. The first explanation offered by villagers is often that food is dearer and people are more worried by debt and competition. Everyone however readily admits that far more comfort prevails now than before and some serious and common causes of anxiety have been removed. Another explanation originally kept in reserve from motives of delicacy is then almost invariably given and the first is dropped. In most castes the husband used generally to be 8 or 10 years older than the wife and 5 years difference was absolutely the minimum the last difference by the way is given as the average in the Census Report of 1881. The parents took simple precautions to keep the wife apart from her husband till she attained puberty. For

many years the difference in age has been decreasing and parental strictness has greatly relaxed and this has caused a serious decline in the physique of the middle castes, Kunbis and the like. Tradition is extraordinarily untrustworthy one hears of days when the husband was 30 and the wife 12 when men commonly lived to be 100 and drove cattle every day 20 miles to pasture but the widespread insistence on this particular point may have some significance. The idea is illustrated by the fact that the Marwaris who permit adult marriages recently held a great meeting about caste matters and formally instituted a rule that the husband must be at least three years older than the wife.

7- Statistics of occupation are given in the census reports only by Districts not by taluks but probably the percentages suggested by a combination of the figures for the old Akola and Basim Districts would be very nearly true for the area forming the present Akola District. In 1901 the proportion of the population engaged in agriculture was 71 per cent in Akola District and 70 in Basim the industrial population 14 per cent in Akola and 11 in Basim the commercial 2 per cent in each and the professional 2 per cent in Akola and 1 in Basim. Thus three quarters of the population were engaged in agriculture a large proportion of industrial workers again were engaged in work subsidiary to agriculture such as the making of carts and agricultural implements. Hand industries had never been very important because for many years before the Assignment very few people in Berar had dared to show any signs of wealth but those that formerly existed declined with the introduction of better or much cheaper articles from outside. In 1901 Akola contained only 3 384 cotton weavers including dependents and Basim only 1 223. Cotton factories

have however given increasing mechanical employment the number of workers without dependents in 1891 was—in Akola 1 933 Basim 76 in 1901 it was—Akola 5 727 Basim 340 The present District consists of 6 taluks in place of 8 in the two old Districts but according to the only reports obtainable for the last few years it now contains over 8 000 factory hands Among the agriculturists in 1901 about 48 per cent of the whole population were returned as labourers three quarters of them being actual workers about 23 per cent were landholders and tenants not quite a half being worker The circumstances however show that it must be very difficult to get such return made correctly it is very common for a man to be both landholder and labourer and not to know which to call himself while the women folk of quite well to do landholders work as labourers in an ordinary village there are very few families in which the women think it beneath them to do field work In 1901 village service was returned as engaging or supporting 3 per cent of the population Government officers numbered 39 in the two Districts combined clerk and inspector were 450 constables and wardens 1 575 (each supporting 2 dependents) teachers were 750 Akola had 29 pleaders with 160 dependents and Basim 9 with 57 dependents the large proportion of dependents in this class throw into strong relief the fact that women and youths in most classes are to a large extent workers though much of the field work they do is brief in time and light in nature Mendicants and their dependents religious and otherwise were reported as numbering 11 500 in the two Districts that is 2 per cent of the whole

73 Most of the population especially the Hindus are on the whole quiet and law abiding but there are some people

Criminal population

whose caste tradition makes them the object of more or less suspicion. Karkaris number 734 scattered all over the District some of them support themselves by taking contracts for road repair and for work on public buildings but many are habitual thieves and the police find it hard to decide who are honest. Takankars or Takaris are found chiefly in the northern taluks they number altogether 2911 old men speak of them as the chief robbers of former times. Pardhis are like most of these castes divided into several sub-castes the Langoti Pardhis are commonly given to petty theft from fields or houses and the old men can hardly talk to a Government officer without endless demands that if they do not speak the truth (which they do not) they may be hanged transported blown from a gun or the like. Sarodis make a temporary encampment which is given up by day to the women and the children with babies swinging in cradles of rope the men wander from village to village leading perhaps a bull with showy trappings and jingling bells the man beats a drum beg in the name of his bull god and watches for opportunities of theft. A small proportion of the Pardeshi and Dakhani immigrants are criminals. The Muhammadan Gaolis of Karanja concert road crimes along with their relatives at Darwaha. The Patharkads located here and there near the Purna river like most castes whose occupation involves much wandering are strongly suspected of thefts of various kinds. Muhammadan rowdies are sometimes hired to help in a quarrel about a field. Rohillas bring more than legal pressure to bear sometimes on their debtors the poorer classes are often tempted to steal crops at night (and honest people may profess to be afraid to catch them) gangs from outside may include the District in a very large field of operations or parties of a wandering caste pass

through it and crime is committed by individuals of miscellaneous castes

71 Marathi is the common language of the great bulk of Hindus throughout Berar
 Language it differs little from the standard Dakham Marathi of Poona. Some variations occur between the different Districts within Berar but these again are too slight to cause any difficulty in conversation. Educated people speak in a more refined way so that they sometimes term their own speech Brahmani as distinguished from the Kunbi or Kunbau of the mass of the people but it is difficult to formulate such differences as would constitute distinct dialects. However certain variations can be pointed out as arising in common speech. Even the educated generally say *Mahadeo* instead of *Mahadeo* and *Yejurveda* instead of *Yajurveda*. It is very common to substitute *a* for *e* in the termination of neuter bases e.g. *khalcha* for *khalche* lower the Konkani dialect spoken on the far side of the Deccan tract has also this characteristic. Villagers often interchange *i* with *e* and *ya* saving *dilla della* or *dyalla given*. Initial *c* is sometimes pronounced *ye* thus *ek* and *yek* one and *v* is sometimes slurred or dropped before *i* or *e* thus *vechne echne* or *vechne to pick (cotton)*. The cerebral *l* is sometimes softened into *y* or perhaps *r* *mali mayr* gardener, and cerebral *n* is sometimes changed to plain *n* *kon who pani water*. In case suffixes the dative is sometimes formed by adding *le* instead of *la* *bapa'le to the father* while the plural may be *bapahis* or *bapans to the fathers*. Pronouns sometimes take peculiar forms in declension *tya* for *twa by thee maha* for *majha my* and *tuha* for *tujha thy* the nominative singular feminine of the demonstrative pronoun is *te* instead of *ti she* *la* is sometimes inserted before

the plural termination of pronouns, *tyalacha* instead of *tyacha* *his*. In verbs the form *mi marlo* *I die* might be used by either man or woman when the standard feminine form is *mi marie* and in the third person the neuter form may be used instead of the masculine *porga khelte* instead of *porga khelto* *the boy plays*. The second person singular takes the same form as the third *tu ahe* instead of *tu ahes* *thou art* just as the second and third persons plural of the past tense coincide *tumhi gele* *you went* and *te gele* *they went*. The habitual past becomes an ordinary past especially in the expression *to mhane* *he said*. In the future tense *n* and *l* are interchanged giving the forms *mi maril* *tu marsin* and *te martil* instead of *mi marin* *tu mirshil* and *te martil* *I will thou wilt* and *they will strike*. *umhi marsan* is also substituted for *tumhi maral* *you will strike*. The form *sanya* is sometimes added to the conjunctive participle *khaun sanya* *having eaten*. Kunbis from both Nagpur and Sholapur say *shan* instead of *sanva*. Trifling differences also occur in the use of words and the genders ascribed to them thus in some parts the ordinary word for *woman* is *bako* in others it is *lakshmi* while an educated man might say *stri* *rasta* *road* and *ganw* *village* should be masculine and neuter respectively but are neuter and masculine in some neighbourhoods some Sanskrit words are commonly used thus *indhan* instead of *sarpan* *fuel* also *tutari* instead of *kathi* *goad*. Urdu words are also adopted *saphil* *saphil* *town wall* and common words sometimes take peculiar forms *kotha* instead of *gotha* *cattle-shed* while some terms are said to be peculiarly Berari such as *vetal* *quarter* (of a town). Numerous other petty differences occur the speech of remote and hilly tracts being perhaps most markedly different because of its additional roughness but local variations are in fact seldom striking. Caste

variations are much more considerable. The great points in regard to them are that immigrants on the one hand and the more aboriginal castes on the other retain more or less of their original tongue so that a Mahār from the south may say that his father talks Telugu but he himself does not and that castes with criminal traditions have their own private vocabularies generally based on Gujarati. These two causes account for the recognition in the census of 1901 of 16 000 people speaking Banjari 15 000 Marwari 7 000 Gujarati 5 000 Telugu and 3 000 Gondi the figures by the way must be inexact because people very commonly fail to distinguish as separate languages the varying forms in which they communicate with different acquaintances and because criminals like to keep their own speech secret. Muhammadans almost invariably speak dialects which they would call either Urdu Hindi Hindustani or Musalmāni the Muhammadans of the District number 54 000 and according to the last census Urdu was spoken by 65 000 people and Hindi by 16 000. They generally consider that there is a difference between these two forms of speech but it seems to consist simply in the extent to which Persian and Sanskrit sources are drawn upon for vocabulary and in the grammatical finish of the construction. Musalmāni is a loose term applicable to both Urdu and Hindi. The Hindustani of the District is in fact very corrupt when compared with that of northern India. Practically all the Marathi speaking population know enough Hindustani to carry on a conversation in it with Muhammadans who generally understand Marathi but seldom condescend to speak it. A man at a loss for a word in either language is very often safe in using the corresponding word of the other language. Mārwaris speak Hindustani in their dealings with people in general though those that live

in small villages are often fluent in Marāṭhī also English was in 1901 the language of 115 persons

RELIGION

75 To give a correct sketch of the religion of the Hindus of the District is impossible

General

One constantly comes across ideas drawn from the ancient classical teachings of India but these not only seem vague and confused but are often buried under the habitual worship of local saints or divinities and under a mass of superstition Religion touches every detail in the life of a Hindu sometimes with admirable effect but sometimes in mere formalism In almost every village new temples are being built but old men of the middle castes say— A man's heart is the proper temple Nowadays people make a show of buildings of brick but there is no temple in their hearts The Bhagavad Gīta would be readily acknowledged as a religious authority and sometimes one sees traces of its description of a Brāhman's ideal (Lesson XVIII 42) — Restraint of spirit and sense mortification purity patience uprightness knowledge discernment and belief are the natural Brahma works but the standard is a very high one The Kshatriya ideal given in the next verse brings this curiously into accordance with English ideas— Valour heroic temper constancy, skill steadfastness in strife largesse and princeliness are the natural Knightly works but these are virtues far beyond the ambition of the ordinary Hindu In a small village one may hear the teaching of the Vedānta the greatest perhaps of the Indian philosophies the following story told with no trace of irony seems at least to belong to a popular exposition of that school ' Once when a Brāhman was offering rice and other food to Mahādeo a rat came and

ate the sacrifice whereon the Brāhman concluded that the rat must be the god himself. He placed it in a cage therefore and fed it with the best of everything but by a series of accidents a cat ate the rat a dog worried the cat his wife beat the dog and he beat her and so transferring his worship constantly to the conqueror he realised that he himself was the god. On the other hand a Brahman of some education from Akola itself may be ignorant of both the sound and the idea of the fundamental *Tat tvam asi* 'Thou art That' of the school in fact very few people pretend to any thought of philosophy. The ordinary intelligent but practically uneducated Hindu would apparently consider both that there are many gods and that there is only one god but would humbly abstain from a definite theory to reconcile the two ideas. He believes in an absolute *karma* whereby act and consequence attend the soul in earth and heaven and hell remorselessly through an endless cycle of births but sometimes he holds that bad means are justified by a good end or he trusts to the expiatory sacrifice of *prayaschitta* or some other protection. Indeed he must often feel that fate dictates not only the punishment but the very evil that is to be punished. In his religious thought *bhakti* occupies a very large place with the meanings apparently of faith worship and the reaching out of the human to the divine. People in remote villages say that it is chiefly on account of this vague *bhakti* that red *shendur* is applied to prominent stones or trees. The patel of a small hilly village said that for the same reason goats were sacrificed to different local *Asras* when a marriage took place— We feel that we must do an act of worship. An educated Hindu will say that an offering of rice and curds under the name of *bona*, is always made to the goddess *Asra*—who is generally represented by a stone daubed with red on the

bank of a river—so that nothing may occur to prevent the ceremony but the more primitive worshipper seemed merely to be reaching out to the unknown God. One seems to see worship done sometimes for definite material ends and sometimes as the unqualified expression of a powerful instinct.

76 In the actual performance of religious duties a combination of correct ritual with Religious practices faith is apparently imperative. Certain ceremonies are daily performed in the house and a pious man might also go to the temple every day. A Brahman of the older generation and of only moderate education would daily repeat in Sanskrit a selection from the Vedas or the whole of the Bhagavad Gita or perhaps only the very important 15th chapter though he might have no knowledge of the language thus there is a great deal of uncomprehending worship. The same religion however produces very distinct practical consequences. Hinduism seems to be as a rule extraordinarily tolerant permitting both the greatest variations of creed within its own limits and viewing with calmness yet other ideas in other religions. It enjoins a very wide charity so that travellers can almost always secure food and lodging and support is almost always provided for the destitute and afflicted. Brahmans have of course the first claim one may meet a little party more than half of them women or infants, making a four months pilgrimage on foot from Allahābad to Nasik and living wholly on charity. Asked how they manage about expense the reply comes simply We are Brāhmans though the complaint may be added that nowadays hardly more than one person in ten gives to them. All religious mendicants share in this charity and sometimes in a village two or three wait at doors a few yards apart till their dole is given. Sometimes there is a rest

house especially set aside for pious wanderers occasionally a wealthy man supports all such comers, and Bairagis Sanvāsīs Gosains and the like come to stay in peace for a month or two at his rest house amid their travels. Sometimes a holy man who has settled near a village collects subscriptions to build or repair a temple or he is pressed to come and take charge of one and become its *pujari* worshipper and the *guru* religious guide of the people. People show an extraordinary degree of respect to a man who has given up all worldly interests and devotes himself entirely to what is considered a religious life. To go naked is perhaps one of the most compelling proofs of devotion. The popular attitude must offer some temptation to the hypocritical but on the other hand anyone living in a small village is under very close scrutiny; hypocrisy would be discovered except in a constant wanderer. In former times this wandering religious element was far more striking. Naked Gosains Bairagis wearing only a *langoti* and Manbhaus in plain black would come in hordes of perhaps five hundred with horses and camels and pass slowly through the country at the cost of the people. Such pomp has now departed though various orders have still their characteristic garbs and individuals are sometimes distinguished by wearing a red Mephistopheles cap or some such mark. One *sadhu* in the neighbourhood Gajanan Maharaj of Shegaon is so deeply revered that a Brahman of position and education bows his forehead to the dust before him and does not dream of an acknowledgment. Gradually miraculous stories come to be told about distinguished *sadhus* and some of them are worshipped even before their death. (A *chela* disciple is bound to worship his teacher while yet alive occasionally he does so by putting up an image of him). Tombs at

which saints are worshipped are scattered all over the District and are very numerous in Akot taluk the traditions of several are given in the Appendix The chief forms of worship seem to be firstly to vow some small offering in case a certain prayer is granted and secondly to attend an annual festival in honour of the saint Different tombs have reputations for different kinds of virtue some curing snake-bite some fever and some possession by an evil spirit an extraordinary variety of miracles is attributed to these saints and Hindus feel no reluctance to worship at a Muhammadan tomb Among lesser saints stands the labourer of Wyala who according to present tradition was canonised for the two reasons that he once collected thorns for a fence by setting his bare foot upon them without being hurt and that he was seen worshipping at the same time in two temples five miles apart the virtue inherited from him enabled his son to cast out evil spirits Among the greater is Narainbhai of Akot whose casual word is said to have preserved a corpse from dissolution for four years at the end of which time it ate a piece of bread Shah Dawal of Gowardha has a characteristic though mixed reputation Nothing is known of his life except that he was one of a trio of Muhammadan *awalvas* (*awalva* honorific plural of *wali* saint) who settled respectively at Gowardha Uprai in Daryapur taluk and Burhanpur A man desirous of begetting a son goes to Gowardha and ties a stone to a string fastened around the inside door of the tomb Later he brings the child cuts his hair distributes sweetmeats of the weight of the hair and finally ties it up instead of the stone Men possessed of demons and men and women suffering from various diseases come and live here till they are relieved though *chudhels* are apparently not expelled from women The

cure may take a month or more but the patients must live meanwhile by begging from door to door with the cry *Dam dam Shadalboachi gada!* or *Dom! Dom!* a well known call of pilgrims Resident *mujawars* attendants are in charge of the tomb and worship every day a fair attended by all castes is held every Thursday and Kolis come on pilgrimage from a distance The worship of these saints takes a large place in the life of an ordinary family it is impossible to say exactly how far the stories about them are accepted but there is certainly a great deal of religious credulity

77 Various figures besides that of the *sadhu* stand out in such efforts at organisation
 Religion as can be traced amid the general confusion A really important place such as the headquarters of a taluk would contain one or more Shastris and perhaps an Agnihotri Some Shastris are Vedic knowing one or more of the Vedas (either by heart or by meaning) and some are Dharma shastris knowing other *granths* sacred writings they have an unequalled knowledge of the demands of religion A Kunbi might become a Dharmashastrī though in fact he never does so but it is not permitted to teach him the Vedas An Agnihotri performs three times a day the sacrifice of the *homa* he is distinguished by various characteristics but need not be learned In the rains a Shastri *purānik* or perhaps the local school master is often engaged in the largest villages to recite and explain some *purans* in the town of Akola there are often 10 or 12 such courses in different temples a *puran* appropriate to the particular god or season being generally chosen Sometimes a *haridas* or *kathekari* conducts a *katha* a preaching service diversified with music and the calling of Ram, Rām Krishna Krishna and the like (In a third service called

bhajan, the congregation has no official leader they chant a series of texts each man keeping time with a pair of *ghanta tal* cymbals in villages two *dandi* parties are formed of which one leads and the other responds) Brāhmans have also a *dharmadhikari* who is a final authority on questions of religion and a *shankaracharya* with power to punish for breaches of caste rule and the like the *dharmadhikari* holds his office by hereditary right but should take skilled advice if he is himself unlearned there are nine representatives in the single town of Basim the *shankaracharya* requires to be personally qualified for his post The middle castes such as Kunbis have Brahman *joshis* to conduct most of their ceremonies these are hereditary officers and need to know only a single *mantra* the Shudra Kamalakar They are supported partly by fees for the particular ceremonies and partly by *haks* annual contributions from their people A *joshi* on the Purna river told the writer that some of the Kunbis in his neighbourhood were beginning to do without a *joshi* at their ceremonies but this was probably a trivial movement due to personal disagreement Beside these officers there are *pujaris* worshippers attached to many tombs and temples They are often Brahmans from different parts of India sometimes having the hereditary title of *swasthanik* but more frequently Gosains In the latter case it is usual for the worshipper who is getting old to take a boy perhaps a Kunbi and train him to the succession The temple buildings are likely to include a walled compound enclosing a *pinda* shrine of the god—who is very likely Mahadeo worshipped under some such local name as Kateshwar—a dwelling house for the worshipper and ten or a dozen tombs of former worshippers the main building being called *math* No attempt is made however, to follow any particular plan the *math* occa-

sionally occupies part, or the whole of an ordinary village fort. These Gosāms both perform daily worship of the god on behalf of the village—bathing, feeding and adoring him—and are called *guru* by the people. They almost always recognise the Mahant of Māhur on the Penganga in the Nizam's Dominions as their head, and both they and their flocks make pilgrimages to Mahur to Sahasrakund near by and perhaps to Umagdeo 20 miles further east.

78. Festivals again are an important feature of the ordinary Hindu religion. They are Practices at festival is very frequent, are given considerable religious value and are enjoyable social events. They may be divided roughly into two classes: in the former are the anniversaries of local gods or saints when pilgrimages great or petty are made to particular temples or tombs; in the latter class are the greater festivals of Hinduism. Pandharpur is the place of pilgrimage most frequented by Beraris; pilgrims wear a necklace of beads made from the root of the *tulsi* plant; during the festivals caste restrictions are set aside in the one detail that no one is debarred by being touched by a man of low caste. An annual fair is held at the tomb of every saint whose memory has any vitality and at a great many temples the number of visitors varying from a few score to some thousands. There might be half a dozen or a dozen of these annual festivals in a village that had no tomb or temple of any note. At some villages the festival has some such special feature as fire-walking or the apparent relics of human sacrifice or self torture. Fire-walking appears to be very rare but is said to exist in at least three of the four Berar Districts. The only case in this District which has come to the writer's notice is that of Malsud in the south of Balapur taluk. An account of

it was given by the village officers of Malsud and some neighbouring villages. The village contains a temple dedicated to Supoba an *ansha* incarnation of Mahādeo and a Dāndi Punao festival is held in February March during the fifteen days which end at Shivratra. On the first Friday a *dongar* (a kind of *mandap phata* or *mandir*) booth or pavilion is made. Two days of worship follow and on the Monday a *lahad* pit is dug five cubits in length one in breadth and a span or two in depth. This is filled with wood (of all kinds) oil contributed by all the villagers according to their means is poured upon it and the whole is set on fire. The priests of the temple are Hatkar and they walk the length of the pit while the fire is still burning. If a man has a wife by *la na* marriage she accompanies him but a wife by *mohatir* (also called *pat* or *gandharua*) marriage does not. Last year 1908 five couples performed the ceremony walking slowly along the pit to the temple praying and then returning. The chief narrator of this account was the (Hatkar) patel of the village. He said the devotees were preserved from harm only by faith and that it was believed that if any one but them attempted the feat his family would die out. The ashes of the fire are considered to cure snake bite without any *mantras* being recited. The chief day of the festival is however a Friday when *bhandara* a religious meal is given. Then the worshippers forming groups of perhaps 50 at a time hold out their hands with the backs upwards and the chief *pujari* of the temple gives five blows with a *sat* whip of cord to those near him and is considered to have struck them all. On certain occasions practices which appear to be relics of human sacrifice or self torture are done and middle-aged men in some villages can remember seeing self torture done in earnest. People take small children

before the goddess Asra at Donad on the Katepurna river in Akola taluk. A good swimmer swims about the river with the child in a cradle and finally the child is taken out and the cradle is allowed to float down the stream. People say that the child used at one time to be drowned. In some places a childless couple vow that if a child is granted them it shall be devoted to the goddess Devi. In fact they take it before the shrine dressed in good clothes and leave the garments alone there. *Gal puja* hook worship used to be done at Hiwarkhed and Chandkapur in Akot taluk at Balapur and at some other villages. One or two iron hooks were thrust into a man's back and he was either swung or made to pull carts. Even now lemons are fastened on a man's middle hooks are put into them and with the help of the crowd the man pulls four or five carts along by a cord attached to the hooks the people meanwhile shouting *Hagraj*. At Sawandal in Akot taluk two strings used to be drawn through the muscle just above a man's thighs one friend would take the strings in front and another behind and the three would go around the village. As the strings were pulled the victim danced and the performance was called *nadegal* the hook dance. These things were done in Akot taluk on Chaitra Shuddh Purnima in honour of Devi but in some places Khandoba is said to have been the divinity honoured. The victims were not devotees but merely casual villagers who offered to endure the pain in gratitude for some benefit received from the god perhaps they were specially prepared for the ordeal by drugs or a long course of massage. At Kurankhed in Akola taluk people used to make a vow to the goddess Devi in the village and if their prayer was granted would cut off the tip of an index finger and offer it to her. An image made of kneaded flour is sometimes especially by Mahars and other low-caste

people, laid before Marimā the goddess of cholera. The writer quite recently noticed in a field the remains of half a dozen little clay bullocks the model of a cart the heads of two dolls and a lime in the ruins of what may have been a model house. The actual object was apparently unknown to the headmen but the variety of their conjectures showed that there were many occasions on which some one or other might think such symbolism of value.

Besides the festivals with a chiefly local interest there are those that celebrate the great days of the Hindu calendar. It may be remarked here that every day of the week is not merely named in connection with the same heavenly body in India as in England but it is also sacred to a particular god and has to some extent a character of its own. A list given in the south of Balapur taluk showed that Sunday was dedicated to Narayan Monday to Mahadeo and his local incarnation Supoba Tuesday to the goddesses Devi Bhiwani and Asra and among Brahmans to Graha (planet) Wednesday to Walkeshwar (a name of Mahadeo) Withoba and Datta Thursday to Guru or Shahdawal Pir a Muhammadan saint whose limbs were buried at different villages Friday to Balaji Khandoba and Supoba again and Saturday to Maroti. Some pious people fast on their particular god day and if they worship equally more than one god may fast four days in the week. Coming unexpectedly to a school on Tuesday forenoon one may find the headmaster absent he is fasting on account of his *graha*. Every Brahman has his own unlucky day of the week called *ghatwar warjavar* day of loss or prohibition told in the horoscope cast at birth. Besides this there are two days unlucky for everyone Tuesday and Saturday. A man should not get shaved then and fever beginning on one of these days is thought especially dangerous.

The local form of the great Hindu festivals is much the same in Akola as in other Berar Districts no description can be given here on account of lack of space

79 It is perhaps unfair to speak of all the local ideas about the supernatural as religious but it is impossible to draw exact lines between those that are really religious and those that would more fittingly be called magical It is equally impossible to say how far particular beliefs are still held The degree of belief varies greatly from one individual to another and the details differ equally Some of the ideas and observances to be described in the following sections are held almost universally while others are said to have died out perhaps no individual and no village knows them all yet all have been collected within the District and many others must exist People are generally reluctant to discuss some of them partly because they are ashamed of being thought superstitious and partly it would appear from a positive fear of black magic A number of people profess a universal scepticism of the superstitious as distinguished from the religious but it is generally easy to find wide joints in their armour some times men of position and intelligence first make a general denial but presently give an earnest exposition of some of the most extreme ideas A few religious and magical ideas are therefore mentioned with no attempt at distinguishing the two

80 In regard to illness perhaps the most prominent point is the way in which small pox is regarded It is hardly looked on as a disease at all but as a personal visitation of the goddess Devi or Mata In her honour the patient and his family are all dressed

in white, a *loka* vessel containing water and *nim* leaves is fetched by a man who has just bathed and is set at the door for everyone who enters the house to sprinkle himself. In the evenings *gharas* of water are carried to the shrine of Devi and ashes are brought thence and applied to the patient's forehead. Whatever the sick person says is regarded as the word of the goddess. He is in fact only given milk to drink but if he should ask for some unreasonable food it would be brought and set before him. Every morning all the members of the family ask each other whether the Mata has spoken to anyone in the night for sometimes she comes in a dream and says that she has taken care of the patient so long but that on a certain night she will leave and they must beware of any other spirit taking possession of him. Music is then kept up every night till seven or nine days later the ceremony of recovery is performed. Formal bathing is done on a Tuesday because that is the day sacred to Devi the goddess is ceremoniously sent away in a curtailed form directly after the recovery and more fully some months later. The simplest form of the earlier ceremony is to give sugar and balls of jawari flour to a few boys and to sprinkle water containing *nim* leaves over them. The final ceremony is that which would be used for any distinguished human visitor. In cases where so much elaboration is not known one gets at least the central idea of the presence of the goddess, in very few even of the most educated families would any medicine be accepted beyond the water in which sacred *nim* leaves were soaking. Cholera is supposed to be brought by the same goddess but is not so much linked up with religious ceremonies as small pox. People in the larger villages will take medicine for it. When a village is threatened people may sacrifice or turn loose a goat perhaps cutting off one of its ears

as a token of its being sacrificed to the goddess. Sometimes the people collect a subscription and gather in a distant part of the village lands. Someone generally a woman and not infrequently a Murli dancing girl presently declares that the goddess has entered her body has been wronged in some way and demands a sacrifice of cocks and goats. The sacrifice is killed by a strong man of good caste on behalf of the patel the headman of the village and water is taken from the place of sacrifice and sprinkled on every house to keep cholera away. No religious traditions seem to have gathered about plague the difference in the religious significance of the three diseases perhaps reflects the difference in the duration and extent of their ravages in the country. At delivery people put a cane at the head of the bed an old shoe at the foot and an iron knife and sickle underneath. The ordinary cure for snake-bite is to have *mantras* said by someone learned in such matters who may be of practically any caste. He sometimes blows upon the wound and sometimes uses water and it may be necessary to perform further ceremonies on Nagpanchmi the snake festival. A few shrines however exist about the efficacy of which to cure snake-bite no one in the neighbourhood has the least doubt leading people will examine with interest one of Sir Lauder Brunton's lancets and even volunteer the statement that permanganate of potash is wonderfully effective in easing the pain of a scorpion sting but they explain that with such a shrine at hand they have no need of any other remedy. The procedure at the different shrines varies. That at Narnala and at Shiupur near Bordi is described in the Appendix other such shrines exist at Golegaon in the south of Bālapur taluk and at Kawatha in Murtizāpur taluk. The sacred place at Golegaon is the ruinous tomb of Supoba it is

effective both for man and beast. If there is doubt whether a cow has been bitten by a poisonous snake or not one pulls out a hair from her tail. When the hair comes out readily it is a sign that she has been bitten and *vice versa*. If similar doubt is felt about a man four tests can be applied: pepper, leaves of the sour lime, those of the *nim* tree or *panacha vija*; a roll of betel leaves is put into his mouth. Any one bitten by a poisonous snake is supposed not to distinguish the taste of either of the first three, while the fourth when chewed by him fails to turn red. A man at the moment of being bitten puts a stone upon his head and starts for the tomb. If his road passes the temples of Maroti at Alegaon or Golegaon he must go behind, not in front of them. If he cannot walk he may be carried, but not lying on his back. Arrived at the tomb he must go around it five times against the sun, with the stone still on his head. Then he lies on his face and must pass water and if possible vomit, which empties him of the poison and leaves him cured. One informant, who had himself been through the cure, said that one or two people were bitten every year, but in 60 years only four people had died. An intelligent informant, by the way, had himself come across a snake with two heads; ten kinds of snake could be mentioned, but no one had any knowledge about what species of snakes were poisonous.

81. A long list of practices and beliefs is naturally connected with agriculture, but these

Beliefs about agri- again vary greatly in different parts
culture

In the southern taluqs, at least, a white onion and some parched jawāri are sometimes applied to cotton seed before sowing it, the idea being apparently that the cotton boll may burst like the opened grain with cotton as white as the onion. In the

same part it is thought unlucky to take jawārī to the field in a bamboo basket (though this is done in Akot taluk) it is placed in an earthen pot white-washed, and having tied to it with the hair of a woman a large white onion and a piece of leather. Some people merely apply cow urine to the seed saying this will prevent the grain turning black. Some say that if at the time of sowing the oxen step across the *dhussa* drill blackness will result. The invocation of Khat Deo literally the Manure God is widely practised. When the sowing of jawārī is finished the cultivator and his men build a little platform of earth and place upon it five white-washed stones to represent Khat Deo and to these they offer vermilion turmeric sandal paste and rice. Five holes are dug in front of the god seed grain is put into them and covered with earth and the god is earnestly invoked to bestow fertility. Some people also sow a few handfuls of grain in the name of evil spirits and of wild animals saying *Ek bhag ghe vs bhag de*—take one part give me twenty. Before cotton picking begins unwidowed females take two or three plants and form them into a cradle they put into this an idol of earth to which they offer curds boiled rice and incense. Before til is harvested boiled rice and curds are thrown out on all four sides of the field. When the *med* pole is to be put up in a threshing floor bread and water are first put in the hole dug for it. The pole itself is often ornamented with a green bough and peacock's feathers the latter more particularly for *rabi* grains. In the evening when the first heap of threshed jawārī is to be measured the master himself should take the *tokri* basket walk once round the heap with the sun and burn incense before the first full basket. Silence should always be kept while jawārī is being measured. A scheme called *marshul* dictates

what directions a man may and may not face when sitting to measure jawārī. He is forbidden on Saturday and Monday to face east on Tuesday and Wednesday north on Friday and Sunday west and on Thursday south. When all the grain has been threshed and stacked a goat is sacrificed and its flesh eaten at the threshing floor. A man without a head-dress a woman who is ceremonially unclean *untalshī asparsha* or any one who has ridden on an elephant or sat in a creaking *ghula* swing at a fair should not enter a threshing floor. When til has been cut the plants are first tied in small *pendya pulya* bundles and then equal numbers of these are—to prevent the grain being wasted—bound in large bundles *kothal*. When the crop is large these *kothal* are in some places made of 40 or 50 *pendya* each but often they contain only three or four. If the outturn of the second *kothal* is greater than that of the first it is believed that some demon has taken possession of the grain and that the life of the cultivator is in danger. To avert the evil the grain is sometimes flung out beside the threshing floor or burnt and the work is postponed till the next day. Some people when threshing keep the spirit at a distance by eating *badas* made of lumps of ground pulse fried in *ghī* or oil. If the outturn of any crop is amazingly high people sometimes sacrifice a goat but they complain that the circumstances very seldom arise. When til is very good the sacrifice is sometimes made by goats being turned loose in the field they are said to die on account of the *dastyā* the evil in the crop, but no doubt they also suffer from over eating. Finally though the floor is carefully hardened and care is taken to prevent uncleanness some of the jawārī becomes mixed with earth. This is cleaned and kept and eaten in the family of the cultivator because it brings *barkat* the spring of prosperity.

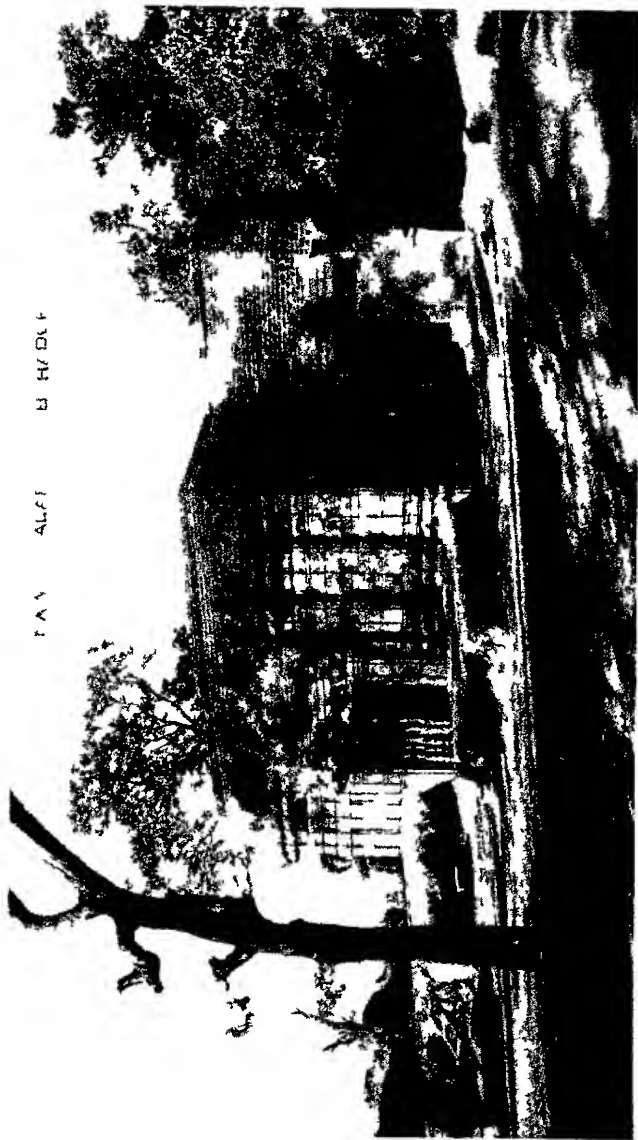
4. Rain charms are numerous most of them being intended to bring rain, but some to prevent it To bring rain women or in some parts girls make a doll, *bhawah* or *nahuli* of cloth tie it to the frame of a door, take off their clothes and beat the doll with a broom (a magical implement) Again a brass pot *pitalvache bhande* is filled with water and covered with a bag of the plant called *nikio* swallow wort A woman quickly turns the pot upside down and puts it on the head of an image of the god Maroti telling it to fall either on Meskai (a demon goddess) or Maioti rain will fall if water comes out from the pot but not otherwise A frog is sometimes tied to a stick covered with *nim* leaves and taken around the village by scantily clad men and boys They beg at every house chanting some such couplet as—

Dh d d dh d d pani d
A kya pal jawar d

Dhondi Dhondi give rain and let jawari sell at 10 cowries (one twenty fifth of an anna) a pail (Dhondi may refer to the month Dhonda or Adhik which occurs once in three years and is sometime said to bring deficient rain or may have some less obvious meaning) Sometimes the frog itself is addressed or a different couplet is sung perhaps ending—

Dh nga bhar bhar pan de

Give rain enough to float a boat The people throw pots of water over the party and give them jawari which they take to a well and boil and eat there Another plan is to hold a *namasapta* a seven days service *bhajan* chanting to the clashing of cymbals is kept up day and night for seven days Again every hole in a temple of Mahadeo may be blocked and the temple be filled with water so that no part of the idol appears above the surface and this is kept up for four or seven



PAN ALF B H/DCT

TEMPLE OF A TARIKHA PAFS ANATHA FPO 1 ORTH EAST SIRPUR

days or the villagers may simply unite to bring vessels of water and pour them out in the temple. Different again is the worship of Gowardhan in which the whole population of a village goes in a body to any hill near by and there worships Gopal Krishna. Gowardhan was according to one story the mountain in Vrindavana which Krishna induced the cowherds and cowherdesses to worship instead of Indra whereon the latter sent a deluge to wash them away but Krishna supported the hill with all the people for seven days on his little finger so that they were saved. A gruesome charm by which gram dealers tried to prevent rain is also told by an officer of experience. An imitation spinning wheel is made of the bones of a woman who died in childbirth and an old and barren woman is made to turn it against the sun on the bank of a dry watercourse.

83 There seem to be a universal belief in a super

natural will of the wisp *chakawa*

Spirits

A most sceptical man will tell how

he was attended by one through a whole night's journey but was protected from harm by the fact that he never lost courage while others tell of a near relative losing his sanity and dying through the sight. Light in a graveyard are spirits dancing. A *babula* dusty whirlwind is a spirit and there is a formula to keep it off a house. A spirit called *chakwa* which may take any form loves to mislead people at night. The victim wanders round and round utterly incapable of seeing the object of his journey though close to it. If he is thirsty the *chakwa* may throw him into a well. One remedy is to take off one's turban and shoes stand on the former and apply a little urine to one's eyes. Otherwise one should simply stand still and wait for morning (Ordinary people used to wear very little that was capable of being markedly turned inside out.) A curious

account was given of an educated man going from Buldana to Chikhli fourteen miles and being misled the whole night by the voice of his servant only to find in the morning that the latter had not stirred outside the house. Elsewhere *chakwi* is an ailment of very rare occurrence in which people especially young men leave their homes and wander without sense in the jungle for days. Even by day a spirit might want the food one was carrying and therefore a prudent man would throw a morsel aside at once to satisfy it and prevent further troubles. Brahmans when eating their food often throw a little aside for the same reason. Possession by a spirit *bhut* in the case of a man and *cnudhel* woman who died in child birth in the case of a woman is generally believed in. The spirit finds easy entrance into the body of anyone whose hair is loose and for this reason both men and women are generally careful to keep their hair plaited. A story told to the writer by a retired schoolmaster will perhaps best illustrate the nature of this belief. He said he had never credited such things till eighteen months ago when his daughter in law became possessed in his own house. She had for some time been very weak and almost wholly unable to eat but she had just done a long journey in his company. Suddenly at midnight her whole manner changed and she became full of energy and ravenously hungry. She declared that she did not know any of the family gave a detailed description of herself as a woman of another village whom none of them knew and when given food ate enormously swallowing handful after handful in the twinkling of an eye. Occasional visitations of this sort continued for some months the girl sometimes lying absolutely rigid for hours and then suddenly raving. The spirit at various times gave particulars of its history but these were unfortunately

never tested. It was a woman who had died in child birth and whose husband after promising to remain single, had taken another wife and it had entered the body of this girl one day on the journey mentioned when her hair was loose. The father-in-law was advised by some to beat her with a shoe and drive the spirit out by force but did not do this. He took the girl to Manbhau shrines where she generally became very obstreperous and refused the consecrated food which was given her and the possession continued for six months. Finally his wife remarked that while he had been going to strange gods he had failed to appeal to the god of his own family Wyenkatesh Balaji so for four Fridays he offered special prayer to this god and it happened that the girl then recovered. She died a year later. Some say that not every woman who dies in child birth becomes a *chudhel* but only those whose character has been bad. A *chudhel* can take absolutely any form but one hears repeatedly that its power and perhaps even its existence depend wholly upon the mind of the spectator. If he becomes terrified he is lost; a courageous man might on the other hand persuade the *chudhel* to let him cut some of its hair upon which it would remain in absolute subjection to him as long as the hair was in his possession. Seeing that a *chudhel* has unlimited supernatural powers this might be made a source of great profit and enjoyment.

84 Various beliefs centre in the Tel. He never sells any oil of the kinds used for
 The virtues of oil condiments while it is actually in
 process of being expressed some saying that to do so would cause his own ruin some that the oil would have magical efficacy to entice people away. These edible oils are not bought or sold on a Saturday (in some places Monday) and a pretty explanation is given. In the war

of the Mahabharata Aswasthāma son of Drona was caught by the Pandavas and a very precious jewel was taken out of his head leaving a terrible wound to which he applied oil. He is immortal and still needing the oil goes begging for it on Saturdays anyone man woman or child coming on that day may be Aswasthama from whom no one would demand payment. Another reason given is that *Shani* Saturn is the god of oil and therefore it must not be sold on his day *Shanāri* Saturday. He has a shrine in Akola where people though they worship every day offer oil on Saturday. His planet is the star of evil and brings to every one the *sade sati* seven and a half years of misfortune which every villager expects. The horoscope cast at birth shows one's *rāśi* zodiacal sign the relation then subsisting between the planet and the planets. When Saturn is passing through the *griha* houses so formed and the houses on each side this *sade sati* of misfortune will attend the man.

85 The skull either of a felon or of a woman preferably of the Dhobi caste who died in child birth is much valued for magical purposes. Limes, coconut, *sen tur* (oxide of mercury), camphor, betelnut, sweetmeats, the liver of an unborn kid and other things are applied to it with the proper formulas. The stone in a river at which Dhobis wash clothes has curious magical properties to attain supernatural powers the disciple is taken there on *amāvāsya* the last day of a dark fortnight and mysterious ceremonies are gone through. Fear or any misfortune makes the adventurers the prey of the spirits who surround such a stone. A Dhobi woman, a young girl and a she-ass have peculiar properties for the healing of venereal diseases. A magician is called *jadugar* or *janara* one who knows or *mut marnar* fist striker because when bringing evil upon any one he shakes his fist towards

his enemy as if he were striking him. People sometimes say the profession has died out but admit that a member is called in to lay the spirit of a woman who dies in child birth times and other objects being bound up in the clothes in which she is buried or to exorcise such a spirit. In one method of exorcism whether of a *bhut* or a *chudhel* the *jadugar* makes a heap of various articles worth altogether Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 and puts the family to sit around it. The limbs of the patient—generally a woman—are tied and her eyes covered and various ceremonies are performed. Presently she is made to eat a little rice and is unbound and beaten upon which she runs till she is exhausted. The *jadugar* buries a nail and bursts a lime at the spot where he falls so confining the spirit to that spot or he may put it up in a bottle. The bodies of children born dead or dying within a few hours of birth used to be buried close to their parents' house possibly to prevent *jadugar* getting hold of them. For the magician is said to go on a dark night to the grave of a small child and place around it in a continuous line grains of urad over which he has chanted *mantras* thus forming a fence which the disembodied spirit cannot surmount. Still chanting *mantras* he digs up the body, cut off some of its hair and places *ud* incense in its mouth. After a time the corpse becomes alive when it is made to promise to obey the orders of the magician in future. The head is severed from the body with a single stroke of a sword or knife and the hair and incense are taken to the magician's house. If he burns a little of them at any time the spirit appears and execute all his commands.

- 86 By one branch of the black art called *kushi* a witch can cause any quantity of grain or money to be transported to her own house when she combs

Treasure and the
payatu

her hair a spirit appears and obeys her orders. A *payalu* a boy born feet foremost especially if he is the eldest son of his mother has also magical powers this belief is most widely repeated. He is constantly watched and pursued by evil spirits to circumvent whom a little *bibha* marking nut is kept applied to his body. When he reaches the age of puberty he has the faculty of seeing where treasure is buried. The chief method seems to be for him to look at some *anjan* lamp-black placed in his hand by a *jadugar* by another device the *jadugar* sacrifices the *payalu* to the earth god (a snake) and applies some of the fat to his own eyes. The service roll of a retired police inspector shows that a youth was killed in 1891 with the object of discovering hidden treasure. Such treasure *dhan* is the subject of many other beliefs almost every village having perhaps its own story in fact money is constantly being buried in small quantities. It is a well known practice to make the image of a snake or a demon out of wheat flour and set it to protect the money but buried treasure is said sometimes supernaturally to become invisible even to the owner. Some people in the District are said to know of wealth buried in their houses but to be afraid to dig it up because of the spirits that guard it. Sometimes on the other hand it calls to a passer by *Yeu yeu come come* if he listens it will probably bargain promising to come to him if he will give it his son or some other prized object. Should he agree the son is to be placed on a certain night in the doorway of his house, when suddenly the floor will be covered with gold but the son will fall dead. A story is told of a cunning man who made the bargain but set up instead of his son a figure made of wheat flour a shower of gold fell in the room and the figure toppled over on the ground but the spirit immediately discovered the fraud and the gold turned

to coal. The image of Maroti in a deserted village is said often to have treasure hidden under it, people go at the proper time and with suitable sacrifices to search but success is difficult of attainment. People tell of the wrong man trying to take treasure and finding that he had thrust his hand into a nest of snakes and scorpions.

87 Animals are the subject of numerous ideas. To see crows mating causes one to die within six months but the penalty is escaped if the relatives think one dead and mourn accordingly. Accordingly a false report of death may be sent by post or companions may hurry at once to the village and concealing the facts say that the man or woman in question has just been bitten by a snake. It is a sign of calamity for an owl to cry at night over a house one should avoid shouting a name at night lest the owls hear and repeat it. A clod of earth or even a stone thrown at an owl is carried by it to a stream and left there to dissolve the life of the thrower wasting as the clod shrinks. The feather of an owl or the quill of a porcupine put in a house especially under the bed will cause husband and wife to quarrel. A magical drum can be made from the skin of the *hudhud* hoopoe if it is beaten at a feast all the other drums will burst. If a child's teeth do not come quickly the tusk of a wild boar may be dipped in water and rubbed on a stone and then applied to the gum. The fat of a boar or tiger is applied to the legs of a child who does not learn to walk quickly (or the mechanical support of a *pangul-gada* cradle-cart, might be given). A cat is so holy that if it entered and even died in a temple a Brahman praying there would not be defiled but might himself put it outside. Tremendous though rather vague penalties are imposed on anyone who kills a cat he should make one of gold and if possible throw it into the sea else he might

take it to Manjirath (apparently in the north of the Nizam's Dominions) If a dog which knows no better kills a cat it need not be punished

88 Various love charms are practised some by no means cleanly The *mohoni* is a complicated affair in which one must first obtain the ashes of a sacrifice by a special ceremony and then sit naked in cold water at the Dhobi's stone all the time reciting *mantras* and exposed to the most terrible dangers from spirits One either puts the magical product on one's eyes or throws it towards the person to be influenced upon which he or she will immediately all hopelessly in love If *corras* are nating and a cloth is thrown over them it becomes a potent charm for love and fertility Love mixtures are so readily given with betel leaves that men are advised never to accept these from a woman When a lamp is brought in at dusk—for this should not be left till night has completely fallen—people often salute first the light and then each other and perhaps utter a laudatory formula a common explanation is that men once longed to see God and he appeared in the form of light *agni deota dipak* People also salute the sun in the morning and on seeing the new moon salute both it and each other at that time they also tear their old clothes and offer a piece to the moon in the hope of getting new rags are with the same object sometimes tied to particular trees or to a branch set up on a mound in the name of Chindhya Devi It is said that father and son two brothers three Brahmans or nine women should never go on business together thus they would be advised to go separately to a marriage husband and wife may ride in the same cart but should never try to cross a river in the same boat

Finally two little stories may be told they come

from the Hyderabad direction but seem quite in sympathy with the thought of the District. A certain young man used to keep watch at night in a field and every evening a strange woman came to spend the night with him. His elder brother's wife saw that his health was failing and managed to discover his secret. She warned him that the stranger was no ordinary mortal and instructed him in a stratagem. Accordingly he omitted one evening to go to the field. Next night when the stranger reproached him he falsely declared that he or someone exactly like her had come to him in the village. The woman believed him and pointed out a certain tree saying that if last night's visitor came again he should hold up a twig of that tree. The next night she herself came but he pretended to think it was her imaginary double brandished the twig and was for ever delivered from her power. Again small pox broke out in a village and a man put his children in a bag and tried to carry them away secretly. He stopped at a distance and released them but his wife saw there another woman who asked her to come and look for lice on her head. The wife did so but discovered that the stranger's head was covered with eyes. The stranger said, 'You thought I had only two eyes and could only see what was before me but now you see that my sight is unlimited and you cannot by any attempt at secrecy escape me.' They begged her forgiveness and returned to their village for he was the goddess of small pox herself.

89 It is not necessary to describe at length the

Muhammadanism of the District.

Muhammadan belief
and organisation

It is in essentials the true Islam of three continents but it bears the marks of long contact with a very powerful but kindly idolatry. Hindus worship largely at the tombs of Muhammadan saints and Muhammadans have borrowed

some Hindu marriage customs and touches of their religious prejudices. Their philosophy is perhaps summed up in the phrases *Hama u st hama ba u st hama az u st*. He is all, all is for Him, all is from Him. They attribute to all phenomena reality and even life, though only as emanations from God, so differing from the common Hindu view. The Muhammadan *fakir* believes merely that the differences in value ordinarily made by the world are unreal, the Hindu *sadhu* that only unreality and illusion surround him, but both live in fact very much the same life. The organization of Muhammadanism includes several figures. Above all stands the Mufti, the final authority on matters of religion, who alone can give *fatwas* thereon. In a Muhammadan country he would be appointed by the king, but here a great public ceremony among Muhammadans might be sufficient. Berar is said by some to contain two Muftis, the Maulvis of Balapur and Ellichpur, but others say that it is incorrect to apply the title to anyone in the Province. In a lower grade, though of much importance, are the *maulvi ka i* and *masha ikh* (called also *pirzada* and *pirpadre*). The *maulvi* should answer *masla* questions put to him, the *ka i* holds the *shari at kam*, order work, telling the plain layman simply what commands God has laid upon him, the *masha ikh* instructs his *murid*, disciple, in the *tariqat marifat* and *haqiqat*, the deeper mysteries of the way, knowledge and reality about God. Another classification might be made to include the different officers in charge of individual *masjids*, mosques. Here may be *kazi*, *nazir-kazi*, *khatib*, *pesh imam*, *muazzan*, and *mulla*, the exact staff varying according to the means of the worshippers. The peculiar duties of the *kazi* are to decide on questions of religion and to give judgment in religious cases brought before him, final authority in regard to the

mosque also rests with him. He may act either personally, or through a *naib-kazi* or even through the *naib* of a *naib* or a *pesh-imam* temporary or permanent may take the place of both *kazi* and *khatib*. The *khatib* should read the prayers the *muazzan* in the larger mosques gives the *azan* call to prayer and is also caretaker, the *mulla* is generally the officer who lays out the dead and muttering the consolatory and sanctifying *bismillah* kills animals for the sellers of meat but the offices below the rank of *kazi* are often combined in different way. An annual gathering called *urus* is often held in memory of a local saint and is attended by both Muhammadan and Hindus. *urus* literally means *nuptials* but the bride of the saint is death.

90 Practically all the Muhammadans of the District are Sunnis except the few Bohras. Bohras who are found in the largest villages these belong to a heterodox sect of Shiaks. Mr E. Kitts in the Berar Census Report of 1881 adds that the Bohras believe in eight Imams only and say that the last has come and is gone. They follow a fifth rejected version of the sacred text. They are generally traders but occasionally agriculturists. Burhānpur is said to be their *fons et origo* and all the good Bohras desire to lay their bones there. They are not uniform in their worship some evince a tendency towards the Sunni creed. In prayer they differ both from Shiaks and Sunnis in that they follow their *mulla* praying aloud after him but without much regularity of posture. The times for commencing their devotions are about five minutes later than those observed by the Sunnis. After midday and the sunset supplications they allow a short interval to elapse remaining themselves in the mosque meanwhile they then commence the afternoon and evening prayers and thus run five ser

ices into one. They shave their heads, wear long beards, cut their moustaches close, and wear a turban, a shirt falling below the knee, loose trousers, and long shoes called *ujjam*. They are said to cleanse their dead with morbid thoroughness, even using a syringe and sprinkling over the food or tobacco of the funeral feast some of the la t water used. Both Bohras and Cutchis often close their shops in the rains and take an annual holiday of two months or more.

91. In ordinary Muhammadan families the *a an* the declaration of faith in Allah and His Prophet is whispered into a child's ear either immediately it is born or at some time on that or the next day. Some whisper the *a an* into the right ear and the *ikamit* which should be slightly differently worded into the left. On the 7th, 14th or 21st day *akika* is performed when the child's hair is shaved and the weight in silver given to *fahrs*; goats are sacrificed—two at least for a boy and one for a girl—and their flesh is distributed among relations and the poor. The mother may do her ordinary household work but is otherwise apparently unclean for 40 days during which time she may not even offer prayers. Marriages are seldom celebrated before the parties have attained the age of puberty but may take place when the boy is only ten and the girl only seven or eight years of age. The *meher* is an important feature in marriage negotiations; it is a sum which the bridegroom settles on the bride but does not actually pay at the time of the marriage. It varies in amount from Rs. 100 to perhaps Rs. 25,000 and its existence largely protects the wife against the power of divorce enjoyed by the husband; she can remit the debt if she likes. A dowry *jehaz* is also given by the bride's father; it usually takes the form of land, houses, cattle, jewel

lery furniture or clothes. The cost of the marriage ceremony is scarcely ever below Rs 100 or Rs 150, and may rise to an enormous sum in a wealthy family. At death the corpse of either man or woman ought to be covered with a white cloth but a practice has grown up of laying above this an upper red cloth in the case of a woman who dies before her husband. Hymns are chanted as the funeral procession passes to the graveyard. The body is generally placed in the grave lying on its back with its feet to the south but *bach* burial is also known in this form the corpse is placed in a sitting posture in a recess at the side of a grave and the earth is hollowed above its head to leave room for a turban to be tied when the trumpet of Azrael first sounds lest the deceased be late when the dead rise on the day of judgment. If a tombstone (*taxi*) is put on the grave it is cut with a rounded top for a man and with a flat and slightly hollowed top for a woman. Funeral feasts and alms are given to an amount which usually varies from Rs 25 to Rs 500 and mourning is observed for three days. Further ceremonies are performed on the third day *ayum* or *jatehi* the tenth *drham* twentieth *bastam* and fortieth *cnihulam* and then annually *barsi* the expense of the different days varying. Muhammadans of low standing are somewhat infected with Hindu ideas about the supernatural they say also that no epidemic disease ever occurs in Muharram they talk of fairies *pari* living in any pretty garden and their magicians are said to differ from Hindus only in using Hindustani instead of Marathi for the formulas.

92 The Christians of the old Akola and Basim Districts numbered 495 in 1881 393 in 1891 and 847 in 1901. Of these the

Christians numbers of Europeans Eurasians and natives were given respectively in 1881 as 94 209 192 in 1891 as

82 68 and 243 and in 1901 as 98 50 and 699 the distinction of race is not applied closely The chief divisions enumerated in 1901 were Presbyterian (246) Anglican (185) Methodist (181) and Roman Catholic (168) The District is in the charge of the Chaplain of Berar resident at Amraoti The missions are the Alliance and Roman Catholic Missions at Akola, and the Methodist Episcopal Church Mission at Basim The Alliance Mission is an American undenominational organisation described for convenience only as Presbyterian it began work shortly before the famines of 1896 and 1899 and its energies were largely devoted to the care of an orphanage of famine waifs it has an excellent workshop for carpentering and iron work

CASTE

93 The total population of the District in 1901 was 754 804 Kunbis were by far the most numerous caste forming 32 per cent of the whole Marathas a name sometimes used interchangeably with Kunbi but sometimes distinctively formed 1 per cent Malis engaged like Kunbis chiefly in cultivation formed 7 per cent Mahars support themselves chiefly by agricultural labour but also form in practically every village a most important class of public servant they amounted to 14 per cent Mangs who besides working as labourers supply most of the local musicians and midwives formed 2 per cent but both Mahars and Mangs sometimes hold land Andhs are a comparatively aboriginal tribe and are found mostly in the hilly villages of the south they constituted 2 per cent of the whole Kolis who may be early immigrants numbered 1 per cent These are all engaged mainly on agricultural work The Brāhmanas of this part of India are often employed on work for which

a little education is required while those from northern India are often coolies but Brāhmans are found to some extent in almost every occupation they amounted altogether to 3 per cent All the Hindus together formed 87 per cent of the total Muhammadans who undertake all employments but are often a poor community formed 9 per cent Jains made 1 per cent

Kunbis form by far the largest caste in the District but are sufficiently described in other Berār Gazetteers Notes of some length are given on the Brahman Koli Mahar Gondhali Jhingabhoi and Pal Pardhi castes because of various points of interest or importance connected with them and of the Bedar Gopal Pathrat and Lonari castes because they are more numerous in Akola than in any other Berar District Brief remarks are also made about several other castes in a final miscellaneous paragraph The selection of castes had to be made in a somewhat arbitrary way The information was in every case gathered from members of the caste in question but the questions involved are very complicated and customs differ from place to place so that there are bound to be some mistakes

94 The Brahmans of the District number 21 000 or

Br hman 3 per cent of the whole population

A twofold division exists among them the one depending chiefly on their country of origin and the other on the Veda they follow besides numerous minor distinctions The great bulk are Deshashth Brahmans natives of this particular country but Konkanasth Karhada Gujarati Mārwarī Telangi and Golak Brahmans are also found and the Konkanasthas are increasing in number Each of the four Vedas has its own followers in different parts of India but practically none are found in Akola District except Rīgvedī and Yajurvedī Brāhmans the latter being the

more numerous One small division of the Yajurvedis called Taittiriya or Apastambh do not intermarry with the rest of the main body but only with Rigvedis With this exception the members of the different groups may all eat together but may never intermarry Two further points of subdivision may be noted which do not break *sovarēpana* the right of intermarriage—Rigvedī Brahmins are subdivided into two equal bodies Shakaḥ and Bashkaḥ and Yajurvedī Brahmins are similarly subdivided into Shukla and Krishna Most Brahmins are engaged in worldly affairs and are therefore called Laukika or Grihasth no distinction being recognised between the two Another class called Bhikshu consists of men who have devoted themselves to the study of holy writings and are therefore especially worthy of receiving alms but they do not actually beg alms The name Konkanasth refers to the Konkan that is the west coast of India and includes the Chitpawans Karhada refers apparently to the town of Karad at the junction of the Krishna (Kistna) and Kovna near Satara though some derive it from *kar* ass and *had* bone and recount a legend about a magician creating the caste from the bones of asses or camels Gujarati Brahmins include a subdivision of water carriers Marwari Brahmins are generally employed as the priests of Marwari Baniyas Telangi or Telugu territory actually enters Berar in Yeotmal District Golaks are Brahmins of illegitimate descent and are considered much inferior to the others They are called Kund Golak if the husband of the woman was alive at the time of the illegitimate birth and Rānd or Rend Golak if the mother was a widow The Brahman is of course regarded with great though it is said decreasing veneration His ideal differs in some important respects from that of the Englishman and perhaps it has been somewhat coarsened during the recent years of commercial activity

He is the most intellectual member of the community and often shows an admirable patience in his work but perhaps when judged by a high standard he seems to lack balance or even weight of thought—though in view of his wonderful traditions he is naturally not readily conscious of the defect

95 The District contains 8556 Kohs out of a total

of 28 038 for the whole of Berār

Koh

Kohs are to be found in numerous

villages all over the north of the District a settlement of them occasionally forming the bulk of the population and including the Patel In the north east of Akola taluk twelve very small villages near together are Koh settlements of this sort and are called as one whole Barula According to legend they were all at one time inhabited by *rakshasas* giants or demons At Apa Tapa in particular three demon brothers called Atapi Watapi and Ilwala used to practise a trick by which they killed numbers of wayfarers especially Brahmans Ilwala used to take the form of a Brahman and sit by the wayside and when any traveller of that caste appeared would invite him home to dine Atapi then took the form of food and Watapi that of water and both were taken into the stomach of the traveller Finally Ilwala called upon them by name and they took their own form in the man's belly and forced their way out thus killing him It chanced that Agastya Rishi passed that way and swallowed the fateful food but he realised in time what had happened and by passing his hand to and fro upon his belly caused the giants he had swallowed to turn to ashes so that they could not come when their brother called Ilwala was terrified and fled, with Agastya in pursuit Seeing no other resource the demon plunged into the ocean but again Agastya followed and by soaking up all the water destroyed Ilwala The sage

finally discharged the water in the form of urine, which has caused the sea for ever to remain salt. The story has perhaps some real value because it gives exact locality to an incident mentioned in both the Mahabharata and the Ramayana. According to the epics Agastya dwelt in a hermitage on Mount Kunjara which was situated in a most beautiful country to the south of the Vindhya mountains while the demon brothers lived in the Dandaka forest. The main caste of Kolis is said to include seven subdivisions: Kshatriya, Raj, Pan, Fisherman, Begging, Watandar and Naik or Nawik Kolis. Most of the Kolis in this District belong to what is called the Kshatriya division though they are considered Shudras by Hindus in general. On the day a child is born sugar and betel leaves are distributed. On the third day a mixture of *kamis* jawari heads and *tak* buttermilk called *penjan* is distributed to boys. On the sixth or seventh day the period of impurity *vitai* comes to an end. *Jaula*, the first hair-cutting, may be done at any time within five years. The age of marriage is from 9 to 15 for boys and from 5 to 12 for girls. The customs of Kolis are in general just the same as those of Kunbis. The different subdivisions may not marry together though some of them take food from one another. According to some people the local Kolis came from the hills according to others from the Pandharpur direction. Kshatriya Kolis are those who belong to *deshmukh*, *patel* or *patwari* families while the *raja*, royal subdivision includes the Raja of Jawhar in Bombay Presidency. Pan Kolis are water-carriers and are only found further south; the fishing caste live by the sea and the begging caste near Manmad in Bombay Presidency. Watandars are found in Jalgaon taluk and in Khandesh doing village service but superior to Mahars. When a festival in honour of Mahadeo is held at Mahabaleshwar the feast begins by food being set

before two Watandar Kolis. Nāwīk Kolis are boatmen and are chiefly found near Pandharpur. The Kolis of the north-east of Akola taluk worship two *pirs* who are buried at Gowardha in Akot tāluk and Uprai in Darvā pur taluk. They go on pilgrimage to these tombs and the whole affair is minutely regulated. Firstly both men and women buy new clothes all of white and don them on a Monday. Next they call in a *fakir* who repeats sayings which they call *mantras*. Then they make two and a half cakes of wheat mixed with *gur* and *ghī* and dedicate them *naivedya dakhwine* at home in the name of the *pir* and take food in company with the *fakir*. On the following day they set out for the tomb which they must not leave till the buried *pir* himself gives them permission. This he does either by appearing in a dream to one of the members of the party by letting loose one of their bullocks or by beating them in their sleep he keeps them from a day to a week. Permission to go having been received they give a rupee or two to the *mujawar* who is in charge of the tomb and offer the two and a half cakes already mentioned. To make the offering the whole party men and women stand in a row praying to the *pir* the men having to loosen the back folds *kasota* of their *dhotras*. The *mujawar* of the tomb returns small pieces of the cakes as *prasad* a holy gift the party distribute sweetmeats prostrate themselves before the *pir* take their food and start home. At every village on the way back the party halts one member is left in charge of the cart the rest take in their right hands sticks of the *ber* tree coloured red and in their left pieces of dried gourd *walalelya bhōḍyache takkar* and go to a few houses without distinction of caste standing in the doorway and repeating *Dam Dam Shadal Sahebachē gada*, in praise of the saint Shadal, whereupon the householder gives them a handful of

jawari On reaching their own village they do the same and then fix a day for a ceremony called *kandori* which must take place within three weeks. All the connections *soyara* of the family are invited to this ceremony *uda* cowdung ashes being sent with the invitation. Every visitor brings garments such as a *dupatta* or *shela* for the head of the family and a *choli* for his wife. A *fakir* who is present repeats *mantras* and kills a goat or two or even four for a great feast and the company eat its flesh along with bread made from the *jawari* collected on the way back from the tomb the men eating first and the women afterwards. The head of the goat is not cooked but is placed on a stick which has been coloured red with chalk *eru* and set up in the name of the *pir*. The white robes of the pilgrimage are then laid aside to be used later for ordinary wear and the visitors go home.

96 The Mahars of the District number 105,506 or
Maha 14 per cent of the whole population.

The Mahars of Berar belong to three sub-castes *Somonche*, *Ladwade* and *Andhwan* of which the first named are much the most numerous but in the largest villages there are immigrants from the Central Provinces belonging to several other sub-castes. All Berar Mahars may eat together but no one may marry out of his own sub-caste. They worship *Bap Saheb* and some local saints often Muhammadan *fakirs* and swear in the law courts by the Black Dog an oath the breach of which is supposed to be punished by out-casting. Their religious traditions are very vague and their practices are often dictated merely by common sense. They have five principal holy places *Dombegir*, *Mehona*, *Wadegaon*, *Gawandhala* and *Pimpardol* besides Muhammadan tombs at *Sirpur* in *Basim* taluk and *Burhanpur* to which they go on pilgrimage either on account of some sin or from pure religious feeling.

The five places are said to be sacred to five gods brothers whose names were Dego Mego Dombya Jhabrāyan and Ajrāyan, but it is not clear with which spot each god is associated Dombegir which is situated on the bank of the Godavari river near Rakshasban in the Nizam's Dominions is the most sacred place and is immediately connected with the worship of Bap Saheb the Lord Father Some Mahars say that the reason they have no temples is that Bap Saheb forbids it—he dwells in the sky not in any earthly building—but the idea seems not to be common A man who has returned from the pilgrimage builds a wall or shed and sets up a flag coloured red white or green and the Mahars of the village come to worship The pilgrim should not take food or drink from a woman for a month or a month and a quarter *Puja* at the wall is done to Dego Mego but thereby Bap Saheb is also honoured A sacrifice of *ud* frankincense and of camphor is made every day but Wednesday is a particularly sacred day Women take no part in worship or in the great pilgrimages though they go to Sirpur with their husbands If husband and wife are childless the husband vow to give gold to God—and sends it to the *guru* at Dombegir—or to send the child on a long pilgrimage Mehona is often visited on the way to Dombegir The path to the shrine at Mehona passes along a dangerous ridge in the hills formerly there was also risk from wild beasts The pilgrim ties strings of *nathe* on a large rock called Dhondibali visits the holy place stark naked washes his face and hands and drinks at a *jhira* shallow well dresses again and does *firth* bathing Wadegaon is in Balapur taluk eight miles south of Balapur The sacred place is a rough platform with several tombs upon it, at the top of a high wall which was apparently built to strengthen the bank of the river A *guru* who wears a yellow cloth on his shoulders as insignia of office lives

here but also makes long pastoral rounds receiving such petty contributions as his people can afford. The present incumbent is called Pagdu Manaji. He and other Mahars of Wadegaon say that the principal tomb there which they call by the Persian name of *turamat* is that of Dego Mego. This god was once a man with the power of commanding rain and thereby brought a grievous famine to an end. Previously Mahars had received *haks* dues by custom only but the Emperor of the time thereupon made the claims definite and enforced payment. Rain about to fall is regarded as Dego and fallen rain as Mego. Of the other places of pilgrimage Gawandhala is in the Khamgaon taluk and Pimpardol in the Jalgaon taluk of Buldana District. The latter is at the end of a tank belonging to a large fort now deserted parts of which look very old. Here as at Mehona strings are tied round a large stone by the path. People go on these pilgrimages at various times but the great festivals are Akhaji for Mehona Wadegaon and Gawandhala and Pola for Pimpardol pilgrims reach Dombegir about a week after visiting Mehona. Akhaji is the great festival of the caste but other Hindu festivals are also observed. The Black Dog seems to be an evil spirit but is a curiously vague conception. Some Mahars worship Khandoba or Bhairao who is attended by a black dog. The caste though higher than Mangs and some others is a very low one and seems to correspond with the Pariahs (as the Mangs with the Chaklas) of Madras. A Mahar may not enter the house much less the temple of an ordinary Hindu or use the same well and the Kunbis of Wadegaon openly regard their holy place with amused contempt but some say a Mahar is the proper priest of Marimata. In every village some Mahars by hereditary right confirmed by Government appointment, perform numerous public menial services and are paid by contributions in grain.

hahs They also remove the carcasses of dead animals and in payment receive their flesh to eat and skins to sell. Mahārs eat the flesh of cows and all other domestic animals except the pig, dog, donkey and horse and that of all wild animals except the pig, wolf and bear. Their caste prejudices are few but they are emphatically forbidden to touch either the wild or the domestic pig or the body of a dead dog especially if it is a black one. A sweeper may remove it. Sometimes they are given to drink. Mahars apart from the individuals employed in the public service of the village are almost always labourers though a very few are shopkeepers and still fewer landholders. One of the latter Janu Kachru of Paras who died about six years ago started a boarding house at Akola so that boys of the caste coming from the villages might have the benefit of the good schools at head quarters. A night school for adults attended at present by 28 pupils has also been in existence at Akola for about a year the expenses are chiefly paid from subscriptions by men of other castes. No objection seems to be felt in any part of the District to Mahars being employed as yearly servants or being given any particular agricultural work. In some villages however Mahis or some subdivisions among them and in some places most Hindu castes other than Kunbis are unable to work at the same plough with a Mahar. The position of Mahars has immensely improved in the last two generations and they generally have a fair supply of ornaments usually of glass and silver but sometimes of gold. Widows must dress plainly not wearing shoes or an expensive *sari* and removing the red *tika* spot from their foreheads.

97 A few Gondhals 1324 in all are scattered about the District. They say that

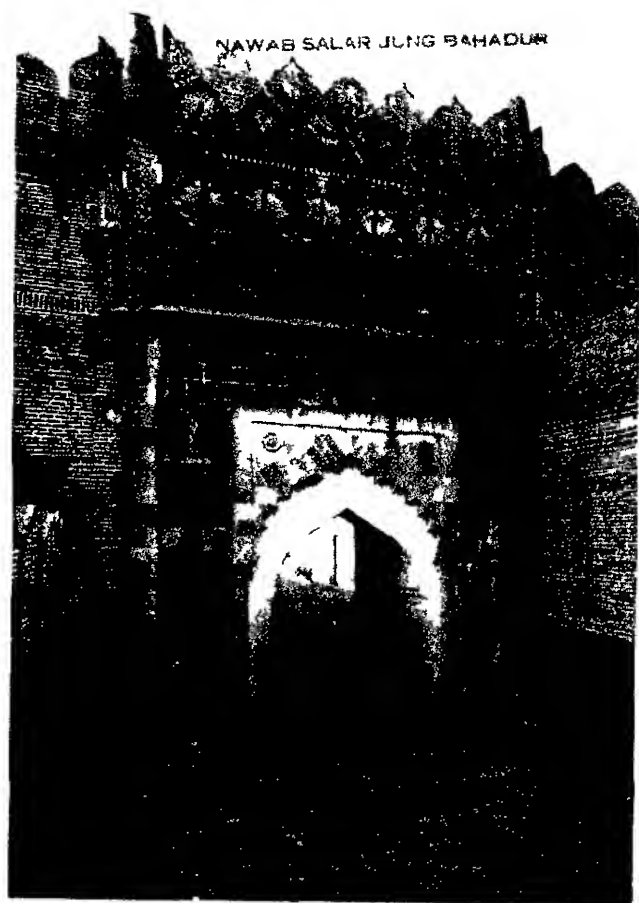
Gondhal

about 100 families live at Tuljapur

in the Nizam's Dominions where there is a large temple

of Devī but none can be found east of Mahur on the Penganga or in Hindustan and they are very rare in Khândesh their total number in Berār is 3107 They are a caste of some slight dignity as it is their peculiar function without the help of any other official to offer a noisy sacrifice to conciliate Devī and avert smallpox They do this for anyone by whom they are summoned, but the materials of the sacrifice and their own payment vary somewhat according to the client Some people have the sacrifice done just before marriage some soon afterwards and some when recovering from the disease while very many people neglect it altogether it is performed at the door of the house which is to be protected The Gondhals account of their origin goes back to the stories about Parashuram Sahasrarjuna king of Mahishmati coveted the wonderful cow Kamadhenu the granter of desire given by Indra to the sage Jamadagni and killed the latter Jamadagni's wife Renuka mounted the funeral pyre and ordered her son Parashuram to avert his gaze till she was consumed but he looked too soon and so part of her head was not burnt he set it up at Mahur and performed the first *gondhal* ceremony

98 The Jhingabhois speak of themselves as quite a separate caste but are not distinguished from Bhois in the Census Reports Members of the caste say they have no fixed home but divide themselves into small parties and wander about selling medicines each party having a definite area assigned for its operations Their chief deity is the goddess Katmaramma or Sarkaramma but they also worship Mariamma or Matamma They have no temple of their own but Hindus allow them to worship in village temples They wear a hair knot *shendi*, and a moustache and a kind of goatee but shave the rest of their heads They profess to be of Berari origin, but



NAWAB SALAR JUNG BAHADUR

INNER GATEWAY OF FORT BALAPUR

those interrogated while understanding Marathi, spoke Hindustani. Five days after the birth of a child a *panchayat* of four is called and a name is given. The mother is supposed to be able to carry the child thenceforth as she goes about her ordinary work. Ten days after birth the child's abdomen is seared with a heated needle, an unfixed number of lines being drawn. The object is to protect the infant from disease. The dead are not burnt but are buried in a grave about six feet deep. The body is taken to the place of burial wrapped in old clothes and is buried naked in a squatting posture facing north with the hands brought palm to palm upon the breast. The family are unclean for ten days. A silver image of the deceased about two inches in length is made by an ordinary village goldsmith and is kept by any member of the family and worshipped on the anniversary of the death. The spirit of the dead man attaches to this image as a shadow goes with a living man and the relatives are left in peace but if the image was not made the spirit would become a wandering malevolent ghost *bhut* and give all kinds of trouble *satana* to the living relatives. In each party there is one family in which a similar image of Katmaramma is kept and if any member of the band thinks himself supernaturally afflicted he makes a small offering the image is brought and the goddess is invoked to set him right.

99 Men among the Pal Pardhis often wear numerous strings of glass beads *pot* around their necks headmen *naik* may wear also a locket *taut* dedicated to Khandoba. Khandoba is the chief god and Mariamma, Mhankali (Mahankali) and Bhawani are important goddesses. An educated Hindu considers these three as different incarnations of Pārvatī wife of Siva but the Pāl Pardhis think them separate goddesses. When a child

whether boy or girl is five days old its hair is cut and the cuttings are offered at some shrine of Khandoba. A boy's hair is cut once more when he reaches the age of puberty but a girl's hair is never cut again. A cock is vowed to Mhankali when a child is ill. Mariamma sometimes receives the sacrifice of a young male buffalo but Bhawani's offerings seem not to involve the taking of life. Dasra (Dasahra) is the great festival of the year. On that day all married women have to undergo an ordeal to test their chastity *iman*. Three stones are set up so as to support a cooking vessel *karhai*; a fire is lit underneath *ghu* is boiled in the *karhai* and a piece is dropped into the boiling *ghu*. A crowd of perhaps one or two hundred of the caste remain around the fire and the married women are called in one by one from a distance. Each woman has to take the coin out of the *ghu* and touch her forehead with it. It is believed that if she has been faithful to her husband during the year she will suffer no harm but that otherwise she will be scalded. A *nark* of the caste says that at a recent Dasra gathering six women out of about fifty failed to pass the test; they had not been suspected previously. Pal Pardhis do not eat the flesh of cows, buffaloes, beasts of prey, or domestic pigs but eat most other flesh including that of wild pig. At death they bury a body lying at full length on its back and lay upon it a new cloth *dhotra* of the value of five or six rupees, a large sum to the ordinary Pal Pardhi. A dead man who has not been properly buried is liable to turn into a malevolent ghost *shastan* and offerings have to be made and worship must be done to quiet him.

100 The Bedars of the District number 2075, the bulk of them living in Akola taluk. Bedar the Census Reports also mention Berads who numbered 20 in 1901 and identify them

with the Bedars this identification was also made by Tod but prominent Bedars now say it is a mistake. A distinction must also be made between Maratha Telanga and Kanarese Bedars. The leading Maratha Bedars such as Rao Sahib Dhonji Kondji of Akola retired Inspector of Police say that it is a mistake to speak of a Bedar caste the name is merely a title. They say that the true Bedars belong to a caste called in Kanarese Bearadu it is largely represented in Sholapur State the Raja of which belongs to it it is on the same level as the Maratha Kunbi caste. Colonel Meadows Taylor was in charge of Sholapur during the minority of the Raja he gives the Bedars a character for bravery and chivalry it also for lawlessness. It is said that the ancestors of the present Maratha Bedars entered military service and presently joined the Pindhari bands they were given their name because they were without fear. Tipu Sultan converted some to Muhammadanism and others consented to eat in small parties out of one dish in order to divert his suspicions. Under early English rule they were afraid to give a true account of themselves lest they should be punished for sharing in the Pindhari raids. For the one reason they were put out of caste by their old caste-fellows for the other they formally described themselves as Bedar Dhers (Mahars) and by other false names. Now they suffer the penalty that other Hindus are inclined to look down upon them though in fact these Maratha Bedars are given spiritual instruction and admitted into the temples in a way always impossible to a Mahar or anyone of similar standing moreover people of really very low caste who wish to enter police or military service falsely take the name which the true Bedars have made respected. This is felt as a great grievance and the leading Maratha Bedars wish that the term

Bedar could be dropped as a caste name. The writer cannot give a final opinion about the historical question involved but there is no doubt that the Maratha Bedars include men of high character ability and position. Besides these Marathas are Telanga and Kanarese Bedars. The Marathas have a Brahman from northern India to officiate at their ceremonies while the others call in a Jangam from the south. In the marriage ceremony all three sub-castes follow the ordinary Maratha ritual according to which the bride and bridegroom stand on opposite sides of an *antarapat* curtain. The priest recites *mantras* and concludes with the word *sawadhan* be careful whereon the guests throw rice or jawari dyed yellow on the couple. Cremation is said to have been practised at one time but since going to the wais the caste bury their dead. Directly life departs water and basil leaves are placed in the mouth of the corpse and it is washed with lukewarm water and covered with a new cloth. As it is taken to the burial ground music accompanies the procession. The body is placed in the grave in a sitting position facing the east and with its hands on its knees. When the grave has been filled in the mourners go to a river and bathe return to the house of the deceased and look at a lighted lamp and then disperse. On the third day the grave is again visited and such intoxicants as the deceased used to drink are placed upon it. On that day the widow is taken to the grave and her glass bangles and *mangal-sutra* the string of fortune with gold strung on it worn by a married woman are broken her toe rings are removed and the *kunku* marriage spot is wiped off her forehead. On the tenth day *pinda* oblations are offered to the deceased and on the thirteenth a caste feast is given, and some food is laid before a cow and some thrown on the roof for crows.

Mourning for small children is only observed for three days. Most Bedars worship Devī and Mahādeo but some are followers of Kabīr who preached religious equality. When a man of the Maratha Bedars is caught in criminal intimacy with a woman his tongue is branded with a bar of hot gold. A woman so discovered is put out of caste permanently. Bedars drink strong liquor and eat the flesh of fowls, goats and the wild pig. Telanga and Kanarese Bedars are given a low place among Hindus and are mostly engaged as daily labourers. Some Bedars however are engaged in trade and agriculture while others form a considerable fraction of the police force of the District.

101. The Kanadi caste numbers 1181 here and only 1407 in the whole of Berar. They
 Kanadi say they came from the Kanarese country ten generations ago and were named accordingly. They now speak Marathi as their mother tongue. Their chief employment is growing betel leaves like the Baris but they claim to be Lingayat Panias of the Pancham subdivision. Their septs are not identical with those of the undoubted Lingayat Bania and this throws some doubt on their assertion. Their betrothal ceremony *sakhar puda* consists in washing the girl's feet, applying vermilion to her forehead and giving her new clothes. It is performed in the presence of the Jangam spiritual adviser and is said to be inviolable. Infant marriage is the prevailing practice. The favourite months for marriages are Māgh, Phalgun, Chaitra and Vaishākh while Paush is very inauspicious. The first day of the ceremony is called *haldi*, turmeric being then applied to the bride and bridegroom. On the second day the bridegroom is carefully dressed, a *basing* wreath of flowers is placed on his head, and he sets out in a procession which the women of the family accom-

panv to the bride's village. Her father is informed of their approach and comes outside the village to meet them. The parties greet each other with the word *sharnath* and apply *gulal* red powder and sandalwood to each other's foreheads. The procession moves on to the temple of Maroti where the bridegroom bows before the image. The people of the bride's house then bring a pot of water called *rukhat ka ghara* and he drops a rupee into it. Next riding on a horse or in a palanquin he comes to the *mandhawa* marriage booth. Someone here drops on him from above the booth water in which turmeric has been dissolved and the marriage ceremony is performed according to the ordinary Marātha ritual. After this the couple are seated on an earthen platform where a brass pot full of water is placed. The guests pass one by one dip a mango leaf in the pot and sprinkle water with it on the feet, knees, shoulders and then the heads of the pair. Finally the parents come and drop a rupee in the pot. The whole ceremony is called *kalas chadhane*. On the third day the ceremony of *pari ghadi chauk nhan* is performed. A cloth is laid on the road to form a pathway along which the mother of the bridegroom walks to seat herself presently on a board. The mother of the bride then comes and washes her feet and applies vermilion to her forehead repeating the action two or three times. On the fourth day comes the *tambul* ceremony, new clothes and ornaments being given to the boy and girl. Widow re-marriage and polygamy are practised. On the seventh day after a child is born the Jangam ties the symbol of a *linga* to its arm and the mother unties the *linga* and keeps it till the infant is able to walk. As in many other castes a dying man is removed from his bed and placed on the ground to breathe his last. Immediately after death the corpse is placed in a sitting post-

tion against the wall of the house and cotton wool is placed in its nose and ears after which it is taken into the courtyard and very carefully washed. Next a silken cloth is thrown over it and a rupee which becomes the perquisite of the Jangam is tied to its forehead and the Jangam worships the corpse and places the *linga* in its right hand. The dead are buried in a sitting posture the *linga* being again worshipped at the funeral. After the grave has been filled in the Jangam stands on it and blowing a conch shell declares that the spirit of the deceased has reached *kailas* the paradise of Siva. The chief mourner takes hold of his hand to assist him to come down from the grave and without such help he would not come down. No explanation is given by the Kanadis but perhaps the Jangam is supposed to have mounted to heaven with the spirit. Kanadis are polluted by a death for one day only.

102 The Gopals in the District number 1266 most
 Gopal ly in Basim and Murtizapur taluks
 out of a total of 2150 in Berar
 Mr E J Kitts wrote in the Census Report of 1881. Of
 the Gopals who appear to have entered Berar from Nimar
 and Indore and who from their occupation are some-
 times known as Boriawalas there are five distinct divi-
 sions allowing no intermarriage and each having 12½ sub-
 divisions. They are the Vir Pangul or Pangoh, Pahal-
 wan, Kham, and Gujarati Gopals. The Vir Gopals live
 in leaf huts made from the date palm which they set up
 outside villages they remain in one place two or three
 years at a time and then move on. The Pahalwans live
 in small tents or *pals* they are wrestlers and gymnasts.
 The Kham Gopals are wanderers hailing from the north-
 ern portion of the Nizâm's Dominions, they perform
 feats with a long pole. The Gujarati Gopals are the
 lowest division in the social scale other Gopals will not

dine with them. All five divisions have the reputation of being confirmed cattle-lifters and occasional house breakers. The Gopals of Murtizapur taluk are now partly employed as herdsmen but have not lost their bad reputation. They include exogamous septs with such names as Dhangar, Hatkar, Sonar, Yadava and Sindhe so that it is possible that they were formed originally of people from different castes though they now no longer admit outsiders. In the marriage ceremony the bride and bridegroom stand facing each other and a cotton thread is wound five times round the neck of the former and seven times round that of the bridegroom and at the end jawari dyed yellow is thrown over the pair. Widow marriage is allowed and a widow price of Rs. 40 or Rs. 60 is paid to the woman's guardian. The dead are always buried, the corpse being placed in a sitting posture with its face to the east. Mourning is observed for three days only and a caste feast is given on the third day. The Gopals begin to train their boys to acrobatic exercises from the age of seven, daily practice being given. The dress of the caste is like that of Kunbis but Gopal women do not wear nose rings. The women are tattooed with one dot on the forehead, one on the right cheek and one on the chin. Food is taken from a Kunbi, Sonar or Sutar but not from a Telh, Rangari or any of the low castes. Ordinary Hindu festivals are observed, the special god of the caste is Khandoba whose aid is invoked at the beginning of a performance.

103. Pathrats number less than 1000 in the whole

of Berar and 596 in this District.
 Pathrat being found chiefly in Bālapur and

Murtizapur taluks. The name is said to be a contraction of Patharwat, stone-dresser, and the caste is chiefly engaged in making small mill stones for different purposes. They have a legend that in old days one father

had five sons of whom the eldest took to dressing stones and became a Pāthrat the second to working in iron and became a Khāti smith the third was a carpenter the fourth as a Kasar or Tambatkar worked in brass and copper and the youngest became a Sonār. The story may be an exposition of the brotherhood of the arts or perhaps a record of the successive stages of their development. A widow is allowed to take one husband but if he dies she may not marry a third time no such restriction applies to a man. Among Kunbi and similar castes a man can marry a cousin to whom he is related only through females but not an agnatic relative and can only marry the second of two sisters if it is the elder to whom he is already married. The Pathrats perhaps on account of the difficulty of arranging marriages in a small caste recognise neither of these restrictions. The age of marriage is from 0 to 25 years for the man and from 10 to 15 for the girl. The date for the different rites are fixed by a Brāhman. The first day of the marriage is called *haldi* because turmeric is then applied and three ceremonies are performed upon it. At about noon the families bring cotton stalks from a field and weave a *tatti* set it up on five pots and scatter leaves of the *jamun* or *umbar* tree over it this is called the *toran tatti* ceremony. Next comes the *de* *puja* in which the family deities embossed on a piece of silver are worshipped—the sacred silver being washed and having sandal paste rice and turmeric placed before it. Thirdly comes the *jeonar* in which the goddess Meskal is worshipped. For this ceremony a lighted lamp is placed in a new bamboo basket at about sunset and covered with a few stalks of jawāri and a blanket. An unwidowed woman takes the basket on her head and a brass dish with vermilion, turmeric and rice in her hand and goes to the place of worship the

father of the bridegroom taking an axe on his right shoulder and following her. Next a goat is killed at the bridegroom's house and its flesh served up at a caste feast at which liquor is freely provided. Meanwhile a marriage booth has been erected at the bride's house. The second day is called *lagna* marriage. The bridegroom is first taken to the shrine of Maroti in his own village to worship there whence he goes to the village of the bride. A message is sent to the bride's father who comes out to receive him. The bridegroom seated on a horse or bullock is conducted to the marriage booth and the actual wedding is performed according to the ordinary Maratha fashion. On the next day the mother of the bridegroom riding in a *palki* visits the bride's house where the mother of the latter gives her a lighted lamp in an earthen pot. This lamp is kept constantly burning day and night and carried before the married couple till they reach the house of the bridegroom. It would be very unlucky for the lamp to be extinguished. Divorce is said not to be allowed under any circumstances but a woman found in criminal intimacy with a man of any caste whatever is permanently outcasted. A widow price of about Rs 9 is paid for a second marriage. The dead are sometimes burnt and sometime buried the body in the latter case being laid on its back with its head to the south and feet to the north. Pathrats can take food from a Sutar or Kumbhar but not from a Tel or Dhobi. Imprisonment the killing of a cow or criminal intimacy of a man with a woman of another caste is punished by temporary outcasting re-admission involving a fine of Rs 4 or Rs 5. The chief deity is the Devi of Tuljapur and the chief festival Dasahra but other gods and saints such as Dawal Malik are also worshipped and other festivals observed. The implements of the caste are wor

shipped twice a year on Gudhi Padwa and Diwāli Pathrats have a large belief in witchcraft and often employ a *jadugar*. The males dress like Kunbis wear sect marks on their foreheads and are not tattooed. The women wear a *choli* tied in a knot in front and a *ludā* passed between the legs and tucked in at the back one end being drawn over the right shoulder but it is said that the tucking in of the *ludā* is a recent innovation. Women are tattooed with a crescent between the eye-brows and dots on the right side of the nose the right cheek and the chin and a ba il plant or peacock is drawn on their wrists.

104 Less than 1000 Lonaris are found in the whole of Berar and 456 in Akola District mostly in Akot taluk. Their traditional occupation was the preparation of salt from the wells in the Purna valley and they are sometimes called Mr Lonari Salt Lonaris (though *lonar* itself mean salt). If a man who has never been married wishes to marry a widow he must first go through a ceremony with a ring and if he should at any time lose the ring funeral ceremonies ought to be performed. Divorce is practised upon a deed of separation being given. Lonaris take food from a Kunbi but not from a Sonār Sutar or Lohar.

105 A few miscellaneous notes are added about various castes. Hatkars follow as a rule the same customs as ordinary Hindu castes but do not shave their moustache when a death occurs in their family. The only occasion when they remove their moustache is on a pilgrimage to the temple of Mahadeo at Malkarjun near Rameshwara in the extreme south of India. They never burn their dead but bury them, sitting with hands on knees and facing north. In the south of the District are both Wanjāris

and Banjaras. The two are absolutely distinct. Wanjaris are a single caste divided into four subdivisions which intermarry. They are scarcely distinguishable from other ordinary Hindus in religion or customs but the men frequently though not universally wear side whiskers. They hold the *patelki* of 16 villages in the north of Basim taluk all owing a kind of allegiance to a Naik the patel of Rajura. Cremation is practised in his family but memorials are erected to the dead. Banjaras are divided into twelve and a half sub-castes which do not intermarry. They are in many respect a peculiar people but cannot be described here. The name Maratha is sometimes given as a caste name especially by families holding rights of *deshmukhi* or *patelki*. Such people almost always admit that there is no distinction of caste between themselves and ordinary Kunbis but that the different name is taken on account of their higher position. In a very few cases however they claim that the caste are distinct some times explaining that the Marathas condescend to intermarry with Kunbis merely because their own caste folk are few in Berar. In one village men of some position said that they were Marathas and were accustomed even to call themselves Rajputs but that they intermarried with plain Kunbis. The title *deshmukh* is sometimes given as a caste name or taken as a surname. Malis are very similar to Kunbis but are inclined to marry their children younger. The boy must be older than the girl and the ordinary age is from 10 to 12 for him and from 5 to 7 for her but the girl may be only one year of age. Among Kunbis the least age for a girl is three years and that is thought exceptionally young. Malis generally refuse to work at the same plough with a Mahar while Kunbis will always do so but Malis seem always to allow widow remarriage while some Kunbi families do not. Malis have the reputation of working very hard on irrigated land

and making their wives and children work harder than other castes do. Members of one sub caste of Kaikaris take up contracts of several hundred rupees for road repair and similar work and manage the carriage of material by means of droves of donkeys looked after by their wives and families. one may see a score or two of loaded donkeys in charge of a little boy and girl. The caste has a bad name but Major E J Gunthorpe (Notes on Criminal Tribes) wrote that in 1882 only a few of the subdivisions were traditionally criminal. this employment may be of use to the others. A Muhammadan who had taken such a contract would very likely hire grown up Bhois with their donkeys or might employ carts which would clearly put him at a disadvantage. Bhois sometimes undertake brick making on a large scale. willingness to use donkeys again giving them an advantage. Among Muhammadans a few relics of a previous faith can be found. In some villages one deshmukh out of three or four is a Muhammadan and can even say in what reign the conversion occurred. In any case he and his Hindu colleagues would probably admit relationship and at marriages in either family would be much hurt if they were not invited or *manpan* was not given them or the spot of *hunku* was not put on their foreheads. At Bālāpur it would appear that some of the Muhammadans were formerly Rajputs because the old women still wear the Rajput *lahenga* petticoat instead of the Muhammadan *parinama* trousers and at Akhaji those families observe the Hindu custom of sowing *dhan* grain in a basket. A Brahman family near Bālāpur gives up one member in every generation to become nominally a Muhammadan in order to secure the inheritance of a certain estate. the victim eats flesh like a Muhammadan on one day but lives the rest of his life as a Brahman. Parties of Phās Pardhis still travel with thousands of snares for buck besides

smaller snares they callously keep alive but untended captured animals with broken limbs

SOCIAL LIFE AND CUSTOMS

106 The total population of the District is nearly 755 000 Of this total about 125 000 people are divided among 11 towns with an average population of 11 000

Composition of villages
another 75 000 live in villages of nearly 2800 each and the remaining 555 000 are scattered among over 1400 villages with an average of just under 400 inhabitants—places of 80 houses each Occasional villages are notable for having an unusual proportion of some particular caste Marwaris Wanis Wanjaris Kolis and so on but the local division of castes is not very pronounced The more aboriginal castes are more common in hilly parts and Muhammadans are especially numerous in places of ancient importance Within a village again the distinction of locality is scarcely applied except in regard to the lowest castes Mahars and Mangs almost always occupy quarters on the outskirts distinct both from the general population and from each other Banjaras who are common in the south also live separately their quarters are called *tandas* and used to be at some distance from the village site but Banjaras have a bad reputation and are now generally compelled to live close to the other houses so that they may be more readily kept under supervision Sometimes but rarely a quarter within the village is practically given up to some other caste to Muhammadans for instance Even when Muhammadans are scattered among all parts of a large village they divide the area for their own purposes into separate *muhallas* each of these has its hereditary *jamadar*, its *bangala* or common house and perhaps its separate procession in Muharram Similarly a very slight degree

of localisation has developed in regard to occupation. In a large village one or two definite streets are known as the daily bazar both permanent shops and stalls for vegetables being chiefly gathered there the ancient crafts of turban and carpet making have been located in definite parts of Balapur the recent metallised roads have busy cartwrights shops beside them and cotton factories just outside the village often grow up side by side

107 The houses of an old village are crowded together and open on narrow winding lanes. People like to have a sacred *tulsi* plant growing in their little *awar* yard and a parrot may be hung up in a metal cage the main door of a house must not face the south. The larger houses have within one enclosure a dwelling house with separate places for cooking and for bathing a yard and buildings for cattle agricultural implements and perhaps grain. Berar is practically a land of peasant proprietors though on the one hand there are a few large landholders and on the other there is a technical limitation which makes the tenure of land not strictly proprietary. Each petty cultivator needs something in the way of a farmyard but makes the little walled space within and about his dwelling house answer the purpose. All the manure of the establishment used to be collected in a large pit in the midst and this may still occur but the practice is now commonly understood to be illegal people say little about the sanitary considerations involved but complain of the present waste of their manure. In villages with a good water supply houses have often their own wells within the same enclosure. The walls are commonly built of *mat*, earth, clay or of a mixture of stones and *mat* but brick walls are by no means uncommon and dressed stone is used sometimes. Weal

the people often have attractive wood-carving on the fronts of their house Telhara in Akot taluk being especially distinguished in this way Marwaris and Cutchis perhaps most frequently use this means of ornament Strongly built houses are owned by men of the poorest castes as well as by people of wealthier communities though sometimes a poor man's house is made of a kind of basket work daubed with *mat* Large metal sheets are often made of kerosine oil tins flattened out and *oldered together* these are commonly used to shade the fronts of shop (which are always open) but some time for other kinds of roofing or even for the whole of a small building—such as the solitary ill situated hut occupied by the sweeper of a village Houses occasionally have a flat top of *mat* called *dhaba* but more frequently they have sloping roofs of tiles corrugated iron—called *tin*—or grass thatch red chillies are spread out on these to dry It is only the poorest generally living at the side of a village who use thatch because it causes great danger of fire Tiles are more common in the north of the District and tin in the south a little village in Basim or Mangrul taluk especially if close to a main road may appear almost wholly roofed with tin Tin is said to have the advantages of being easy to apply and seldom needing repair it has the defects of being expensive cold in winter hot in summer and noisy in the rains along with a possibility of blowing off and hurting someone a ceiling is rarely added to reduce the heat Old men say that 60 years ago houses were almost always covered with thatch and were frequently huts of cotton stalks The village-site *aothan* is sometimes called *pandhan* white because the ground within it approximates to that colour with the accumulations of long habitation The depth of this soil would give some indication of the age of the village

108 In practically every village stands one comparatively enormous structure, the village fort usually it is called *gadhi* and belongs to the patels family but sometimes it is known as *kila* and belongs to Government It is often 30 feet high and so large that the whole population with their cattle could find refuge within it The walls are generally of *math* earth but of such firmness as can not be equalled now a days the old men say that even their grandfathers had no tradition about who built it or about fighting in connection with it The flag of Chandkhan almost always flies above it though very few know who he was there are traditions of some unknown victim having been buried in the foundation bones rarely come to light but no one can say whether they are relics of that sacrifice or of some later fight Very likely there was once a wall *saphi* *galos* round the village with gates *wes* in some cases the remains are well preserved but sometimes all traces have disappeared and are forgotten by most villagers It is clear that these works huge considering the capacity of the builders would not have been undertaken in every village without some very pressing need of defence they have a significance which is perhaps inadequately realised Every village has at least a shrine of Hanuman generally under the name of Maroti who seems to be regarded as a kindly god of prosperity and of Devi or Mariam who holds disease and disaster in her hand Mahadeo's temples are also common Marwaris worship Balaji and religion is closely connected with very much of the social life of the village Every village has a building which might be described as the headman's office where that official himself the *jaghya* watchman—with blue coat trimmed with yellow and a leather belt and brass badge—and one or two

Mahars are generally to be found. The building is generally called *chauadi* especially when it is maintained at Government expense but sometimes *madhi* and by Wanjaris *sopi*. Villages of any size have a school built in the heavy style characteristic of Government architecture and in some cases a police station pound *dharm sala* (*sara* or rest house for natives) and platforms for a weekly market. When the latter are uncovered they are called *chabutra* but when a roof has been erected which does not seem to add in the least degree to their popularity the name *market* is given them. A market village used always to be distinguished by a large white flag which is still prominent in some places. This weekly bazar is usually the most prominent sign of business life but in most villages one finds a carpenter who both makes agricultural implements and builds carts and perhaps a Kumbhar with rows of pots set out to harden. Other petty industries are carried on but are less prominent. Pedlars are frequent and often have a little crowd about them. Some are Marwari Brahmans with bundles of sacred books packed on ponies some have pile of brass pots and pans set out under an awning sometimes a Muhammadan cloth merchant display a great variety of brightly coloured cloths in the shelter of a *ban,ala* or another produces gaudy strings for *kardodas* from a couple of baskets or perhaps an ingenious Bania on his way home from a large weekly market spends the next forenoon at an intermediate village to sell a little additional grain and groceries there. Wandering Panchals often pitch a solitary and battered tent *pal* in some wide open space for a few days and do such smith's work as has accumulated

109 A close community of feeling is generally realised between the middle castes of Hindus such as Kunbis and

Social life and character

Malis but their attitude toward Brahmans is qualified by something approaching reverence and they have nothing to do socially with the low castes. Muham madans move largely in a separate social world and seem to be regarded with respect tinged with uneasiness though all share to some extent in most of the festivals of either side and there is very little on the surface to suggest anything but amity. Hindus of the middle castes have usually a few recognised meeting places often an open building commonly called *baithah* belonging to some well to do man. Groups meet here nightly for company and discussion men usually finding an affinity in a particular gathering and habitually going to the same. Muhammadans very rarely belong to such groups even in a small village because no doubt of the real deep divisions between the two faiths. Hindus say that the quiet and timid Kunbi regards the Muhammadan as quarrelsome and feels doubtful about his principles in regard to women or is even fearful of the evil eye while each of course transgresses one of the deepest religious principle of the other. The barber holds a very low position so that his name and trade are terms of abuse but he is a valuable gossip. The ordinary villager only calls him in once a fortnight but except on unlucky days he generally has some customer with whom to squat at the roadside. The men must attend to their cattle but find time to dawdle about the village for some hours both morning and evening while the women fetch water gossiping at the wells and cook the food. When people work in the fields before nine or ten o'clock it is often because the weekly market is held on that day and they want to do some work beforehand. In many parts the cattle that are to be driven out to graze must wait likewise on the bare

earth for their herdsmen these are often boys perhaps two of them to 50 head of cattle The general life of such a village must be very quiet but it has many petty relaxations in the way of weekly markets and small fairs and festivals—public and domestic—and is perhaps most suitable to the character of the people They are admittedly very timid but are also in most respects well behaved When plague appears in a village everyone lives outside for a month at a time but a man will leave valuable jewellery in his empty house almost unprotected Disputes occur especially among relatives and in regard to land when enmity is alleged in a criminal case and a cause is asked a man sometimes answers merely He is my relative The parties dread the civil court partly because the plaintiff by needing to prove his case is put at a disadvantage and partly because of the expense and uncertainty involved So they assert their right by force on a small scale which result in petty criminal cases particularly full of false swearing and with most complicated questions of possession in the immediate background Village life curiously combines beauty and crudeness in the silence of early dawn there may pass with no sound of footsteps on the dusty road the voice of a devotee crying Narayan! Narayan! or instead it may be the sound of someone moving slowly by and clearing his throat and mouth with painful efforts audible for a hundred yards

110 The child life of the District has of course some points of interest A son is valued far more highly than a daughter and perhaps female children are slightly neglected but on the whole children of both sexes are regarded with great affection Clothing is regarded more as a matter of ornament than a source of warmth and small children are often left practically naked—

Children and school life

wearing perhaps only a silver bracelet and a string *kardoda* or *kargota*—so that they must suffer from the damp and cold in the rains if at no other time. This *kardoda* is a thread often a red string but sometimes made of silver worn round the waist by boys and some times by girls. It is enjoined to be worn under its Sanskrit name *katisutra* all their lives by males of the three upper castes. A girl after passing out of infancy and putting on the dress of a woman never wears it. A Brahman boy after he puts on the *janua* sacred thread should continue to wear a *kardoda* of silk or *munja* grass but should not wear one of silver. In fact he generally gives it up when he begins to wear a *dhotra* in stead of a mere *langoti*. Hindus of Shudra caste such as Kumbhis have also taken to wearing the *kardoda* and often of silver all their lives. Even a Mahar who wants to tie together the legs of a buck which he is going to carry on his head may suggest that his *kardoda* be cut and taken for the purpose. School fees are now exceedingly low and a fair proportion of boys and a few girls attend school. The number of boys between 5 and 15 in the District is about 82 000 and the number of boys of all ages attending school is about 15 000. The children of the lower castes are admitted into the ordinary schools but are by no means welcomed by the rest of the population and their parents often value their small earnings too much to send them to school. A boy can help his mother appreciably at weeding or cotton picking. Besides this many small villages are practically out of reach of a school. Fear is felt of harm happening sooner or later if children go more than two miles to school. These causes explain why in spite of considerable keenness for education more boys are not found in the schools. If other indications were not available a school could generally be discovered by the clatter of voices not on account of habitual disorder but

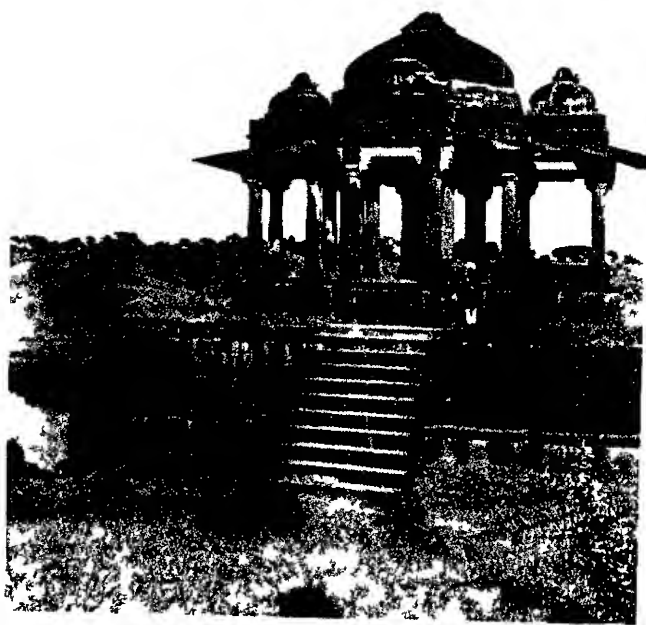
because a cheertful singsong seems, to the outsider the recognised way of acquiring knowledge. Infant classes are to a considerable extent given instruction in a kindergarten style and sometimes thoroughly enjoy it. They sing with enthusiasm an action song about colours or one little boy recites a fable to the rest who acknowledge every point with a strongly aspirated grunt of acquiescence—surprisingly deep and earnest. Singing or reciting—for the performance is not exactly described by either word—seems usually much liked by the younger boys. Physical drill called *deshi hasrat* has been regularly given for the last few years and is sometimes said to have caused a distinct improvement in the health of the boys. Fractions of school life are also seen in the streets. One is the occasional salute in military fashion with the open palm. Muhammadans have always taught their sons to *salam* but Hindus used to consider that a boy showed most respect by not intruding himself in any way. Among all castes it is considered somewhat impolite to show the palm of the hand or the sole of the foot but a detail of drill has had the unintended effect of largely breaking through these ancient but rather vague ideas. Boys sometimes led by their parents pass through the streets with slates and bundles of school books. Very rarely a little boy may have his body warmly covered—scarlet socks—but no shoes—on his feet and his head wrapped up against the cold in a scarlet scarf. Children of the wealthiest Hindu families go to the ordinary schools. The most extraordinary school the writer has seen in Berar is that at Keli Welh on the Purna river where Mr Suryabhan Janji a Koli headmaster has brought numerous institutions into the school and maintained them for 25 years. The boys themselves take a very large part in the details of management thus they keep the books of a boarding

house which usually has 50 inmates at a monthly cost of about Rs 28 a head they fetch water from the river a mile away for their garden and have in it little artistic columns tiny tanks with large cotton ducks a cataract and a volcano—all certainly crude but taken as details in a large scheme very significant. The master received a certificate from the King Emperor in 1903. Originality or sound independent thought seems rare among local school masters but this is certainly an exception to the rule. Girls' schools are usually in charge of old men because disengaged women of the attainments and character required are rare. Discipline in boys' schools is not rigid—occasionally the master sits with his feet drawn up on the seat of his chair while a class gathers round with elbows set comfortably on his table—but it is slacker again among girls. If a girls' school is not open at eight in the morning when the proper time is half past seven the cold is considered quite a sufficient reason so the scholars are represented perhaps by two little girls sitting on the steps and crooning over sewing work of uncertain utility but brilliant hue.

III It is difficult to say what are the consequences of this education. People commonly declare that a boy who has been attending school for some years thinks himself superior to field work wants better clothes than his father and possibly finds exertion in the sun rather trying but the great majority of such boys as pass through only the elementary classes must depend on agriculture when they leave school and it is to be hoped that the tendency is not a serious one. Boys who proceed to the high school at Akola take their work very seriously. In the hostel attached they are supposed to sleep from 10 to 5 to do two hours of home work in the

evening and two more in the morning and to be in school for six hours of which one hour is given up to physical drill. A list compiled for the Keli Weli school shows what has become of every boy who has passed through the sixth standard there in the last 20 years and is probably typical of the fortunes of the best educated boys of vernacular schools. Out of 157 boys 21 have died 14 have as yet found no occupation and five are not clearly classified leaving 117 divided between different employments. Of that number 62 have used their acquirements to get employment under Government (41 as patels or patwaris and 19 as schoolmasters) 26 make direct profit of them in other ways chiefly as agents of *sahukars* and shopkeepers 25 look after their own fields and six are engaged in petty occupations for which little knowledge is required. Three-quarters of the boys are thus making their living largely through the comparatively good education they received and two thirds of these have found employment in one way or another under Government. The prospects offered by Government appear to be the chief incentive to education especially in its higher stages. It is difficult to estimate the degree of education attained. Boys who have passed the fourth standard the highest in many of the village schools should read and write with a certain degree of ease but must be in great danger of forgetting their acquirements. The larger schools have a sixth standard boys who have passed this should find reading a pleasure. It is sometimes claimed that a boy who has been through the high school can read and write ordinary English intelligently but in fact both his knowledge of English and his general thinking power are very limited the standard of education throughout the community is still low and even the more fortunate boys must suffer in consequence.

NAWAB SALAR JUNG BAHADUR.



CHHATRI BALAPUR

112 In *Atya Patya* or *Lonpat* two equal sides are formed and a large oblong is marked out on the ground perhaps by water being poured on the dry dust or sand. An additional line is made lengthways along the middle of the oblong and cross-lines are also drawn. There must be including the lines at the end of the oblong exactly as many of these cross-lines as there are players on a side. The main idea is for the attacking party to try to run the length of the oblong without being touched while the defending party tries to touch every one of them. Each of the defenders is placed on one of the cross-lines his position being determined by the captain in such a way that the whole party may offer the best defence possible. All the attackers gather outside one end of the oblong. Their captain and the leader of the defenders who is called *mridangyi* touch hands and the raid begins. The attackers are safe when between the cross-lines and as each of these has only one boy to watch it there is a large chance in favour of most of them getting across any single line in safety but as the attackers get fewer and more scattered their difficulties increase. Those that get through the oblong safely in one direction should then return. The chances of the parties clearly vary greatly according to the size of the ground marked out and their own organization—which is generally very slight. For *Aho Aho* two sides are formed and all the boys of one side except a single member squat down in a row on the ground the even numbers facing one way and odd numbers the other. The other side runs around these and the single boy who is standing up tries to overtake and touch them anyone caught in this way having to fall out. When this pursuer is tired he changes places with one of the boys who are sitting down saving from behind

him *Kho Kho* get up and the second boy takes up the chase. Sooner or later the whole side is caught when they become pursuers in turn. In *Chilpat* or *Chilpat* two sides are formed and stand opposite each other at a little more than arm's length. The game begins by representatives of each side striking hands with each other. Then the one party remaining still tries to pull some one from the other side across a line real or imaginary drawn between them. The sign that the opponent is captured—*mele* dead—is that after being dragged across his leg is touched by one of the other side. When a single boy has thus been captured the sides change places. *Witidandu* is a game played with a long stick *dandu* and a short one *witi* between two equal parties. A small narrow trench is dug and the *witi* is placed across it. The triking party gather around it and the other party stand at a little distance. One boy places the end of the *dandu* under the *witi* and jerks the latter as far as he can. If it is caught by the other side he is dead and another of his party takes his place. If it is not caught he sets the *dandu* upright in the trench and the other side throw the *witi* at it killing him if they hit. If they miss he balances the *witi* on the hand in which he holds the *dandu* jerks it up into the air and hits it as far as he can. If it is not caught it must be again thrown in and this time it is only necessary that it should lie within a *dandu*'s length of the trench. If it is further off than this the next step depends upon the exact distance between. If this is less than two lengths of the *dandu* it is called *wakhat* and the boy balances the *witi* on his instep and kicks it up in order to strike it again. If the distance exceeds two *dandus* but is less than three it is called *rend* or *lend* and the *witi* is taken by the end with the fingers of the left hand and struck thence. If another *dandu*'s length is measured out the

distance is called *mund* and the *utti* is balanced across the left fist and must be struck near the projecting end. Another *dandu* makes a *nal* when the *utti* must be placed across the base of the extended first and fourth finger of the left hand. The *acud* sets it across the left elbow or between the thumb and forearm. The *aru* across the right eye and then the *tekvu* or *phiku* come in which the *utti* is again laid against the *dindu* on the right fist. The various terms correspond with the cardinal numbers of the Dravidian languages in indication of the origin of the game.

11. Infant marriage is almost universal but there is a slight tendency among Ma nag custom educated people to raise the age of marriage. No complete description of the ceremony is given but a few miscellaneous customs are noted. Among Brahmans and Kunbis the bride and bridegroom spit on each other when bathing on the second day after the marriage. Among Agarwalas and Banias the bridegroom is seated first on an ass—an animal regarded by Hindus with contempt—and then on a horse or he at least touches an ass with his foot. Among Kunbis when the bride and bridegroom go to bow before the family deities they walk on brass plates turned up side down. Kunbis and similar castes have a ceremony called *phod sawasin* in which the bridegroom pretends to be angry and refuses to go to the bride's house. A small boy is dressed in woman's clothes and takes in his hand a pestle *musal* with *ghogar* small bells tied to it and dances around the bridegroom to pacify him. A Banjara bride hides herself after the ceremony and the bridegroom accompanied by music visits several houses in search of her. Rangaris have a ceremony called *phuman-dal* in which the women parade the roads with lamps of *sarku* cotton seed singing as they go. Rangaris

(hatodi Chamars Dhobis and Dohors, put the bride and bridegroom wearing black blankets, to sit on a bullock and take them in that fashion to the temple of Māroti for worship. Rangaris Baris and Dhaugars practise the *hodī nachna* by which a man riding a wooden horse lance in front of the married pair when they go out at night for the *tīdh* procession. Well to do Muhammadans have the marriage ceremony performed according to strict Muhammadan ritual but others adopt some Hindu practice. They often call in a Brahman to fix an auspicious day or they may perform the *jalnama* taking an omen from the first words seen on opening a book. They erect a marriage booth and cover it with either white cloth or green leaves according to their means. When the marriage procession goes to the bride village it is always accompanied by the women of the party. It stops outside the village and members of the bride's family bring the *rukhat ka ghara* a pot filled with water into which the bridegroom drops either a rupee or an eight anna piece then covering the pot with a new cloth. The bridegroom's father provides a feast on the second day and the *lāi* performs the ceremony on the third. For this purpose the pair are seated on a bedstead with a copy of the Koran and with a curtain held between them the latter being presently withdrawn. The Berar Census Report of 1881 written by Mr E J Kitts which has numerous descriptions of curious practices gives on pp 50-51 several indications of wife-capture. Gonds and Kolams still had a mock fight before marriage. (They performed the ceremony on the village dunghill. Marathas and Telangs Kalals worshipped the dunghill immediately before the marriage.) Among the Lajjhars not only do the bridegroom's party erect the *mandap* (or shed) at the bride's house instead of its being erected for them but with the bridegroom is an assistant known as the

landga or wolf. The bridegroom betrays no sign of his intention. The wolf brings the *sari*, the yellow cloth and the brass bangle. He dances for two hours before the bride's house and suspicion being thus lulled, seizes his opportunity to rush inside followed by his principal. They find the bride seated in a bamboo basket. The bridegroom, catching her by the right hand, makes her stand up and slips the bangle on her right wrist, gives her the yellow cloth and propitiates her mother with the *sari*. Then follows the Hinduized part of the ceremony. Among the Bhois, a caste which still permit adult marriages, the bride's maternal uncle ties a thread of sheep's wool with a brass ring and five betel leaves to the bridegroom's right hand. When the marriage is complete the bride's parent sometimes hides her in a neighbouring house and the bridegroom is required personally to find her and bring her forth. Among the Telis, Kumbhar, Bhoi, Tambolis, Mahur, Mangs and Chambhar, when the bridegroom approaches to snap the *toran* (the string which separates the women's apartment from the rest of the house), the bride's brother, armed with a pestle, asks him for some money. The bridegroom says that he has already paid and refuses, whereupon he is saluted with a shower of cowdung and water.

114. The ordinary dress of a small cultivator or a

Dress labourer consists of a white *dhotra* with a narrow coloured border wound

about his loins, a short jacket, a turban, a pair of shoes and a kind of scarf called *uparna*. In cold weather he often wears also a blanket over his head, but on occasion he goes without the jacket and shoes. The cost of all these articles would be about Rs. 8. People almost always buy *dhotras* in pairs, a fact which sometimes facilitates identification in criminal cases. The

turban is generally red but sometimes white. Well to do people wear longer coats fasten their *dhotras* in looser folds and have all their garments of finer quality. The turban of a Brahman or a deshmukh generally costs Rs. 5 but is sometimes much more expensive. It lasts about two years. People who come much into contact with Europeans introduce modifications accordingly substituting (or adding) trousers and perhaps wearing collars with or without ties. The first garment changed both fashion and comfort—though not convenience—being served is the shoe. One may see a hospital assistant wearing Europe shoes tied with the red and white laces issued by Government for fastening papers. Clerks and some others when working alone like to wear a round cap *topi*. Women commonly wear a *ludra* or *sari* and a *choli*. The former is a piece of cloth about 24 feet long and 4 feet wide which is first wrapped round the waist and then brought over the shoulder carried back between the legs and tucked in at the back. The head may be left free or a fold may easily be raised to cover it. Such a garment does not set off the figure but sometimes its free line is graceful. The *choli* is a small and tight bodice. These garments may be of almost any colour but dark reds and greens are much the most common. Light and gaudy colours would in most castes not be respectable and white and black are very unusual. Women may wear *ahna* sandals for field work but otherwise leave their feet bare. Colour has only to a very slight extent been adopted as a mark of caste. Among Muhammadans the men generally wear *panjama* trousers and a long coat but not always. They sometimes wear a *dhotra*. *H dhoti* in a coloured check pattern sometimes a plain white one. Their women also generally wear trousers together with a *choli* and a scarf which is tied round the

waist and brought over the head. Numerous differences used to be commonly recognised in the dress and ornaments of different castes but though these are still often observed by individuals they are more frequently disregarded by people in general. With the enormous increase in travelling bringing far more outsiders into Berar people see a greater variety of fashions and largely adopt whatever pleases them. As a head dress the simple *patka* is largely superseding the turban and though it may be tied in many different ways it often obliterates very characteristic differences. Perhaps old fashions survive in India among the women more than the men though some changes have taken place in their attire also. Caste is most strongly marked in the case of Banjara women in this District commonly called Labhania. They wear short but voluminous petticoat and are loaded with ornaments. The *choli* of a Bari woman has sleeves which reach almost to her wrist. Rajput women sometimes keep to their old *lahenga* petticoat but have partly adopted the local *sari* when going out of doors they wear a white veil. Marwaris also wear a *lahenga*. Among the Frandi Pals a woman should give up her *choli* after a child has been born to her. The end of the *sari* is brought up in front over the right shoulder behind the head and then down over the left shoulder by women of Beldar, Mochi, Pinjara and Pardeshi Kumbhar castes and by Gujaratis but other women wind it upwards over the left shoulder and then downwards over the right. Bari and Phul Mali women draw horizontal lines of *kumukh* on their foreheads but most other castes apply round spots which may not be worn by a widow. In most castes it is thought unlucky to wear gold below the waist and so a well-to-do woman may have gold on her forehead and hair in her nose and ears round her neck and on her wrists but her armlets

anklets and toe rings are mostly of silver. Some have a tooth filled with gold to ensure that they shall be in contact with that metal at death. Women of the poorer castes other than wandering tribes generally have glass bangles and some heavy silver ornaments. The Kunbi is fond of smoking and of chewing *pan* betel leaves and generally carries with him a *chanchi* a cloth bag with three compartments the lowest for tobacco the next for *bhand* a piece of betel nut and the top one for *kuth* catechu he places a few betel leaves and a small tin of *nalkande* lime upon this and fold them all together. His wife carries at her waist a little bag called *pishtar* in which are *supari* and a few pieces for her self and a *dabbi* small tin or brass case of opium for her infant child.

115 The everyday food of the agricultural and labouring classes consists chiefly of food jawari meal pulse onions chillies and a considerable variety of green vegetables and pulse. One delicacy called *kadhi* is made of the meal of gram pulse mixed with sour milk *dahi* and served with spices. On days of festival particular dishes are served especially among the well-to-do such dishes are *puranachipoli* *kshir laddu* *wade* and *bhaje*. On some festivals again further special rules apply. On Nagpanchmi one may take fried cakes but not baked ones because the serpent god would be burnt by an iron pan being put on the fire. On Mahalakshmi one should eat *ambal phal* and vegetables of as many kinds as possible and on Pola *chombadu* (jawari boiled in water) and cucumber. Nothing *talalele* fried should be eaten during the prevalence of an epidemic. One should not eat *bhuchadi* on Monday or *besan* on Thursday because that would bring poverty. It is lucky to eat parched gram on Friday but not on Thursday or Saturday.

During a period of mourning most people abstain from sugar milk fried food and turmeric. People who know *mantras* for the cure of snake-bite should never eat *padola* or *shewai* a snake-like confectionery or the *dodka turai* vegetable apparently because their form resembles that of a snake. Most of the middle castes represented by the Kunbis eat the flesh of goats and fowls but refuse that of cows and pigs though Malis are said to eat both the wild and the domestic pig. They may smoke tobacco and drink *daru* the liquor made from the mahua tree but may not smoke *anja* or drink *sindi* or *tadi* liquor made from species of palm. Kunbis however insist on a Muhammadan *fatwa* pronouncing the *halal* when the animal is killed. Rajputs generally eat the flesh of male animals only and some of the higher caste are strict vegetarians and abstain from all intoxicating liquor. Among the very low castes some like the Mahar refuse to touch the pig but some like Mangs and sweeper eat it. These people have no objection to taking *anja* or *sindi*. Castes with hunting association such as Pardhis eat the wild but not the domestic pig. Muhammadans will not touch the pig and the men of understanding among them often observe the prohibition of intoxicating liquor but others both visit the shops and take liquor contract. Hindus are said to be trying to start a temperance movement but the principles and prospects of the scheme are not yet clear.

116 Furnishing is much simplified to the ordinary

cultivator because he prefers to
Furniture squat crouching and balancing him-

self on his feet rather than actually to sit down even if his seat is a rail or parapet thus he needs no chairs or tables. The climate again makes it easy to live largely out of doors and perhaps this reduces the

demand for comfortable furniture. The standard of comfort has been steadily rising for the last sixty years and perhaps will continue to rise. However the household furniture which contents the ordinary cultivator at present consists chiefly of a fairly long list of simple articles. These comprise—a *pate* *H chakki* stone hand mill for his wife to grind flour (costing about R 1 8) *pata* and *arauanta* the slab and muller with which pices and so on are ground *mundal* earthen vessel for storing water (A 6) *dauri* and *sarposh* basket and lid for keeping bread (As 5) *pathol* wooden tray for kneading flour (As 8) *tambva* or *thalva* brass or copper pots for carrying and keeping drinking water (Rs 2 5) *tadhawa* sleeping mat or carpet (Rs 2 or R 2 8) *hon hdyi* blankets (at R 1 or R 1 8) *hai* or *hhat* a four legged string bed *akal* or *raui* a quilt made of old clothe and *dila* a lamp. In families in a higher position there are more articles and those of better quality. the wealthiest class has European furniture for at least ceremonial occasions. All classes need a variety of agricultural implements and a certain number of boxes for storing articles of value. grain is commonly kept in a *pe* pit. It is given as a general rule that Hindus prefer brass utensils and Muhammadans copper.

LEADING FAMILIES

117 Akola District like most of Berar is for all practical purposes a land of peasant proprietors. very few individuals are of much prominence. Every pargana of which there are 43 in the District has its own deshmukhs and deshpandyas but the office is now of little importance. *Jagir* village number 55 but they are generally small and of little value. they have often been given to support a temple. The District contains 33 *darbars* including seven holders

of titles conferred by the British Government and 16 Bench Magistrates. They are men respected alike by Government officers and by their neighbours; they belong to the leading families in their own neighbourhood but owing perhaps to the good position taken by a large number of lesser men, they are not so distinguished from these as are the leaders in other parts of India. The Deshpandes of Balapur say their rights are derived from a military ancestor who served under Aurangzeb. He was outcasted, retaliated by massacring his near relatives but repenting adopted a child who had accidentally survived. Maulvi Muhammad Muntajuddin of Balapur is *khutib* of Balapur and *askazi* of Akola though he acts through a *nab* and is considered a Mufti by some Muhammadans. His father Maulvi Muassan Sahib Khan Bahadur was formally recognised as Mufti and was immensely respected in Berar. Saïyid Muhammad son of Saïyid Ahmad Sahib holds 12517 villages in Khamgaon taluk. The Deshpande family of Adgaon have long been distinguished in Akot taluk. Lakshuman Gopal Deshpande is an Extra Assistant Commissioner and Shrikrishna Amrit a Bench Magistrate. A *jagir* of 1400 acres was conferred in 1846 on Narayandas Pandit of Adgaon on account of his astrological knowledge. His son Gadadhar now holds the *jagir*. The late Khushalrao of Akot is said to have maintained a force of a few hundred Rajputs. His son Gopal was a pleader at Akola but has retired and his grandson is a pleader at Amraoti. In Murtizapur taluk Muhammad Hatim son of Muhammad Burhan Bench Magistrate and retired Police Inspector lives at Karanja. *inam* lands assessed at Rs 92 have been given to him personally on account of the devotion shown by his uncle in assisting the escape of some English ladies during the Mutiny. The late Rāmji

Naik Kannawa built at Karanja one of the finest houses in the District the family is represented by a boy adopted by the deceased but in the guardianship of his own father Lakshmanrao Ragho Bench Magistrate and is largely engaged in cotton trading Pragnilaladhar is the third Bench Magistrate of the town The Kamargaon estate of 16 villages producing a total revenue of Rs 18 000 of which the estate holder receives Rs 7 000 net is in the hands of Mir Yawar Ali son of Mir Albar Ali it was given to the heirs of Mir Imam Ali Khan Rikaldar on account of services rendered by him during the Mutiny Bajirao Akaji Deshmukh of the same village is a member of the District Board Gopalrao Kashirao a Brahman minor 10 years of age living at Malegaon Jagir represents one of the leading families in Basim taluk the title Raja along with a *jagir* of 50 villages in different part was conferred by the Emperor Jahangir on an ancestor called Udajiram or Udhaorao who is said to have left Berar and entered the imperial service on account of family disputes the title Raja is not recognised by the British Government but the family holds rights of *deshmukhi* acquired under Aurangzeb Uttamrao and Rustamrao sons of Yeshwantrao Wanjaris of Rajura represent the leading family of their caste in that part of Basim taluk the title *naik* is applied to them and they have a kind of headship over 16 villages which are in the hands of Wanjaris patels Their chief ancestor was Bibajirao who was given the title of Rai Yeshwant by the Emperor Shah Jahan In Mangrul taluk Jagadish Vishvasrao *jagirdar* of Wara is commonly known as Raja Udayram and has an income as *jagirdar* and *deshmukh* of nearly Rs 3 000 The family attained and secured its position by services rendered in three generations by Udaji Jagajwanrao and Baburao directly

in the imperial service and also when in charge of 21 parganas in this part of India. The title of Rao Bahadur has been conferred on two pleaders at Akola Dattatreya Vishnu Bhagwat and Deorao Vinayak the former has taken a prominent part in local government and has a steam oil mill the latter has started a ginning pressing and spinning mill. That of Rao Sahib is enjoyed by Dhondji Kondji retired Police Inspector of Akola a Bedar by caste and a man of distinguished service. Khushalrao Ganpatrao Deshmukh of Andura in Balapur taluk and Keshava Govind Damle the Public Prosecutor of West Berar. Mirza Abbasbeg son of Mirza Husainbeg *khatib* and *naib kazi* of Akola and Khan Jalaluddin Khan son of Aimuddin Khan *jagirdar* of Mahan in the same taluk are other Muhammadans of influence. Ramchandra Vishnu Mahajan of Akola is a pleader of long standing has done much public service and has recently been thanked by the Chief Commissioner for his interest in education. Pargana and village officers generally are greatly respected patels and patwaris form with certain inevitable qualifications an admirable body of men. In every village a few castes have each their own hereditary headman called Chaudhari Naik Mahajan Mehtar Rajotia and by other titles the other castes also contain groups respected for their wisdom character and experience *mukaddams* soon take the lead in new settlements of *hamals* and other town labourers. Though the District contains very few individuals of conspicuous eminence it has a great many men of influence hereditary and otherwise in their own circles perhaps these in turn are more numerous and prominent through the absence of people overwhelmingly great.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE

SOILS

116 According to the technicalities of the Berar settlement system all land is brought under the main classes of black red and white soil and is then put into a subdivision according to the presence or absence of certain specified advantages or defects. The classification is permanent and has the one net effect of making any particular field always liable to pay a definite proportion of any maximum rate of revenue which may be fixed for the village in which it lies. Records of all the details are kept but even at the making of a fresh settlement are not reconsidered. The classification therefore in spite of its constant importance does not come into any prominence. Ordinary classifications naturally follow different lines. Thus the two main questions about soil in Berar are whether it is black and whether it is hilly. In the latter case it will almost certainly be also light probably with a *muram* subsoil and largely mixed with small pieces of limestone. Black soil is *kali* hilly *bardi* light *halki* *muram* *murami* or *murmadi* very light *khari* rocky and very light *khadkal* mixed with large pieces of limestone *bharki* or *kharpai* with small *chunghadi* stony *gotali* red *lal* or *tambadi* white or yellowish *pandhari* *bhutadi* or *bhurki* sandy *retadi* flooded *mali* very wet *panthal* cut up by streams *wahuri* and lowlying *lawan* waste land is *padni* an irrigated field used for ordinary crops *mala* one for fruit and vegetables *bagait*. For revenue purposes land irrigated by a bucket from a well is called

motasthal and that by a channel from a tank or river *patasthal*. Most of the District consists of flat black soil generally free from stones. One great tract of this takes in the north of Balapur Akola and Murtizapur taluks and the greater part of Akot that is it extends from the railway northwards to within a few miles of the Melghat hills. The centre of Basim and the north west of Mangrul have also good black soil while smaller areas of it are scattered all over the District. On the other hand the south of Balapur and Akola most of the border of Basim the south of Mangrul and the east and north east of Murtizapur are hilly light and stony though valleys provide good soil in places. Ranges of hills are very distinct along the junction of Basim with Balapur and Akola and again in the middle and south east of Mangrul they form in places *ghats* which are almost precipitous. Such land is not only very light but is largely given up to forest *bandi jangal*.

STATISTICS OF CULTIVATION

119 Old men all over the District say that since the Assignment of 1853 the area of
 Progress or ulta a cultivation has greatly extended
 tion but owing to mistakes in the old records and to changes in the early boundaries trustworthy figures for the first 15 years are not available. In old days there was always a great deal of waste land owing to lack of cultivators now there is scarcely any. A correct survey was finished and a settlement of the modern kind made in the four northern taluks Akot Balapur Akola and Murtizapur in 1867-1868 and in the two southern taluks Basim and Mangrul in 1872-1873. Revision Settlement Reports were made towards the close of the 30 years period, giving the latest information obtainable at that time. They apply only to the

khalsa villages but these include practically the whole District and are in any case quite representative. Cultivation had extended in Akot taluk by 1 per cent in Murtizapur by 3 in Akola by 5 in Mangrul by 8 and in Basim by 14 per cent. no figures for Bālapur are available but there is no reason to suppose that its development was very different from that of the other taluks. Cultivation extended everywhere slightly in the taluks which are most easy of access and much more considerably elsewhere the difference being certainly caused by the fact that almost all the available land had been taken up in the former during the 13 years which had already elapsed since the Assignment. A considerable change has also occurred in the proportionate cultivation of different crops *rabi* having much decreased and *khari* increased. In all parts of the District people say that *rabi* used to be very much more grown but that it does not answer now because of a great decrease in the rainfall. Figures on the point are only given in the first Settlement Reports for Basim taluk which show that in 1870 the chief crops there were jawarī with 29 per cent of the whole cotton with 18¹ and wheat with 25. The next report shows that the average of the five years from 1895 to 1899 was—jawarī 27 per cent cotton 21 and wheat 18. The average of the five years ending in 1908 gives jawarī 32 per cent cotton 44 and wheat 4. In the middle of Akot taluk a patel of 50 years service says that wheat was the main crop though people could seldom afford to taste it little jawarī was eaten because little was grown and cotton was not much cultivated now almost every field has a *khari* crop. In the north of Akola taluk people say that they used to sow 12 annas *rabi* and 4 annas *khari* now there are not 2 annas of *rabi* though *rabi* in spite of the greater cost of its cultivation

would still pay with an ample rainfall. On the Purna one may hear that people sometimes had to eat their valuable wheat because they had not grown enough jawari and other grains. It is necessary to refer to tradition in the matter though with the greatest caution because of the lack of early statistics. Fairly dependable figures are however available since 1877-1878. The bulk of the present Akola District then and till 1905 formed the bulk of the old Akola and Basim Districts. Figures for the exact area of the present District cannot be given but those for the two old District combined will give a reliable idea of the agricultural history of this part for 23 years. To avoid accidental variations statistics are given not for single years but for the average of five year periods.

<i>Khar</i> / or autumn crop	Average acreage 1878-1882	Average acreage 1900-1905	Total increase or decrease per cent
Jawari	868 500	964 000	+ 11
Cotton	761 000	996 000	+ 31
Tur	42 000	42 000	
Til	25 000	22 000	- 12

<i>Rabi</i> or spring crops	Average acreage 1877-1882	Average acreage 1900-1905	Total increase or decrease per cent
Wheat	257 000	84 500	- 67
Linseed	79 000	36 000	- 54½
Gram	83 000	50 000	- 39

120 Further figures are given to illustrate the present state of cultivation. The total area of the District in the last year reported 1907—1908 when the yield was under 50 per cent of the normal outturn was 2 620 000 acres. The area cropped was 1 950 000 acres that occupied but useless *potkharab* 45 000 and that occupied but not cropped 219 000 acres. Of forest there were 101 000 acres given up to timber and fuel reserves 13 000 to grass reserves and 102 000 to pasture lands. Besides this there were 70 000 acres devoted to village sites and other village purposes 97 000 to grazing outside the forests and 12 000 unculturable but not included in any of the classes mentioned. The land available for cultivation but not actually occupied amounted to 10 600 acres that is about $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent of the total area or a little less than $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of the total on which cultivation is permitted. The normal area for the different crops was then officially reported as cotton 914 000 acres jawari 760 000 wheat 88 000 linseed 29 000 and til 10 000. Other food crops were estimated to cover 153 000 acres and non food crops 12 000 acres. Irrigated land amounted to 14 600 acres practically all of it worked by means of wells.

CROPS

121 The main *kharij* crops are jawari and cotton but tur and til also occupy a considerable area. The ordinary rotation is merely between cotton and jawari but in some parts *rabi* is added and individuals everywhere sow cotton two or three years in succession. The last practice is generally held to impoverish the soil but sometimes people say that if manure is used cotton can be sown for any number of years in good land though perhaps

and comes out from the boll free from cotton fluff. Seed is selected to a certain extent but not very carefully. In the factories inferior *sarkh* is sold for fodder and only the better samples are offered for seed as people would be more likely to buy from a good stock. A few well-to-do cultivators gin their own seed or buy hand-ginned seed; this would be chosen with some care. Almost everyone however sows *sarkh* from the factories though the seed is much less dependable than that from hand-gins *hat nich*. The Government experimental farm at Akola sows and gins seed of its own ginning in which 95 per cent germinate but good seed is twice as dear as factory seed and few people think it worth while to buy the former. To some extent they make up for the difference by sowing one quarter more of the less reliable kind. It is the ordinary practice everywhere to sow cotton earlier than jawari but not before the rains have actually broken that is generally in *Mrig nakshatra* (in the beginning of June). It would be useless to sow before rain came in the deep rich soil of much of the northern part because such large cracks form that what was sown would be likely to be lost in them. In much of the hallow stony soil of the south cracks do not come and people with inferior cattle sometimes sow in *Rohini nakshatra* before rain fall to escape the labour of turning up the saturated soil. In some other parts only the well-to-do sow before the rains break because they get a bigger and quicker crop if rain comes favourably but will have to sow again if it does not: the seed is sown deep with a *dhusa* and a *wakhar* follows. This would answer perfectly if rain came at just the right time and in the proper quantity but if only a little rain falls and a break follows the seeds will sprout but quickly wither up. Cotton seed is generally sown through a bamboo tube *saria* trailed behind a *wakhar* while another

akhar follows to turn the seeds into the soil in some parts leaves of the *palas* plant are tied to the back of the *akhar* under the name *landga* wolf to brush earth over the seed Cotton is very commonly sown alone but sometimes rows of tur or occasionally a little jawari is mixed with it to secure some early grain such scattered jawari is said generally to ripen safely other seeds are more rarely mixed with cotton

123 Cotton needs to be weeded repeatedly the number of times varying with the soil the season and the means of the cultivator It is done partly with the *daura* or *dhussa* a bullock hoe—and at a later stage with a larger hoe called *dhundi*—and partly by hand People often consider that the *daura* should be applied two or three times and hand weeding *nundan* done five or six times Operations almost always begin by the *daura* being put over the field but this is usually not done till the plants show four leaves lest they should be themselves destroyed a field generally needs at least one day of dry weather to make it fit for the bullocks Sometimes as in 1908 in some parts of the District rain is so continuous that grass has grown high and strong before a break occurs The *daura* might then merely slide over the grass and it may be necessary to do hand weeding at once though at greatly increased expense When breaks for weeding are very rare the hire of labourers rises so much that poor cultivators occasionally have to sacrifice their crops entirely After that the Hasta rain which should come at about the end of September, may perhaps fail altogether as happened in 1908 and the whole crop in some fields would be worth little more than the cost of weeding The *daura* not only removes the weeds but also protects the cotton plants by heaping earth around their stalks and closes the capillary tubes through which the fallen rain might in

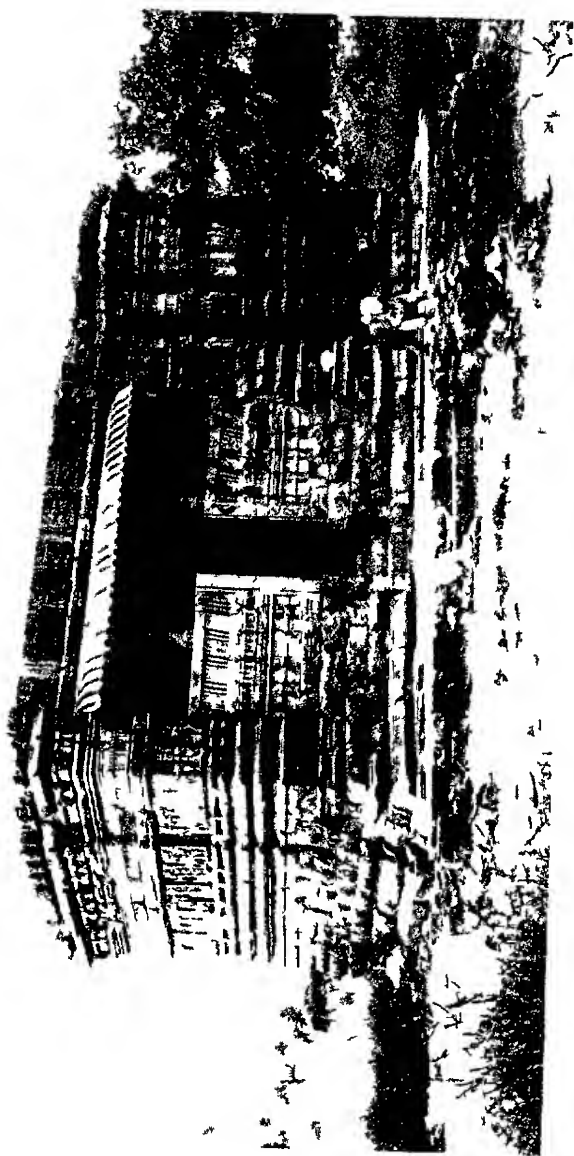
part evaporate Government experiments show that healthy plants in good ground well manured are best thinned out so as to be about one foot apart for every foot of height cultivators in general do not use much manure where the land is good they sow the *tas* lines of cotton about 18 inches apart and thin the plants out *malne* so as to be a span apart in light land they leave them at just the intervals marked by the four fingers of a man's hand slightly opened that is at intervals of about an inch or say that they dare not take up any plants because of the danger of the rest also dying in a poor season Cotton picking *uechne* H *chunna* lasts from Diwali early in November to the end of January Some people think that the bolls *bondh* open better if women walk through the field others are anxious to get a little money as soon as possible cotton picking is therefore begun as early as possible Usually five pickings are done at intervals of about a week the second and third being most productive In light soil there are fewer pickings while in occasional villages even more are made possibly through fear of wild animals or thieves Payment in some localities is made in kind the day's picking of each worker being divided into a number of parts *unde* previously agreed upon the woman for picking is done almost entirely by women (helped by a few children) then chooses whichever part she likes In others a money payment is given at a fixed rate according to the amount picked The second method is the more recent and has been adopted with the definite object of making it easy to discover anyone who steals cotton but seems to have extended over almost half the District In some villages shares *unde* are made in the last picking only the picker then receiving half while very rarely both systems are to be found in the same village labourers consider that they get less on the money system

A fresh green appearance which the plants sometimes get during the picking season is said to be due to a lot of little hairs being produced by a touch of unusually cold weather

124 On the average of the last five years jawari has occupied an area of 604 000 acres or 32 per cent of the cultivated area. People largely sow cotton for sale and jawari for their own consumption. the grain is the staple food and the stalks *kadb* are the chief fodder of the District. a considerable amount of jawari and *ladbi* is however sold. Land is prepared for both crop in the same way but jawari is sown in Ardra and Punarvasu *nakshatras* a little later than cotton. It is invariably a *kharif* crop. A great number of kinds are known and the seed is always selected with care not only as being good in itself but as suitable for the particular land to be sown. Thus the best kind for deep black soil is said to be *dhanna* though *lahi* which has round pods is most grown in some parts. the best for light and hilly soil is *nathora* or perhaps *phaḍan*. Jawari is usually sown with a *tīphan*—though with a light soil or rainfall it may be necessary to sow it deep when a *wakhar* would be used. Two *wakhars* are driven behind or branches are tied to the back of the *tīphan* to cover the seed the process being called *rasm* in the former case and *phasati* in the latter but some people have *phasati* done by an additional pair of bullocks behind the two *wakhars* the object then being to smooth the soil. Less weeding has to be done than is necessary for cotton because the high plant soon overshadows and kills any young weeds. Both jawari and cotton need watching *rakhwali* for about four months to keep off wild animals and birds. The harvest lasts from the beginning of November to the middle of January. Most Hindus begin it as they do all agricultural opera-

tions by taking the name of God some saying If there are two *khandis* I will make it fly away (in charity) The crop is often as high as a man and sometimes much higher each stalk bearing a single heavy head *kams* H *bhutta* The field is often divided for harvest operations into *pat* of nine rows each The jawari is cut a few inches from the ground by men with sickles *khurpa* the process being called *kapne* or *songni* Then two men and two women undertake the work of each *pat* After the jawari has been lying on the ground for eight or ten days according to its size *khudan* is done when the women cut off the heads and the men bind the stalks into bundles or sheaves *pendra* A *khala* threshing floor is made either in the field or in the *phaleadi* close to the village and the heads are taken there Threshing *tudawan khurad* is usually done by five six or seven bullocks being harnessed in a row and made to walk round and round upon the grain an operation called *path* Within the last ten years however it has become very common in the north of the District to drive a cart or two with single yokes of oxen round and round on the grain this is said to bring the grain out more quickly and with less labour People in the south know of the practice but say they do not get enough grain for it to be required only those among them who have a large outturn follow it one objection being that it does not clean the grain properly It is said that six bullocks would take three days to tread out three *khandis* 1000 pounds of grain Winnowing *upanna* may then be done at once

125 The stalks of jawari are stacked and kept for fodder In some of the Famine keeping of jawari Reports it is said that people used at the break of the rains to burn what remained of last year's fodder but this is generally denied in the District



GENERAL VIEW OF TEMPLE OF

The cattle leave the lower end of the *kadbi* given them and this is burnt for fuel for certain purposes—though in some villages much of it is eaten by the hungry cows and she-buffaloes of the poor the stumps ploughed up in the fields are also burnt but untouched *kadbi* has always been kept till consumed in the ordinary way. A stack of *kadbi* is often called *gud* if the stalks are placed up right and *kathad* if they are laid horizontally. It is thatched with *padhatva* or *turatyā* cotton or tur stalks and would keep for two years. The jawari grain in the northern parts of the District stored in pits *peo* but this requires a particular kind of subsoil *preala man*. A *peo* is sunk first through a few feet of *pandhari* the white accumulation of the village site then through a few more of black soil and then enters the required substratum. Here a circular chamber is dug out and the jawari is dropped into it and covered with layers of timber, grass and black earth. In a good *peo* jawari keeps for 20 years though a top layer may be discoloured. If the pit is kept full one may enter it at any time but otherwise poisonous gases may be generated and a lamp is lowered to test the air. A saying is current in some parts that one should have five years supply in the *peo* but only a few well-to-do cultivators actually keep any more than they expect to use. In many villages of the southern parts it is impossible to make *peos* generally because the subsoil is too damp but sometimes because solid rock is met just below the surface. Different kinds of receptacles are then used for instance, a second high wall may be built about a yard inside that of the compound and jawari poured into the high narrow chamber *barad* thus formed or bins *khanga* of cotton stalks plastered with *mali* earth may be used, people with small stocks place them in sacks. A danger of fire exists in regard to some of

these receptacles but if necessary a watch can be kept and in any case roofs of tin and tiles are so numerous that fire is likely to be confined to the house in which it started. The practice of taking the grain into the fields for safety in the hot weather seems almost unknown in Berar.

126 The *kharif* crops third and fourth in importance are tur and til with an average acreage of 47 500 and 9 500 respectively but these are trifling in comparison with the areas under cotton and jawari. Tur is sometimes sown along with cotton but the latter is more commonly grown alone. Jawari is very seldom sown alone partly because mixing is thought good for the grains and partly with the idea that while the jawari flourishes high in the air a smaller plant may grow on the same ground at its foot. Thus mung urad tur *bar bath* and *ambadi* are often sown with jawari. Mung and *ambadi* hemp are most popular for sowing in good land the former being a useful food grain and the latter providing fibres for tying cattle. Urad is very liable to disease. Sometimes eight seers of urad are sown in the same land as four seers of jawari but that amount of jawari would require four acres even if sown alone while the urad would grow in about half an acre. The other seeds are sown in a very much smaller proportion being mixed perhaps with twelve times their own weight of jawari.

127 The chief *rabi* crops are wheat gram and linseed with an average area for the last five years of 77 000 26 000 and 20 000 acres respectively. Where the land is good people always say that far more *rabi* used to be grown the traditional area in some parts being one-third and in some three-quarters of the whole extent of cultiva-

tion the decrease often to the verge of disappearance is said to be chiefly due to the deficiency and uncertainty of the rain of the last fifteen years. This may be true but tradition is always untrustworthy, especially when it gives an account of causes. It is significant that people seem never to have trusted to *rabi* crops for their staple food. The decrease over the whole District taking the good land with the bad is great but not as sensational as is represented. In the period 1877--1882 when the rainfall was good wheat occupied less than one-third of the area of either jawari or cotton now it occupies less than one eleventh. *Rabi* is most plentiful in Basim taluk where it occupies 99 000 acres or 17 per cent of the cultivated area. It is least plentiful in Mangrul where it has only 2 600 acres or less than 1 per cent. It is almost always grown as a dry crop but occasionally as at Rajura in the north of Basim taluk in a *mala* irrigated field. The land is prepared in much the same way as for *kharif* crops but is cleaned more thoroughly. The stalks of jawari and cotton are removed often in the hot weather and then the *vakhar* or *wahi* is put over the land three or four times a month from Akhadi to Diwali that is from July to October when all weeds should have disappeared. The sowing is done with a *tuphan* while a *wakhar* follows to cover the seed. The *tuphan* often requires three pairs of bullocks and even then only covers as much land in three days as the *wakhar* used with two bullocks to clean the field does in one day. Linseed gram and *lakh* are sown in Hastā *nakshatra* (September--October) and wheat in Chitrā Swatī (October). A few people give to a field of wheat a border of some other crop such as linseed which cattle do not eat. The crops begin to show seven or eight days after being sown. They always benefit by rain coming soon after the sowing but in some parts

such rain is hardly expected *Rabi* is cut at about Holi *Dandipunawa* (February—March) It has to be watched day and night—though at night some cultivators content themselves with making occasional visits to the field—for the intervening five months Circumstances may cause harmful deviations from the ordinary rules about sowing but in any case the prospects of the crop are not assured till it is nearly ripe Thus in some parts a west wind in the cold weather is said to make the ear large while other winds may cause a lot of straw with little ear Cultivators say that *ombi* the ear should only appear in Paush (January—February) if it appears earlier the crop is likely to be deficient

128 No normal outturn has been officially recorded for the crops of the District and it is most difficult to get satisfactory figures even statements made in good faith are liable to be absolutely wrong because cultivators have fixed their minds on a traditional but apparently ideal standard Erroneous statistics are so very numerous that it is probably better to give no estimate of outturn

129 The first danger after the seeds are sown is that of *khurpadi* that birds may dig them up Disease are caused by lack of rain excessive rain and other accidents generally through the agency of insects Cultivators sometimes observe the presence of these insects and even despair of giving a complete list of the varieties but sometimes recognise the effect without knowing the cause *Moa* or *mola* is caused by delay in the latter rain in *mur* the stalk *sadie* rots insects attacking it when it is half grown in *chiktara* a sticky substance comes which makes the leaves roll up and stick together *mora* attacks the *phul* flower of urad mung *barbati* and some other crops a substance

being formed on which insects like mosquitoes gather *unni* may attack crops in either a wet or a dry season insects referred to as *ali* or *khidi* attacking the roots soon after they have sprouted *lenda* rust makes the plant wither after the leaves have grown and just when the ear should be forming In *daha* white spots appear on the leaves in *ladka* red ones without insects being observed Jawāri is liable to *kanhi* in which the ear becomes black and old men have a tradition that this is due to bullocks crossing the drill when they are being yoked for sowing *Udhali* white ant come when anything has been lying long on the ground though it is said that some diseases are wrongly explained in this way locusts are rare *Dau* dew may be accompanied by cold which injures the plants every few years hail may fall perhaps almost ruining a good cotton crop in the beginning of the season by stripping off both leaves and bolls extraordinary accounts are given of the size of the hailstones In many villages a Garpagari live whose chief business is to *ara wala* i.e. to avert hail the writer was told at one village in the end of 1908 that a few days previously the Garpagari had *shunh phunle* blown a conch shell in the village itself and on a small and harmless hail had fallen there but on the border the fall had been very heavy and destructive The Garpagari in other parts goes to the boundary of the village and follows a longer procedure He has some of the blood of the he buffalo killed at Dasahra does *puya* naked offering the blood and cuts his finger Traditions exist of much more stringent measures in former days when the Garpagari was more generally respected

130 Fruit growing is very unimportant in the

District Most of the larger vil
Fruit trees lages have a few pieces of *bagari*
garden or irrigated land but little fruit is grown there

and it is seldom of very good quality the kinds chiefly found are plain bananas limes oranges mangoes and guavas Besides this there are a good many scattered mango groves especially perhaps in the north of Akot taluk The fruit is of a stringy coarse kind and people say they have not technical knowledge enough to grow anything better even if the soil should prove suitable

131 Carts have changed greatly in build during the last generation and are now made in many varieties but agricultural implements seem to have been the same for many years The chief implements are the *nagar* *ikhhar* *tiphari* *mo da daura* and *dhunda* The *nagar* is a plough for deep ploughing It consists of a heavy block of wood from 6 to 8 inches square in its broadest part and three or four feet in length the bottom of which when the implement stands upright projects downwards and forwards to an ironshod point the whole being fixed on a pole which takes a yoke for oxen The body is called *akoda* the upright part being perhaps 32 inches in length and the lower part which points forwards at an angle of about 135 degrees 27 inches the whole is made from a single piece of wood and separate names seem not to be given to the upper and lower halves The *nagar* from its shape cannot stand upright unless it is held while other implements do so The pole for the bullocks is called *hars* or *halis* in the case of the *nagar* it is fitted into a hole in the *akoda* and secured by a wooden pin *khudi* at the back of it The bullocks are harnessed by means of a yoke *jua* tied to the pole the yoke is fastened round their necks with a broad belting of cord *beldi* *beldya* The ploughman supports and guides the *nagar* by means of a piece of wood called *hadao* projecting backwards at right angles near the top The actual share *khusha* is a long pointed piece of

iron which projects a foot or more below the toe of the *akoda* and is bound to it by means of an iron ring called *kalasi* the body of the share lies against the front of the lower part of the *akoda* and the butt of it is sunk into the body of the *akoda* just below the pole The *nagar* is drawn by either two or three pairs of bullocks according to the strength of the animals and the nature of the ground The driver needs to be both strong and skilful because the plough progresses slowly and with great jerks almost stopped sometimes by a root and then the point of the share jumping to the surface an additional boy or man may walk by each pair of bullocks

152 The *wakhar* or *wahi* consists of a heavy cross-piece fixed to the pole and having beneath it two projecting pins connected at their points by a blade of iron It is made in a large and a small size the former for turning over the soil immediately after *nagar* ploughing or sometimes as a substitute for that operation and the latter for ordinary ploughing The cross-piece is called *khod* and is about 3 feet long and of a width and depth varying in different specimens the width again being greater near the ends than in the middle The pole is called *dandi* and should be 5 hands $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length but it is sometimes made yet longer so that if it breaks it may still be used The two projecting pegs *jankhod* are about 12 inches long while the iron cross blade *phas* between them is about 40 inches long 3 deep and $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch thick when the *wakhar* is in action this blade is drawn through the soil slanting backwards from its (dull) lower edge it is fastened at each end to the peg by an iron ring *yidi* The pole is not inserted in the middle of the cross piece but about 3 inches to the left while it slants very slightly to the right about the same distance on the other side of the middle there is inserted a stick *topan*

about 18 inches long the other end of which touches the pole but is not fastened to it the *dhan*, ropes for harnessing the bullocks are fastened to this stick and its presence causes the animals to walk at equal distances on either side of the middle of the plough The *wakhar* is guided by means of a stick *rumna* about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length which is fixed in the upper part of the cross piece and has its higher end bent backwards forming about half a right angle with the perpendicular A man lifts this *uakhar* without much difficulty but the large kind would make a heavy weight to carry the top of the cross piece with the latter is made broad enough for a man to stand upon it so that it may go deep For sowing cotton a bamboo tube *sarta* is tied to the cross piece with a string about 3 or 4 feet long and seed is dropped through it by a woman who carries the *sarta* behind the *wakhar*

133 In all the other implements the pole for the bullock is called *dandi* and the cross piece *khod* as with the *wakhar* and in every case the *rumna* for guiding the plough or hoe can be easily taken out from one machine and fitted into another The *tiphan* is a treble drill used for sowing jawari The pole is split for about 3 feet from the cross piece and the two parts are fitted into holes at equal distances from the middle of the latter so as to aid the drill to go straight To prevent the pole splitting yet further an iron ring *lokhandi ban* is fastened around the base of the split The wooden pegs *data* are about 18 inches in length and are toed with pointed iron sheaths *phaul* A kind of bamboo tripod is fitted on to it for sowing three hollow tubes *nalya* fixed into and communicating with holes in the front of the pegs while at the top they are crowned with a round wooden basin *chala* this would not hold more than a

quarter of a pint of seed and must be constantly fed, the seed running through three holes into the *nalya* and thence down through the *data* and out behind the *phail*.

The *mogda* is like a *tiphan* but heavier so that it needs two pairs of bullocks and is used for sowing *rabi* crops. It has often *kuchlya* iron shares or spikes sharper than the *phail* of the *tiphan* and dropping the seed more deeply. The *dhunda* is practically a small and the *daura* a very small *wakhar*. The *phas* cross-blade is about 18 inches long for the *dhunda* and 14 for the *daur*.

A very few individuals have iron implements of foreign make. One such cultivator said that his iron *naḡar* cost Rs. 42 while a wooden one cost from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 and the former needed more repairs and an extra pair of bullocks but on the other hand it had done as much land in one week as the old *naḡar* would do in six and was in fact so successful that after only a year's experience he had bought another. Clearly however expense as well as conservatism would stand in the way of the small cultivator buying the foreign implement.

134. People recognise the advantage of manure

but find it impossible to use much
M. nur

One difficulty is also felt about it that if the rainfall happens to be poor the manure actually injures the crop for that year causing it to wither. Jawari may be ruined in this way and cotton suffers to a less extent. In any case the full benefit of the manure is not felt till the second or third year after it is applied. Almost the only manure used is the dung of cattle and only the wealthier cultivators are generally able to get enough of this. It is said that a score or two of large cattle are needed to provide dung enough for one *tiphan* four acres and a poor man often has not enough cattle

to supply him with fuel and leave a surplus worth storing. In much of the rains *gaurya* firm enough to be stacked and used as fuel can not be made. Some small cultivators make little heaps of manure then. Those who can collect manure store it in a pit from three to five feet deep in one of their fields and clear out the pit every hot weather. It would they say be possible to keep it for perhaps three years but after that it would lose its properties. Only the most valuable crops are manured and cotton is given the preference to jawar. Good land rather than light is again given the benefit so that in hilly country it is sometimes only the hollows that are manured. In some parts tobacco *baru* (hemp) til and *harbharu* are occasionally sown in poor land to benefit the soil as they make it for one succeeding season as productive as ordinary good land. The urine and excretion of goats *mutra* is considered peculiarly valuable and on this account an occasional Dhangar pens his goats at night on his own fields or people make petty bargain with wandering Bhangi Dhangars who pass across the District every few years for their goats to be penned similarly.

135 A Government Experimental Farm has been maintained at various times at Akola.
 Experimental Farm A farm of 271 acres was taken over in 1906 three miles from Akola on the Basim road and put in charge of a trained superintendent. Excellent buildings have been put up. Malwa cattle and patent implements provided and roads drains and fences made. All the night soil of the town is to be taken to the farm. Careful experiments are being made in regard to seeds manure and other important points. Implements are shown and sold. The enterprise may clearly be of the greatest utility but it has not yet had time to establish its value.

IRRIGATION

136 Irrigation is comparatively unimportant in the

Irrigation District as only 14 500 acres or $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of the cultivated land is

irrigated While the rainfall is fairly plentiful the standing sources of supply are scanty Indeed people with land at one village sometimes have to live at another through lack of water in the first Digging a well is then both an important and an expensive matter Rs 100 a year being perhaps spent for some time on it Someone may be called in beforehand who will both indicate a good spot and tell at what depth water will be found To do this he sometimes burns camphor and does *pūja* sometimes listens intently with his ear close to ground sits staring fixedly downwards or adopts other methods The settlement rules in force are intended to encourage irrigation but there seems to be actually little scope for it Two methods are however followed to a slight extent *motasthal* *hagait* being garden land irrigated from a well by means of a *mut* leather bucket and *patas* *thal* that to which water is brought by a *pat* channel from a river or tank All the taluks except Akot have also a little irrigated rice land for which a combined rate of Rs 6 an acre is levied Basim has over 21 000 acres an area which had doubled in the last settlement period, but the total area under rice in the whole District is only 25 000 or 1 per cent of the cultivated land Irrigated land is used chiefly for the growth of sugarcane brinjals onions garlic sweet potatoes oranges plantains guavas and various kinds of Indian green vegetables

CATTLE

137 Different breeds of cattle are recognised to a varying extent and named according

Bullocks to the countries from which

they come but much thought is not as a rule given to questions of breeding. Old men say that cattle used to be much larger than they are now and that they were carefully bred and well fed for instance a cow used to be surrounded with walls of a certain colour to secure the same colour in her calf. Banjara bullocks come from the Melghat they are small and not fast enough for travelling but strong and good for field work their distinguishing feature is their very large horns. Malwa bullocks are long in the body big well adapted for field work and marked by very large ears and hoofs. Shingaji bullocks coming from beyond Khandesh—but sometimes identified with Khandwa animals—somewhat resemble them. Those from the Digras and Umarda direction are sometimes considered fitted chiefly for work at the *mot* of a well or for hauling loaded carts along a road and are often driven without *wesan* nose strings but they are sometimes identified with the true Berar breed. In this the size varies but the bullock is generally fairly large and both fast and powerful. Some consider the Hinganghat animal larger again while others speak of a *Konkani* breed with very large ears and very small horns as the biggest of all. A very good bullock would probably be white or red its tail should be thin its hoofs well rounded and straight its back flat and its *manecha sar* neck thick and strong. If it has fine hair or is *kajra*—having black just under its eye—it will be fast and spirited. If possible it should be *deoman* having two perpendicular lines of hair of about the length of a finger one on each side of its chest it will then be both trustworthy about its work and lucky to its owner. If it is *gom* having a line of reversed hair on its back people will probably consider it unlucky and refuse to buy it. There are however very naturally a complicated science and vocabulary about bullocks.

The price of cattle has risen so much that in *Muglai* times the whole village would go to see a pair of bullocks which cost Rs 50 but now a Rs 200 pair is hardly thought worth looking at. A pair of ordinary bullocks for field work costs Rs 100 though poor people buy old animals for perhaps Rs 20 each. In a village of some little wealth there would be a few pairs worth from Rs 250 to Rs 400 a pair. Thoroughly good animals would do 50 miles or more between sunrise and sunset. It is a common thing to drive in the morning from Palsoda to Akola in time for the opening of the kacheri and to return again in the evening 18 mile each way or to go in one day the 34 miles from Adgaon to Akola. A bullock is castrated at about three years of age people think that it would not grow big if the operation was done earlier. They begin to work a bullock at three and-a-half or four years and it takes from two to four months to break in special trainers are not employed. First they put the *khadhon* a kind of yoke of a *wakhar* on its neck then yoke it with an old animal to a pair of timbers or a *wakhar* and presently harness the two to a light cart on a road. A bullock reaches its full strength and highest value in its fifth year and retains its power for five or seven years. After that it generally goes to a poor man and presently reaches the butcher. In the south of the District one sees all varieties of bridle. There may be only a cord round the forehead at the base of the horns or there may be fittings all about the head with perhaps a muzzle. Nose-strings are common. In Basim taluk people say nose strings should be used when a pair from a village goes on a main road but that for ordinary work they may or may not be needed according to the animal's temperament and that this does not depend noticeably upon the breed. The amount of land which one pair is supposed to be able to

cultivate varies according firstly to the nature of the fields whether they are flat or hilly and secondly to the crops because if these are divided between *kharif* and *rabi* one pair is sufficient for more land. One pair is often considered necessary for every 24 acres. Neighbours would lend each other their animals for heavy work an arrangement called *sayad* but the larger the holding the fewer comparatively are the bullocks needed by the cultivator because he can arrange the work conveniently for them. In some countries it has been the custom to sing to bullocks at work here occasional drivers sing especially perhaps when working the *mot* of a well but abuse is more common. Sometimes at hard work in the fields hoarse encouraging ejaculations are used with cries of *O bahadurva* O champions and the like.

138 According to the official returns the District contains 151 000 bulls and bullocks
 Other animal 105 000 cows 7000 male buffaloes
 51 000 cow buffaloes 86 000 calves and young buffaloes
 113 000 goats 30 000 sheep 6000 horses 6000 donkeys
 mules 200 camels 20 000 ploughs and 48 000 carts
 but these figures perhaps more than other agricultural statistics are open to some doubt. No other animal approaches the bullock in importance. A cow's milk is generally devoted entirely to her calf but well to do people use it to some extent for themselves and their children. They would then give her *sarku* and *dhep* cotton seed and oil-cake and a good cow ought to yield 2 or 2½ seers four or five pounds weight of milk twice a day but if people did not give this special food the yield would not be more than half as much. If one had to buy all the food given to a cow kept for family use it would cost about Rs. 8 a month. The price of a cow varies from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50. People of the middle and upper castes

when they do not use cow's milk take that of the buffalo not goat's milk though of the two they would give the latter only to their children. A she-buffalo costs from Rs 35 to Rs 125. If her price is as much as Rs 100 she should give from 12 to 15 seers a day the two milkings together. A male buffalo (or a barren female) is very occasionally yoked in a cart sometimes along with a bullock but is generally regarded as useless and allowed to die of starvation and neglect. The ponies native to the District are small and poor looking animals and cost from Rs 15 to Rs 50. An animal at the latter price if carefully fed and looked after should be able to cover 30 or 40 miles in a day even for two days in succession. Ponies are not much used except in the rains though travelling merchants often rely on them. A pedlar making Akola his base might take in one half of Akot taluk. He would travel always at a walk but cover from 10 to 20 miles a day. Ponies are most numerous in Akola and Mangrul taluks and least numerous in Basim and Balapur. A small number of animals of a better class are scattered over the District some of them turdy ponies brought perhaps from the fair at Deulgaon Raja in Buldana District and some of them Kathiawaris and the like brought by caravans of horse dealers. Many subordinate officials need fairly good horses for their work and these animals have occasionally a great attraction for them. Horses are never castrated.

CHAPTER V

LOANS PRICES WAGES MANUFACTURES TRADE AND COMMUNICATIONS

LOANS

139 Money was very occasionally advanced to cultivators by Government before the Assignment when it was very difficult to get enough land occupied to secure a good revenue. It is now issued either for permanent improvements or for temporary purposes. The general name applied to all these loans is *tahavi* or *takavi* they are made under the Land Improvement Loans Act or the Agriculturists Loans Act according to the permanence or otherwise of their object. Owing to the changes which have occurred in the composition of the District it is impossible to get complete figures about the matter. In the famine of 1896-1897 Rs 20 000 under the Improvement and Rs 6000 under the Agriculturists Act were advanced in five taluks but the advances in Akola taluk are not known. Basim taluk received the largest sum under the former Act and more than half of the total under the latter. In the great famine of 1899-1900 it would appear that in the same five taluks about Rs 75 000 were issued under the one and Rs 30 000 under the other. Basim again having the largest total but the figures preserved are very incomplete. Since the famines the figures have been about Rs 1000 a year for each taluk under the more important Act except that Akot takes less than half that amount and mere trifles under the Agriculturists Loans Act except again that Basim takes an average of Rs 2000

a year. The rate of interest is only 6 per cent per annum whereas from 12 to 24 per cent is commonly charged by money lenders but *takam* advances are clearly not popular the reason seems to be summed up in the word rigidity. Applicants find themselves faced with numerous formalities and officials and by considerable delay perhaps also there is sufficient positive outlay in travelling and otherwise appreciably to reduce the cheapness of the loan. To some extent these difficulties are inevitable but they may perhaps be reduced. During the last few years Co-operative Credit Societies have been introduced they are described in a later paragraph.

140 *Sahukars* in all parts of the District have lower rates of interest among themselves than for the public in general. The rate within their own community at Akola depends upon the bank rate and varies immensely at different seasons elsewhere it is often 8 or 10 annas a month that is 6 or 7½ per cent per annum but it might be as little as As 6 or as much as As 12. The rate for other people depends chiefly on the security they can offer but largely also on their position and character and on the season. Legal processes are slow and expensive and a *sahukar* requires more interest from a man who may compel him to resort to them than from one in whom he has confidence. When crops are good the rate of interest falls owing to the decreased demand for loans but two or three bad seasons make it rise considerably. In a few parts of the District owing to three successive bad seasons it is said just now that the *sahukars* have lent all their capital or that they are afraid to lend any more on land and that therefore loans are not to be had at all but this is very rare. The standard rate for loans on land seems to be from As 12 to R 1 a month for a perfectly safe cultivator and

R 1 8 or Rs 2 for one of ordinary or poor standing Rs 2 sometimes called *dohotra* is quite a common rate In a few places it is said that these rates have been constant ever since the famine of 1899-1900 but generally one hears of a slight rise through the poor harvests of the last few years On the other hand rates run a little lower than this in an occasional village where there happen to be a number of capitalists Deductions are occasionally but rarely made in the name of a *gorakshan* home for cows and at least one large firm makes other deduction on petty loans Another system *sawai* is often followed for small loans to poor people especially for loans made in the sowing season which are to be repaid at harvest According to the *sawai* agreement the borrower must repay five fourths of what he borrowed and as the period for repayment in these cases is only four or six months the rate comes to 50 or 66 per cent per annum Loans to be repaid in kind are now very rare but in a few villages a man might borrow a maund of cotton seed and return a maund of cotton in the boll *Sahukars* complain truly or otherwise that people's trustworthiness *man ha* greatly declined during the last generation or two They say that formerly when a loan was made it was common merely to make a rough memorandum on a scrap of paper and to utter the formula *Saksha Parameshwar* God being witness but now debtors resort to all kinds of fraud pledging their land for instance over and over again to different *sahukars* a few add that the law favours debtors Borrowers on the other hand complain that a *sahukar* finds it very easy to get the law on his side in order to enforce unreasonable demands the rule of *damdapat* prevents a Hindu from suing for more than twice the original sum lent however long interest may have been accumulating but when he comes under this limitation he gets a fresh deed

drawn up with the original capital and interest thrown together as its base again he may insert in the deed provisions in his own favour which the ignorant borrower wholly fails to understand and a venal sub registrar omits to explain for sub-registrars are considered to have wide opportunities for petty exactions and corruption a third course is said to be easy with the rough account books in use especially perhaps with the very irregular *pathani wahi*—the Indian ink of the entry is rubbed out with a moistened thumb and a fresh entry is inserted A man in whom a *sahukar* feels full confidence can still borrow without pledging any property as security but it is said that the practice of demanding security is growing The amount required is so much as will ensure both the return of the original loan and the payment of overdue interest which at 24 per cent per annum soon amounts to a large sum On land or houses *sahukars* seldom lend more than one-half or one-third of the value of the property but if gold or silver is left with them in pledge they will lend three quarters of its value

141 The interest demanded seems needlessly and oppressively high and Co operative Credit Societies have recently been started to provide money at lower rates The principle seems to have been first put into operation six or seven years ago by the Industrial Association of Akola under the leadership of Rao Bahadur Deorao Vinayak Gram banks were instituted by this agency at three villages in Akola taluk those at Bhorad and Morgaon still survive and it is proposed to register them under the Co operative Credit Societies Act After several months of careful enquiry throughout the District 13 Societies were started by Government in 1906 Mangrul taluk having three and each of the other taluks

two Mr Krishnarao Purushottam Bhat, Extra Assistant Commissioner has been in charge from the beginning. He says that the scheme was everywhere received with much appreciation. The local organisation consists in each case of a secretary, treasurer and banker guided by a committee of five, six or seven villagers and controlled by a central committee of three including the Tahsildar, both the last named and the Subdivisional Officer audit the accounts. Two systems have been followed, that of share-capital and that of deposit. The former has been applied only at Keli Welh and Palsoda in Akot taluk; members must buy one or more shares at Rs. 10 each and that sum together with as much as can be borrowed at a low rate from capitalists forms the loanable capital of the Society. The total capital at Keli Welh is Rs. 2,710 and that at Palsoda Rs. 2,100, over a half in each case consisting of share money. The Society at the former village has been working admirably, half the members have loans of about Rs. 100 each at unusually low rates, while all are getting over 12 per cent interest on petty sums which would otherwise have been uninvested; the members number over 50 and more are eager to join. The deposit system was alone applied in the other Societies; a considerable sum of money is borrowed at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for a term of five or more years and forms the bulk of the loanable capital; members are invited to invest small sums at 4 or 6 per cent but are required to pay only an entrance fee of eight annas. This has the great advantage of imposing only a very light burden on poor cultivators, but the disadvantages of depending altogether on loans made from mainly charitable not economic motives and of giving little opening for small investments by members. Only one of the deposit Societies has a capital of more than Rs. 1,000 and most of them have from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500. The rate of interest charged has in all cases

been Rs. 1 a month 12 per cent per annum and various regulations provide for reserve funds being built up and other measures of security being taken. Two Societies advance small sums for trading purposes but otherwise the only objects recognised are agricultural. The scope of operations is in some places confined to a single village and in some to a circle of about 4 miles radius. Loans are sometimes advanced without any security sometimes on the personal security of one or two well-to-do villagers. One of the smaller Societies has failed to take any action in some others the money has been allowed to lie idle for months and sometimes interest has not been promptly repaid but the system has been at work for so short a time and in such bad years that the progress made cannot be considered unsatisfactory. It is too soon to form any more positive conclusion. It is under consideration to start a central bank at Akola but this has not yet been carried into effect. Village *sahukars* have not shown any hostility to the system and have often been ready to help but they might possibly regard its extension with apprehension. Villagers generally are of course conservative but they hear of the scheme with interest and agree that it may prove very valuable.

142 It is very difficult to get a convincing view of the extent to which cultivators as a class are now or were formerly indebted. General statements whether made by prominent residents of the towns or by the villagers themselves are helpful but inadequate because the standard of comparison employed is uncertain and indeed very few individuals combine the wide outlook and detailed knowledge required. Cultivators willingly construct a typical balance sheet showing the items of income and expenditure but they are so cautious that the first result is generally a large annual

deficit they admit that this is wrong and perhaps suggest such alterations as would balance the account but corrections made solely with that object are clearly untrustworthy. Some points however stand out with greater or less clearness. It is universally said that there was little *karja bajari* indebtedness in Muglai times this is very partially true and requires large qualifications. Firstly land had scarcely any value and the cultivator had no rights in it fear of both thieves and the Government prevented him from possessing either ornaments or other forms of wealth he could and did borrow upon his crops and personal security but had very little else to offer. The total debt may have been small but it was apparently as much as the cultivator could bear. This is proved by written records and supported by traditions. The earliest Revenue and Settlement Reports speak of debt as having been a very heavy burden but one rapidly decreasing. Thus Major P. A. Elphinstone wrote in the Jalgaon Settlement Report of 1865. There will be little chance of the sowcar ever again obtaining the absolute power he had previously exercised for centuries past over the ryot. The Berar Gazetteer of 1870 p. 226 says. Even until within the last few years the cultivator of this part of India was a somewhat miserable and depressed creature. He was deeply in debt. Universal tradition relates that cultivators frequently gave up their land and ran away to avoid paying the land revenue but they were brought back and made by a mixture of force and conciliation to cultivate again. When revenue became due a *jhaphi sipahi* was sent to a village and prevented any goods leaving it till payment was assured. security was given by *sahukars* who apparently recouped themselves by getting rights over the growing crops. One hears of barbarous means being employed by the money

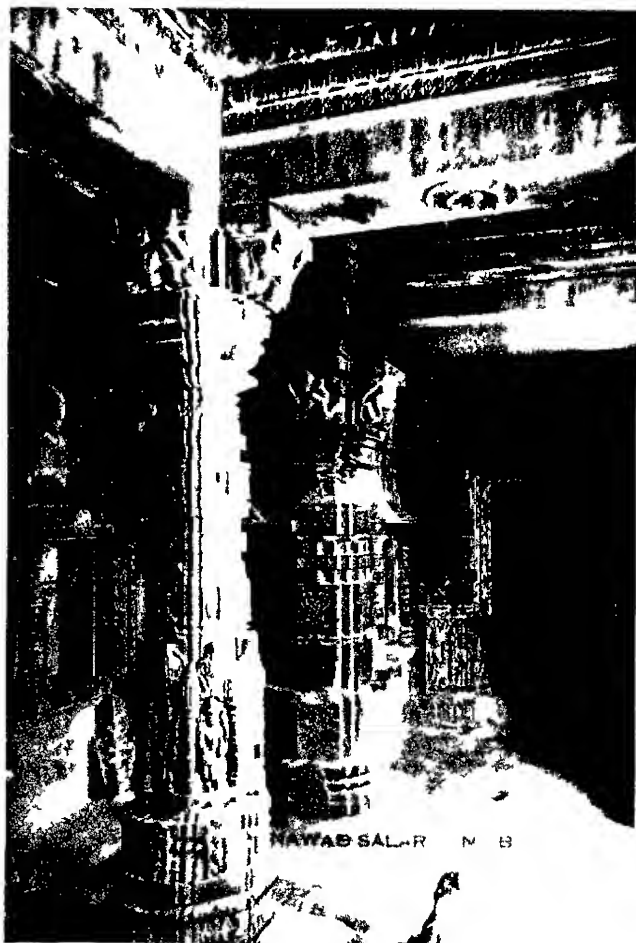
lenders of the time to compel payment. Clearly therefore the tradition of light indebtedness is misleading. It may be in part due to the tendency common perhaps in all ages and all countries to magnify the good and minimise the evil of the past. It is partly true in that people were far less able to borrow then than now because their wealth was much less. Perhaps also a distinction should be made between the different classes in a village: relatives of the pargana and village officers must have had a firmer position than the other cultivators who are still called *asamis* tenant clients but it is impossible to work out the details of this at present. Tradition says again that common food grains were not only cheap but easily obtainable: a man might give up his land at any time and turn labourer in another village confident of finding employment and support. What ever may have been the case in a good year it is hard to see how this could have occurred when the harvest was generally poor. Another explanation would be that in such years people regarded suffering as a matter of course and therefore gave it no prominence in tradition.

143 Unfortunatly no records of the general material condition of the cultivator for the first few years after 1853 are available at Akola. It is said however in all parts of the District that both cultivators and labourers now have houses food and clothes much better as well as more expensive than they had 50 or 60 years ago they give entertainments on a far larger scale and they feel no necessity to work for long hours. The subject is certainly very complicated but these indications appear unmistakable: it is difficult to doubt that the general economic position of the cultivator has immensely improved. At the same time

Present economic position

his condition is not wholly satisfactory cultivators themselves feel the burden of debt keenly Two prominent considerations apply to this The first is that 22 per cent per annum is a common rate of interest for long loans and 50 per cent for a small loan made for sowing or weeding Such high rates on the one hand make even a small debt serious and on the other ensure that a man shall keep his total debt within fair limits or be speedily ruined if he can pay so much interest in poor seasons he will be able easily to repay the capital in good years The second is that though cultivators are in most respects frugal yet social events especially weddings are made the occasions of great extravagance for instance a man of 55 says he can remember when a wedding in his family cost Rs 100 but now it costs Rs 1000 People say as a matter of course that they must copy any fresh extravagance of their *soyaras* the set with whom they intermarry and that this involves them seriously Extraordinary economic changes have occurred within the memory of men still living the Muglai condition 60 years ago was one of very plain living and scanty wealth except in a few official circles high priced cotton and low priced land under greatly improved political conditions brought for many years a new and ready prosperity and constantly supported fresh expense but now more economy is becoming necessary thus villagers will point to a field which was sold 20 years ago for Rs 150 and has just been sold again for Rs 2000 It may be that these changes have not yet worked themselves out and in particular that the new system of economic freedom has not become adjusted to the endless grades of the caste system There is clearly room for mixed result from changes so considerable

144 An illustration given to the writer personally



INTERIOR OF TEMPLE OF K. LIZA DEVI BARSİ TAKLI

in apparent good faith by the leading men of a village and corroborated by enquiries in villages in all the six taluks will show how these considerations apply. A man whose land is worth Rs 1800 his pair of bullocks Rs 100 his house Rs 200 and his ornaments Rs 100—a total of something under Rs 2500—would spend from Rs 200 to Rs 300 or even Rs 400 to marry a son and half as much for a daughter if he wanted an adult wife for himself he would spend perhaps Rs 1000 to marry a widow though again he might be able to make the same amount by re-marrying a widowed daughter (his own expense then being perhaps Rs 25). He could run into debt up to Rs 400 paying Rs 100 a year interest and getting small loans at higher rates every year for temporary purposes, but if his debt increased much more he would be ruined by the interest his land revenue would be Rs 30. In a hilly village in the south of Balapur it was said that the holder of 20 acres worth from Rs 300 to Rs 400 and assessed at Rs 10 might be Rs 200 or more in debt, paying Rs 50 as interest. The term *sadharan* common is generally applied to men who have 70 or 80 acres of land and three pairs of bullocks but this is misleading in the village first quoted it was estimated that about 12 men had holding of this size 40 or 50 had over 24 acres but less than 80 and about 75 had less than 24 acres (which is generally considered just as much as one pair of bullocks can cultivate). Land is often held on a rather smaller scale but these proportions are not uncommon only a small minority of cultivators would be called *sadharan*. Land is generally cultivated by the actual holder but in every village some fields are held on the payment of either a fixed rent or (by *balat*) a share in the crops. The ratio between assessment and value varies so much that people commonly say there is no

connection, that is probably an exaggeration, but in fact the actual condition and value of a field are dependent on many other causes besides its permanent factors of fertility. Perhaps the first cultivator quoted is rather favourably situated in regard to a assessment. He has a larger capital than the average but the figures given for him appear fairly typical.

145 It is difficult again to say how much debt he would be likely to incur. Probably half the cultivators are as deeply in debt as they can endure with any comfort but the debt is not large in comparison with the interest they manage to pay. Large land holders who can borrow at about 12 per cent are often as seriously involved as the poorer classes. Absolute freedom from debt on the one hand and bankruptcy or hopeless debt on the other both appear uncommon. Indebtedness has been in existence for very many years. It is said to have increased distinctly during the famine of 1899—1900 (not merely because of the revenue demand but because people often sacrificed a field in order to postpone application for relief) and in a few parts where the seasons were especially unfavourable it has increased during the last two or three years. The land revenue assessment is of course a serious item of expense but is not burdensome. The main cause of debt is the undue expenditure on ceremonies. People recognise this and Marwaris have made a deliberate and apparently successful attempt to reduce the expense but most castes feel helpless in the matter. On the other hand the burden of debt is seldom overwhelming. A really good season has not come for six years and people hope to be greatly relieved by one or two good harvests. The cultivating classes are with many limitations shrewd and intelligent men. The more fixed features in their

economical position are favourable and there is no reason to think that the long period of their prosperity has come to an end

PRICES

146 It is impossible to give a satisfactory history of prices in the District because different authorities use so very inconsistent an illustration will show this clearly. Two official accounts are published of the price of jawārī in the old Basim District as a whole (1) Connor's Prices and Wage in India and the Revenue Administration Reports prices in the Mungul taluk of that District are also given separately in two accounts both printed in the Revision Settlement Report—the one supplied by the Tahsildar and the other compiled by the Price Current Inspector from the books of local merchants the prices of jawārī according to these four accounts for the ten years from 1873 to 1882 are shown in the following table —

Quantities sold for a rupee in sars of 80 tolas

Year	Basim District		Mungul Taluk	
	Prices and Wages	Revenue Administration Report	Tahsildar	Farman Merchant
1873	44		30	42
1874	52		25	42
1875	57		22	52
1876	49		26	26
1877	19	24	20	21
1878	17	15	1	21
1879	10	14	13	21
1880	17	30	44	46
1881	44	48	45	46
1882	34	32	30	38

Thus the two accounts for Mangrul have an average annual difference of 40 per cent and the two for Bāsim District one of over 25 per cent there seems to be no means of reconciling the different statements According to the Settlement Officer the figures got from the grain merchants are more likely to be right than those of the Tahsildar but all official returns are based upon reports made by the latter Similar variations occur between the returns for different taluks so much inaccuracy makes the figures most untrustworthy it is impossible to draw useful conclusions from statistics in which an error of 40 per cent is common Most but not all of the Settlement Reports however agree that there was a very considerable rise in the price of jawari in the last 50 years of the nineteenth century the rise is in some cases estimated at between 30 and 40 per cent and in some at greater and less amounts It is possible that the returns for more recent years are more reliable according to them the average price of jawari from 1901 to 1906 was 19 seers or 38 pounds to the rupee in 1907 it rose to 15 seers It is clear that there were formerly great variations in the price both from year to year and from taluk to taluk these variations more especially the latter have now been immensely reduced

147 The price of cotton during the settlement period is admittedly most uncertain
 Other prices this is probably due in a large measure to the employment of different tables of weight The Settlement Officers of almost every taluk remark on the absence of reliable records but it appears on the whole that the price fell meanwhile the kind of cotton grown was changed so that cultivators got a much larger crop at the same expense as formerly the cultivation of cotton thus remained very profitable From

1901 to 1906 the rate apparently varied between Rs 147 and Rs 223 a *khandi* of 784 pounds but the quality of cotton varies so very much that considerable technical explanation would be needed to make even these figures clear. The same uncertainty applies to other prices. According to Prices and Wages in India wheat became distinctly cheaper during the period 1867 to 1897 but according to the Settlement Reports it either remained fairly constant or rose 25 or 30 per cent. During the years 1901 to 1907 it has been 0.1 an average $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers to the rupee. During the same seven years gram has been 13 seers and linseed has varied between 5 and 11 seers (with a tendency to rise) and rice between 7 and 10 seers. Salt is said to have varied from 7 to 12 seers between 1861 and 1874 to have had an average price of 11 seers during the rest of the century the variations tending strongly to diminish and to have varied between 11 and 15 seers between 1901 and 1907 its price has been affected by changes in the charges levied by Government.

148 Reports made by the Tahsildars during the cold weather of 1908-1909 give a fairly trustworthy account of present

Present rat

prices. Salt is generally 16 seers to the rupee. European sugar from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 seers according to its quality *gur*. Indian raw sugar from 4 to 5 butter $1\frac{1}{2}$ *gh* just under 1 buffalo milk 8 mutton $4\frac{1}{2}$ potatoes 8 onions 8 mung 7 masur $5\frac{1}{2}$ *bhusa* chaff 11 edible oils 2 and cotton seed 1 full grown fowls are As 8 each and eggs As $4\frac{1}{2}$ a dozen kerosine oil is sold at 8 bottles for a rupee and firewood is 30 seers in Akola and 96 in Akot. The prices are usually fairly constant in all six taluks but occasionally there is considerable variation thus in Bālāpur eggs are As 3 a dozen and fowls As 5 each but in Akola eggs are As 6 a dozen and fowls As 12 each prices are generally higher in Akola than elsewhere.

WAGES

149 Every village has a certain number of hereditary servants who work for the whole community and are not paid by the piece but receive annually *haks* dues paid chiefly in grain from the cultivators. The list of servants and the rate of payment vary greatly from place to place and apparently the system is less complete than it used to be. The rights of one class alone the Mahars are protected by a special summary procedure in the revenue courts and in fact part of their ordinary remuneration is not secured by any legal remedy. A few educated men argue that Mahars are now servants of Government not of the village but this view appears to be both unusual and mistaken. Certain families of the Mahar caste share the *salan* of public service in their village and representatives of those families are always in office accordingly. They generally divide themselves into *kamdar* and *bigari* Mahars the former doing watch and ward and all kinds of menial work for the community within the village and the latter carrying letters and so on to other villages. Very rarely a division into *kamdar*, *eshkar* and *nathkar* Mahars is made the word *eshkar* seems to be connected with *wes* gate and the men so named do work in regard to the fields *nathkar* may be derived from *nath* lord or master and refers to the men who work for officers in camp. These distinctions however are not officially recognised. The number of Mahars on duty varies in most villages between 2 and 15, but in the largest places more are found. These men are supposed to devote themselves entirely to their public duties while other Mahars generally work as labourers. If however for any particular piece of work more men are needed than those in office for instance to pitch large tents or to help in the transport of camp

baggage at night past a small village, other members of the *watan* families usually help. The chief payment received consists of *haks* of grain usually at the rate of so many seers of jawari an acre but sometime according to the vaguer system of *kadi pendya* when basket full of grain in the ear are given. Payment by the acre generally applies only to land bearing edible crops but sometimes to all cultivated land the rate is generally 2 seers an acre but varies in different villages from 1 to 3 seers. Government reserves the right of altering the number of seers and of extending the liability from edible crops to all crops when the total *haks* have diminished from any cause. Besides this Mahars are almost always considered entitled to the skins of animals which die in the village unless the animals belonged to the village officer or their *bhaoband* agnatic relatives the claim however has never been enforced by the revenue courts and appears now to be rejected by the civil court. In a very few villages no right to the skin is recognised probably because the Mahars were at one time suspected of poisoning animals still more rarely the right is in the hands of a *deshmukh* who holds perhaps the *utims* of *desh mukhi patelki patwaripana* and *n tharri*. In fact aged animals are generally sold to butchers and thus the Mahars neither have the duty of removing the carcasses nor get the hide. In some cases further trifling gifts of grain are also made. The remuneration received in these ways varies greatly from village to village. The main ingredient can usually be roughly estimated by calculating that jawari is worth one anna a seer but sometimes people give an inferior grade of grain which is worth a little less. The total of the grain *haks* sometimes gives each Mahar little more than Rs 30 a year and seldom gives as much as Rs 70 perhaps the ordinary rates are between Rs 50 and Rs 60. This is consider

ably less than would be given to a private servant but the work is generally light there are trifling perquisites and the position is in fact generally much prized. Practically every village has also from one to five *raghas* or *chaukidars* but they are paid in cash by Government and whatever their early history, can hardly be classed exactly with the ordinary village servants. These however include as a rule two other important menials the barber and washerman. Two more have artisan's duties the blacksmith and carpenter they do repairs in consideration of their annual *haks* and make new implements at fixed additional rates. Sometimes permanent cultivators pay them grain while men who have taken a field in the village for a single year pay money. Blacksmiths and carpenters apparently prefer money payment. The rates vary greatly in different villages but in fact amount to just enough to support the different individuals according to their grade. Occasionally a *Garpagari* is also in office with the duty of *valame* turning away hail that threatens the village. A *Chambhar* leather worker may receive *haks* from people who have irrigation wells with leather buckets. The *joshi* family priest—as distinguished from the priest of a particular temple—also receives *haks* but of course occupies a much more distinguished position.

150 Wages for agricultural work vary greatly in different parts of the District being
 Agricultural servants much less in remote parts than elsewhere. Servants engaged by the year are generally paid wholly in cash but if it happens to be more convenient they may take their food with the employer and receive correspondingly less cash. In the cheaper parts a servant paid wholly in cash gets from Rs 50 to Rs 84 a year in the dearer parts from Rs 80 to Rs 100. The pay depends largely upon the individual a young or old man

not getting as much as one in the prime of life it is generally paid wholly in advance but in Murtizāpur tāluk wages paid in advance are often reduced from the rate of Rs 7 a month to the total of Rs 70 or Rs 75 a year. Sometimes a turban or other article of clothing is included in the agreement. The pay of the casual labourer has been high in the weeding seasons of the last three years 1905—1908 owing to the irregular rainfall and often puts him in a better position than the yearly servant in fact the latter is in some places commonly driven to accept service by the need of a large sum of money for a marriage or other social purpose the labourer has moreover days of idleness provided for by small saving but work can always be found for a yearly servant. In some parts they say that the old rate for *mudan* weeding was As 1 for a woman and As 1½ for a man and complain seriously because it has now risen to As 1½ or As 1¾ for a woman and As 2½ for a man in other parts it used to be As 2 or As 3 but has risen lately to As 5 6 or 7 and in rare cases to As 10 however when very high pay is given for weeding it shows that there has been a long interval of rain during which no labour has been engaged. During harvest all operations connected with jawari are paid in kind generally with heads of jawari people can earn several days food supply with one day's work. Cotton picking is paid in kind in some villages the picker selling her week's cotton on the bāzar day equally commonly it is paid in cash the picker receiving so much a *man* for what she has gathered. A woman would in most parts of the District not go to work till the middle of the forenoon and would leave before sunset her earnings varying from A 1 to A 5 according to her skill and the rate of payment, in the north of Murtizapur tāluk however a woman working for cash would be in the field all day and might earn as much as As 6. The system of payment

in cash is of recent extension and is especially intended to facilitate the detection of people who steal cotton from the fields a labourer with stolen cotton in his house can no longer pretend that it was received in payment for field work Very rarely the earliest picking is paid in kind because the cultivator has no spare money more often the last picking when danger of theft has almost ceased is shared equally between cultivator and picker The labourer probably earns a little more under the system of payment in kind Labour on other crops such as tur til linseed and wheat is generally paid in cash A great deal of miscellaneous employment arises the payment for which varies locally but is fairly constant from year to year The uprooting *upatne* of cotton stalks *pad hatya* or other stalks *kopda* is in some villages done by contract a party of ten or twelve people agree to clear a field at perhaps Rs 5 or 1 a *tuphan* of four acres In other parts people say it would be scamped if done on this system and so must be paid by the day Individuals are engaged in the rains as watchmen in the fields some times their pay rises with the growth of the crops varying from Rs 1 to 3 a month for a field of 25 acres—a fortunate watchman being engaged for three or four adjoining fields In some cases a watchman is engaged only by day and the cultivator merely visits the field at night himself in others he is engaged only by night in others for the 24 hours In some villages *rib* crops are alone watched at night the object being to keep off antelope in others people trust to scarecrows and say they are very effective but occasionally one sees the antelope waiting very significantly on the hills above a field at night fall in others *kharij* crops are watched at night against thieves Wages vary according to all these differences but probably watchmen generally get in one way or another from Rs 6 to Rs 9 a month During the rains

again most cultivators need an additional helper for every pair of bullocks to be paid probably at the local rates for a day labourer perhaps from As 3 to As 5 in the more expensive parts. No restrictions prevent the engagement of low caste men for any particular work in the fields except that in some cases men of particular castes will not work at the same implement with them.

151 The rates of urban wages are best represented by the pay given in cotton factories though no single employment is completely typical. The different classes of employees at Akola during the season of 1908-1909 have been getting—a woman feeding cotton gins As 5¹ a day, an unskilled male labourer on a cotton press As 6 to As 10, a *hamal* (porter) As 12 to As 14, a witchman Rs 8 a month, an oilman Rs 9 or Rs 10, and a fitter Rs 40 to Rs 50. Thus Rs 8 a month is the lowest pay quoted for a man, a strong *hamal* might well make over Rs 20. However in March 1909 a contractor removing cotton stalks from a field close to Akola was paying his men only As 2¹ a day, they worked from sunrise till noon. Artisans such as carpenters find plenty of employment and would often require more than Rs 20 a month but pay varies very largely according to the season and the individual. The hire of a cart is nominally Rs 30 a month but sometimes rises to Rs 2 a day. Meanwhile an engineer with a second class certificate would get Rs 65 a month and a first class engineer Rs 140 along with lodging light and fuel. The pay in trading firms of employees of high caste able to read and write is comparatively low, it often starts at Rs 8 or Rs 10 a month and very seldom rises beyond two or three times that amount though there are exceptional cases. The pay of Government clerks varies from Rs 20 or Rs 25 for a copyist to Rs 200 for the principal clerks in a District office with a few posts

even more highly paid elsewhere and a pension to follow. However the employee of a private firm has often less exacting work and may be given small presents at festivals an advance which is in fact a present for his marriage and other miscellaneous advantages.

MANUFACTURES

152 The manufactures of Akola District have long been more important than those of P. tly manufactures some part of Berar but are very scanty. Gold and silver workers almost all belong to the Sonar caste which numbers about 8000 even coolies in the factories often wear gold earrings partly perhaps as a means of saving money while heavy silver ornaments are common among women of all castes. Early in 1909 a Kunbi boy herding cattle in Basim taluk was murdered for the sake of Rs 70 worth of ornaments which he wore. The customer always supplies the metal and watches the Sonar carefully while he is at work for the profession has a bad reputation for making dishonest profit out of its work. Black miths are needed everywhere but the work is often done by Panchals who wander in single families from village to village under a vow to settle nowhere till their ancient city of Chitor is restored. Carpenters are more numerous but statistics are not available their chief work is the making and repair of cars and agricultural implements which contain far more wood than iron. The business of transport along the great metalled roads has been partly specialised and the making and repair of carts gives occupation to a large number of workshops there. Ornamental work in masonry is often done by workmen especially imported for the purpose the fronts of large houses are sometimes ornamented with carved woodwork which is frequently done by Marwāris who have settled

in the District. A number of oil-presses worked by bullocks survive but no recent statistics are available the bullocks working a press walk round and round for hours in a dark room hardly large enough for the press to turn At Akola two steam presses for extracting oil have recently been started and seem to answer well most of the oil cake is exported to Europe A few Mahars in all part have looms for making coarse blankets and a few Koshis make rough cotton cloths but the industries are already trifling and seem steadily to decline At Akot and Balapur carpets some with stamped patterns and some ornamented by hand are made by Muhammadan *satranj-walas* the fabric is rough but strong and not without interest Balapur has also a colony of Muhammadan Momins who make turbans of mixed cotton and silk such as well to-do men wear in the village but their trade is also dying out the maker sits with his feet in a hole in the ground and the material of the turban stretched forward and backward the whole length of the house It is said that they used to make for Nawab Salabat Khan at Ellichpur *mhonda* cloth so strong that Rs 50 worth of copper could be lifted without the cloth tearing *Kagazi* Muhammadans at Balapur who alone intermarry with the Momins used to make paper by hand the manufacture has only stopped during the last five or ten years The material of manufacture was *san* hemp this was cut into pieces of about two inches in length which were soaked in water for three days and then dipped in lime *sajjikhhar* and left for the same length of time The mixture was spread on a large stone well beaten under water in a cistern washed at the river and again cleaned with a kind of soap *kharicha* containing oil lime and other ingredients and the process was repeated for eight days Finally a *tatti* screen of *haus* grass was placed on the surface of the cistern and sheets

of paper formed upon it. They were taken out one by one and dried *chikki* paste made of the flour of wheat or rice was applied and the paper was rubbed with a smooth stone to give it a gloss. The paper thus made is of poor colour and somewhat ready to tear but is yet quite a serviceable article. A few dyers are scattered over the District.

153 At Akola a new step has just been taken in the opening of two steam mills for making cotton cloth the Native Ginning and Spinning and the Akola and Mid India Mill. The latter employs 900 hands it is only now beginning work (early in 1909) but should give Akola a claim to be considered a manufacturing town. Factories for ginning and pressing cotton number 92 (ginning 67 and pressing 25) and employ about 8000 hands they have a capital of scores of lakhs but the total cannot be ascertained. The rate for pressing is kept up by a ring. Most of the towns have on one side a belt of factories each in its own compound giving the place a pronounced industrial air. The number of factories has been steadily growing for several years though alterations in the legal definition of a factory affect the statistics. Many of the larger and some of the smaller villages have single factories but these do not seem to pay in remote places it is true that labour is cheap cotton can be got at a lower rate and a large area may be brought under contribution but on the other hand the promoters are liable to try to take too much advantage of these points and again there is a difficulty in disposing of the ginned cotton. Cultivators are willing to go long distances to secure higher rates and fairer weights for their cotton so that carts come to Akola from Pusad taluk and the Nizam's Dominions. Work is seldom kept up through the night, children are

nominally seldom employed the machinery is not very complicated, and few accidents have to be reported. Some factories burn wood and some coal the latter to an increasing extent, a very few are lit by their own electricity.

154. The following weights and measures are in use at Akola. Jawari and other food grains are generally sold by measure with the table—80 tolas make 1 seer 4 seers 1 *path* 12 *pathis* 1 *man* (maund) 20 *mans* 1 *khandi*. Other terms used in such tables are 10 tolas make 1 *ardhapao* 20 tolas 1 *pao* 40 tolas 1 *aster* or *adser*. Vegetables chilies sugar gur betel nut turmeric and so on are generally sold by weight with the table—5 tolas make 1 *chhatak* 10 tolas 1 *atpao* 20 tolas 1 *pao* 40 tolas 1 *aster* 80 tolas 1 seer 25 tolas make a *kachcha sawas* but 100 tolas 1 *pakka sawas* is also called 1 *pasri* 8 *pasris* or 10 seers make 1 *man* for retail trade but 10½ seers 1 *man* for wholesale trade 20 *mans* make 1 *khandi*. Cotton seed is sold by weight 100 tolas making 1 *pasri* 2 *pasris* 1 *dhada* 4 *dhadas* 1 *man* and 20 *mans* 1 *khandi*. Cotton whether cleaned or uncleaned is sold by weight 30 tolas make 1 *rattal* 7 *rattals* 1 *dhadi* 4 *dhadas* 1 *man* 5 *mans* 1 *dokda* 2 *dokdas* 1 *boja*. Oil is sold by measure and both *kachcha* and *pakka* tables are recognised. The *kachcha* scale is—2½ tolas make 1 *nawatka* 5 tolas 1 *pao* 10 tolas 1 *aster* 20 tolas 1 seer 18 seers 1 *dhadi*. The *pakka* scale is—2½ tolas make 1 *nawutka*, 5 tolas 1 *chhatak* 10 tolas 1 *atpao* 20 tolas 1 *pao* 40 tolas 1 *aster* 80 tolas 1 seer 4½ seers 1 *dhadi* 4 *dhadis* 1 *man* and 20 *mans* 1 *khandi*. Butter is sold by weight and only by a table called *kachcha*—8½ tolas make 1 *pao* 17½ tolas 1 *aster* 35 tolas 1 seer. For *ghi* the table is—5 tolas make 1 *chhatak* 10 tolas 1 *atpao* 20 tolas 1 *pao*

40 tolas 1 *aster* 80 tolas 1 seer 210 tolas that is $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers plus 1 *atpao* 1 *dhadi*, 4 *dhadis* or $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers 1 *man* and 20 *mans* 1 *khandi* Milk is nominally sold by weight but measures seem to be generally recognised as corresponding with the different weights the ordinary terms are *atpao paoser aster* and a seer of 80 tolas For gold and silver the scale is—2 *jawari* grains equal 1 grain of wheat — grains of wheat 1 *gunj* 2 *gunj* 1 *wal* 4 *wals* 1 *masa* 12 *masas* 1 tola $26\frac{1}{2}$ tolas 1 *chip* (a term used by one of the banks) and 80 tolas or 3 *chip* 1 ser A tola is of the weight of a rupee In measures of length 1 *bot* or *girha* is the length of the middle finger on the inside 2 *bots* make 1 *ait* span — *uits* 1 *hat* a *hat* hand is the distance of the tip of the middle finger from the inner bone of the elbow and is considered to be 18 inches if the hand is clenched the space between the knuckles and the elbow inside 1 a *munda* and two *hats* or 1 yard is called *sar* in the case of cloth and *gai* in other cases A *kaeatal* is the space a man can reach with his arms outstretched and a *purush* man in measure of depth is generally the height a man can reach by raising his hands above his head though some say that except when measuring water the hands should not be so raised An acre contains 40 *gunthas* a *tiphan* 4 acres in level and 3 in hilly parts A *baras* is 100 cubic feet of clay or the like

155 The weights and measures of a large village especially if a weekly market is held Tables in the villages there always prevail to some extent in its neighbourhood but there are endless variations between different bazar areas if not between individual villages within the sphere of a single market A few of these difference are noted Usually 80 tolas make a seer but it is sometimes 78 120 150 or 160 tolas The number of seers in a *paik* may be 2 4

$4\frac{1}{2}$ $7\frac{1}{2}$ or 8 causing corresponding variations in the larger measures. Generally 12 *paulis* make a *man* and 20 *mans* a *khandi* but the *man* has sometimes 16 *paulis* or 8 *paulis* make a *kudawa* and 20 *kudawas* a *khandi*. The *paoser* and *aster* vary with the seer being $\frac{1}{2}$ seer and $\frac{1}{4}$ seer respectively. a *chavalka* and *nawalka* are sometimes formed of 10 and of 20 tolas sometimes in a more complicated way and sometimes unknown. The terms in the measures of weight used for vegetable and so on are usually those of Akola but differences are by no means rare thus a *pakka sawaser* may be 105 tola instead of 100 and a *kachcha sawaser* $26\frac{1}{2}$ tolas instead of 25. 84 tolas sometimes go to a seer or 16 seer to a *man*. fresh terms such as 50 tola 1 *adsadi* may be introduced. the distinction between *kachcha* and *pakka* is used to a varying extent. the larger term in the table sometimes vary for different article so that 12 seers may make a *man* of gur chillies or turmeric but 104 seers a *man* of sugar and other groceries. Cotton measures vary hopelessly thus the *pasri* for the seed may be 560 or 720 tolas instead of 100. the terms *rattal* and *dhada* for the cotton itself are often not known in the measure for uncleaned cotton a *sa aser* $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers varies from 40 to 50 tolas while for cotton cleaned in a hand gin a *sawaser* sometimes means 55 tolas. For oil a *kachcha* seer is sometimes 10 tolas and a *pakka* seer 40 tolas. For butter a seer may contain 42 44 or 80 tolas and *kachcha* and *pakka* tables may be distinguished. The seer of 80 tolas is very common for *gu* but that of milk is sometimes 40 tolas sometimes 9 *tak* of milk equal 10 tolas. The table for precious metals again seems fairly constant though sometimes 28 tolas make a seer but goldsmiths have a reputation for cheating in every possible way. Metal pots are sold by a table in which 80 tolas make a seer and $13\frac{1}{2}$ seers a *man*.

136 Thus the chief grains and oil seem always to be sold by measure most other articles by weight and milk practically by measure though nominally by weight. Articles are classified all over the District in much the same way for the application of tables and the same terms are generally used for the table of the same article in different villages but the meaning of the term varies repeatedly from place to place and can only be ascertained by minute enquiry. The classification into *pakka* and *bachcha* is a common cause of difference but further variations occur in each division. Sometimes there seems to be a definite purpose of favouring the large buyer for instance by making the *man* especially large for wholesale trade or by making a large term a *hade* more than the even multiple of a small one. Other irregularities look as if the buyer had in different ways insisted on having full weight but the general result is certainly very irregular. As far as trade is confined to a small local circle no great harm is perhaps caused but the variations must now cause unnecessary difficulty to all traders from a distance and so cause loss both to them and to the local public. A further difficulty springs from the fact that the weights and measures used whether for small or for large transactions are very often false. Cultivators selling cotton used to be cheated to an extraordinary extent in this way so that fortunes are said to have been made by the fraud. The evil in cotton dealing has apparently decreased but is still sufficient to affect considerably the popularity of a particular market. Cultivators on the other hand sometimes water their cotton—though this injures the cotton seed—or put in it stones which not only add to the weight but may smash machinery in the factory. Some firms with pressing factories also cheat the pur-

chaser in Bombay sometimes they press a quantity of poor cotton in the middle of a bale with cotton of better quality at both ends sometimes they water most of the bales before pressing a private arrangement with the purchaser's *mukaddam* in Bombay prevents detection When the cotton of a certain neighbourhood has a good reputation other cotton is sent considerable distances to be forwarded from a railway station in that part Firms setting up factories are themselves cheated over the weight of the metal work supplied them they have no scales large enough to test the consignments and they say that the consignor would cause weighing at the railway stations to be manipulated in his favour Weight casually taken up in village shops vary again the bystanders explaining that one is used for buying and the other for selling The fraud is at present very difficult to check but much harm must result from the continuance of these complication and irregularities

157 The Berar Gazetteer of 1870 p 24 says in reference to Akola District The weekly markets have tided over heavy tolls and duties to which the traders were liable at every village on their line of route in default of a certain protection by the patel of the market village to which they happened to be bound In order to start a weekly market the patel of the village had to make valuable presents to the traders who attended the inaugural gathering The annual fairs (*jairas*) as they intervene attract all the traders within wide circles and are visited by crowds from long distances Fairs usually have a religious origin Both the markets and fairs suffered from the dangers attending transport of goods before British rule since then they have recovered and far exceed what they ever were before

even according to local tradition. Small weekly gatherings which are markets in their nature are held in many villages. No official account is taken of them unless the right of collecting dues (at certain fixed rates) can be sold for Rs. 100 or more. If the bazar reaches this degree of importance the right of collection is sold by public auction and one of the local bodies, receiving the sale-price makes various provisions for the bazar—building stalls, digging a well, planting trees or attaching a sweeper to the village as occasion requires. The weekly markets of the four municipal towns are in the hands of the local municipalities and are all of some importance. Including the *e* and the bazars at the *jagir* villages of Malegaon in Basim taluk and Umarda in Murtizapur the total number of weekly markets in the District is 25 of which Mangrul taluk contains 9 and Murtizapur 10 and all the other taluks have 13 or 14 apiece. The selling price of the Akola market for the present year 1909 was Rs. 2900. Among the village bazars there were 9 which sold for over Rs. 1000 each. Rajanda and Borgaon in Akola taluk, Mundgaon (Rs. 4755), Malegaon (Rs. 4000), Asegaon and Akoli Jagir in Akot, Balapur (Rs. 2275) and Murtizapur (Rs. 5150) in the taluks to which they give their names and Shelu bazar in Mangrul. (The exact price has been given when ever it exceeded Rs. 2000). Thus Akot taluk which has many wealthy villages remote from the railway has by far the most important bazars its revenue from this source Rs. 15,500 (excluding municipal bazars) being more than double that of any other taluk. Basim in fact only provides Rs. 3000 and Mangrul Rs. 4000. Basim appears to be outside the busier circles of bazar trade while the north of Mangrul where Shelu bazar fetched Rs. 1500 barely falls within them. Every village in the flatter parts is within reach of a different bazar for

almost every day of the week though of all these a single one would be preferred above the remainder. A number of traders make their living by visiting six or seven important bazars every week carrying their goods in carts or on ponies. Almost anywhere within six or eight miles of a bazar like Malegaon in Akot taluk on the morning after bazar day such traders keep passing singly or in little strings while on the day itself the chief roads close to the village are hidden in clouds of dust. A bazar village used to be marked by a high white flag but this is not always noticeable now. A large bazar is a busy sight but it is very difficult to get reliable figures of the attendance or sales. The chief articles sold are firstly all kinds of grain secondly such groceries as salt oil and Indian and other sugar thirdly various articles of clothing fourthly cattle and fifthly a large number of miscellaneous articles such as pots and pans cotton seed vegetables betel leaves and timber. People who have received payment in kind may exchange their cotton or jawari for other good. Money changers attend almost all bazars. Bi weekly markets are held only at Akot Basim and Borgion the bazar at Umarda alone lasts for two days.

158 Fairs vary from a little gathering hardly known outside its own village to a concourse numbering some thousands and including representatives from distant parts of India. It is impossible to give correct statistics both because general estimates of number are very unreliable and because the popularity of a fair may change considerably in a few years. Government gets no revenue from fairs. The largest fair in the District is said to be that at Sindkhed in Akola taluk it is held in honour of Shri Moreshwar Mahadeo, and lasts for five days in the hot weather the attendance has at times

been officially estimated at 50 000 Pinjar in the same taluk is said to have 25 000 people in the rains on account of Withoba Rukhmai Donad and Kothali both attract 5000 visitors so that Akola seems to have far more important fairs than any other taluk A fair in November at the temple of Narsingboa at Akot is in the same class with these In Basim taluk 10 000 people are said to attend fairs lasting a month in the cold weather at Pardi Asra in honour of the Asras and at Nagardas both in the hot weather and the beginning of the cold weather in the name of Bhawanu or Devi Basim itself has 5000 people at the temple of Mahadev in October and Sirpur attracts 2000 Jains a little later Mangrul has a fair of some size at the tomb of Hayat Kalandar Umri and Gibba Majra Dongarkhed in the same taluk are said to have an attendance of 4000 and 5000 respectively, Patur in Balapur taluk was formerly the scene of a great gathering in honour of Nana Sahib but its importance has almost vanished Petty fairs are very numerous Some of these meetings used to be distinguished by hook swinging the hook dance and other barbarous acts of devotion a painless representation of which is still given at some places Malsud in Balapur taluk which is said to get 1600 visitors has fire walking and the penance of vicarious and symbolic castigation Alegaon is visited in April by 1000 Manbhauas

TRADE

159 Practically the whole trade of the District is carried by the Nagpur branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway The chief stations are Akola and Murtizapur where metalled roads running for considerable distances north and south meet the line A certain amount of traffic belonging to Akola District

General develop-
ment

passes through stations a little beyond its borders especially Shengaon on the west and Badnera and Amraoti on the east but on the other hand a considerable fraction of the trade of Akola and Murtizapur stations passes through the District to places in the Nizam's Dominions and Pusad and Daryapur taluks. Upon the whole the statistics for these two stations give a fair though perhaps somewhat exaggerated idea of the trade of the District as a whole. Comparing the figures for the year 1868-1869 with those of 1907, it appears that in the former year Akola station had only half as much export trade as Murtizapur though its import trade was 50 per cent more. In the latter year Akola had in both respects more than twice the trade of Murtizapur. Again the total exports of the earlier year weighed 550 000 maunds and were worth Rs. 45 55 000 the imports weighed 240 000 maunds and were worth Rs. 42 50 000. In 1907 the exports weighed 1 850 000 maunds and were valued at Rs. 2 55 00 000 the imports weighed 2 330 000 maunds and were worth Rs. 1 75 00 000. The transport of cotton by the railway was very dilatory between 1865 and 1867, but rapid by 1870. Traffic by road may have been of comparatively greater importance in 1868-1869 than in 1907 but in both years it must have been very slight in comparison with railborne trade. Thus in 59 years exports increased about sixfold in both weight and value import increased nearly ten times in weight but only four times in value. The volume of trade which is probably best indicated by weight appears therefore to have increased from six to ten times the nominal value of the exports has kept pace with this. Imports judged by any standard have greatly increased but the value of one maund of them has fallen from Rs. 17 to Rs. 7 it is impossible to examine the matter thoroughly but it

seems clear that present imports are purchased at far less cost per unit than past imports

160 During the six years from 1902 to 1907 the value of the exports has varied between 206 lakhs and 349 lakhs the average being 279 lakhs that of imports meanwhile has risen steadily from 122 lakhs to 173 lakhs the average being 149 lakhs thus there has been an average excess of 130 lakhs of exports over import Various points in this connection are interesting thus the land revenue of the District is only 25 lakhs less than one tenth of the average exports and accounting for less than one-fifth of the difference between exports and imports while the staple food jawari is grown within the District The excess of exports is 87 per cent of the total imports natives of Berar do not invest much money outside the Province on the other hand most of the trade and finance of Berar is in the hands of people such as Marwaris and Cutchis from other parts of India Economic questions are exceedingly complicated but it is possible that part of the large excess of exports represents the payment or profit received by these immigrants for exploiting the District The value of the imports has risen by curiously regular gradations 42 per cent in six years that of exports—which depends very largely upon the accidents of the season—has meanwhile shown an uncertain tendency to rise but nothing more this may indicate though the facts are too scanty to warrant the least confidence that the capitalists who are developing the District are to an increasing extent coming to be residents of it The number of factories for gunning and pressing cotton has been growing considerably while mills have been opened for weaving cloth and expressing oil this is reflected in the trade returns by the fact that imports of iron

wrought and manufactured have risen fairly regularly in the six years from a value of 8 lakhs to over 18 lakhs imports of metals have risen similarly from 11 to 21 lakhs these articles formed 9 per cent in value of the total imports in 1902 and 12 per cent in 1907 It is evident that the inauguration of a number of new companies with expensive plant and premises and with capital subscribed partly within and partly without the District must complicate the normal relations of export and import

161 Raw cotton is by far the most important article of export in the six years from 1902 to 1907 its average weight was about 1 125 000 maunds (52 per cent of the whole) and its average value was Rs 2 03 50 000 (or 2 crores 3 per cent of the whole) The total value of the cotton was within 7 per cent of this average in four of the years but in 1902 it was 30 per cent below it and in 1905 it was 26 per cent above Cotton seed is the article of export coming next in weight with 557 000 maunds (26 per cent of the whole) its average value was Rs 7 50 000 (7½ lakhs) The export of jawari varied between 3000 maunds in 1903 and 1904 and 251 000 in 1906 its average on the six years was about 100 000 maunds valued at a little over 2 lakhs The distillery at Akola exports country liquor weighing 52 000 maunds and valued at 49 lakhs Oilseeds (other than cotton seed and linseed) were valued at 13 lakhs in 1902 but have never since reached 1 lakh oil cake has risen meanwhile from Rs 13 000 to a little over 1 lakh it is largely produced in two steam mills lately started at Akola Raw hides and skins have on an average weighed 11 000 maunds and been worth 2½ lakhs the price has risen in years in which the weight did not rise though on the whole both tend to increase

Linseed has varied between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 lakhs with an average of $2\frac{1}{2}$ it was most largely exported in 1905. Twist yarn with its best year in 1904 has an average value of Rs 54 000 bones amount to Rs 8000 and hay straw and grass to Rs 6000. This list leaves less than 8 lakhs of miscellaneous small exports besides some articles of unknown weight and value.

162 The imports of the greatest total weight in the last six years have been coal and coke (for factories) with an average of 187 000 maunds wheat (171 000) salt (144 000) and rice unrefined sugar gram and pulse and wrought iron (12, 000 maunds) no other article is reported as exceeding 100 000 maunds. The articles of greatest value were European piece goods with an average of 21 lakhs wrought iron (10 lakhs) miscellaneous provisions refined sugar and unrefined sugar (8 lakh each) spices and Indian piece-goods (7 lakhs each) rice (6 lakhs) wheat and betel nuts (a little over and a little under 5 lakhs respectively) manufactured iron (over 4 lakhs) kerosine oil and salt (4 lakh each) cocoanuts (nearly 4 lakhs) gunny bag (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs) gram and pulse (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs) oils other than kerosine (3 lakhs) twist yarns (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of which two thirds were European yarns) wood (nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs) tobacco (2 lakhs) and dried fruits and nuts (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs) in both 1906 and 1907 chillies were imported to the value of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs but the figures of the earlier four years had varied from Rs 13 000 to Rs 95 000. The greatest variations took place in the import of wheat which amounted to nearly 400 000 maunds in 1902 was only 5000 in 1905 but rose to nearly 200 000 in 1907 people apparently imported just the amount necessary to supplement the home-grown supply. Slighter variations occur similarly in the case of other supplementary importations and illustrate the influence

of foreign trade in steadying supplies and prices. Salt rose from 128 000 maunds in 1902 to 154 000 in 1907 partly no doubt because the duty on it was reduced in 1903 1905 and 1907. Other imports were fairly constant but with a tendency to a rise in both quantity and value. It is perhaps a sign of prosperity that the imports of sugar should be about 16 lakhs betel nuts 5 and cocoanuts 4 lakhs.

COMMUNICATIONS

163 Akola District has comparatively good communications. In the first place the Nagpur branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway runs from west to east across it. The line passes through the northern parts of Balapur Akola and Murtizapur taluk a total distance of 57 miles within which are ten stations. Geographically it is considerably north of the middle of the District but in view of the balance of wealth it is fairly central. The town of Akola is on the line as is that of Murtizapur. Balapur is connected with Paras station by a District Board road six miles in length but the river Bhuikund comes between the crossing, always rough and in the rains is sometimes blocked by a flood for two or three days at a time. The project of building a bridge to cost Rs 36 000 is under consideration but the expense forms a serious difficulty. Akot in the north is connected with Akola by a metalled road partially bridged and drained 28 miles in length and Basim in the south by a similar road of 51 miles. This southern road is a part of a road to Hingoli important when British troops were stationed there and is continued within the District ten miles south of Basim to the Penganga river Mangrul the headquarters of the remaining taluk lies on a road partly metalled and partly otherwise surfaced.

which runs north east from Bāsim to Kāranja, an important town in the south of Murtizāpur tāluk and thence north to Murtizapur. It is 25 miles from Basim to Mangrul 17 more to Karanja and 20 from Karanja to Murtizapur. Besides the roads connecting the headquarters of the various taluks there are several others *made* in one way or another and passable throughout the year. From Akot a road runs north through Khathali to Salu in the Melhat having nine miles within the District and enables timber to be brought from the forests. Another runs south west across Akot and Balapur taluks to Shegaon on the railway in Khamgaon taluk having 25 miles within the District. It branches off from the Akola Akot road ten miles south of the latter town. A further branch running almost due north from Adul connects this with Telhara ten miles away but parts of these roads get into bad condition in the rains. A road two-thirds metalled and one-third surfaced with *muram* runs from Khamgaon on a branch line in Buldana District south east through Balapur to Patur on the Akola Basim road and has a total length of 20 miles within the District. A road runs south east from Basim to Pusad and Umarkhed having 17 miles within the taluk. Another runs nine miles north from Murtizapur towards Darvapur in Amraoti taluk and another connects Kāranja with Darwaha to the south east in Yeotmal District having seven miles in the taluk. These roads are under the Public Works Department except that from Paras to Balapur and belong technically to Classes I I—B or II (a) 2—B all are either metalled or surfaced with *muram* or similar material none are bridged and drained throughout but all are partially bridged and drained. That is they are almost all passable throughout the year except where a stream is in temporary flood and though rough in places they are fit for a

motor car or bicycle. The cost of maintenance varies with the different roads but is usually from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 a mile. Only Rs. 150 a mile is allotted to the Adsul Telhāra branch from Rs. 250 to Rs. 290 to a few other stretches and from Rs. 480 to Rs. 534 to most of the Akola-Akot, Shegaon Akot and Murtizāpur Daryāpur roads. Road of the first class measures 172 miles and that of the second 75, the former costing a total of Rs. 70,000 a year and the latter Rs. 20,000. The Jalna Nagpur dak line runs across the south east of the District passing from Mehkar in Buldana District across the north of Basim and Mangrul taluks through Karanja thence one branch runs north east through Dhanu to Amraoti and another runs due east into Chandu taluk. It is in charge of the Public Works Department but cannot be classed with the roads previously mentioned because only Rs. 45 a mile is allotted for it.

164. The District Board has 28 miles of Class I

Lesser roads 43 of Class II and 450 of Class III roads. Either Rs. 100 or

Rs. 200 a mile is allotted to all these, the total cost being over Rs. 50,000. Most of the roads in Class I and Class II are very short but very useful pieces connecting important villages with the nearest railway station or main road while those in Class III form a loose network of important routes throughout the District. The standard is much lower than that of the roads under the Public Works Department but it provides at least for heavy traffic a great improvement on the untouched country road. In particular the effort is made to build a stone causeway for every awkward nullah. The causeway—*pharshi* Irish bridge—was first introduced into Berar by Colonel K. J. L. Mackenzie when he was Deputy Commissioner at Basim, it was then made of *muran* instead of stone but was considered a most valuable

idea so that the name of Mackenzie Bridge was proposed for it. The great bulk of villages are however situated on roads where money is never spent on improvement though faggots and earth may be thrown into the bottom of a muddy nullah to provide firm crossing or other slight improvements may be made by the agency of Mahars. Where the soil is free from stones and the route unbroken by bad nullahs such roads are admirably fitted by the middle of the cold weather for ordinary country traffic though sometimes cracks appear or ruts are formed which are awkward for a horse. Rocky and stony ground means rough roads but road good for ordinary traffic are to be found throughout most of the District.

165 The great metalled roads are generally marked by their straightness they bend to Chara te i t of secure an alignment along a water tam roads shed and to pass near a large village but scarcely for any other reason they are purposely laid out so as not actually to pass through ordinary villages on account of the expense and difficulty involved in maintaining a road there. They are shaded in part and schemes are in course of execution which will very gradually give them fairly continuous shade. Every road has characteristic features of its own. That from Akola to Basim after crossing a slight ridge in the 15th and 16th miles climbs a steep and lofty *ghat* in the 24th and 25th its course in the plain below is marked by a long cloud of dust winding in and out along the foot of the hills. Halfway up are a large stone and flag dedicated to Mhasoba or Arkeshwar described in books as a river god with the head of a buffalo. He was formerly located in a lonely place in the plain below but has been set here for some years to protect wayfarers. Cart drivers throw him a scrap of cotton as they pass toward Akola.

picks up the cotton. Peacock may be seen at the foot of the *ghat* above it east of the 25th milestone is a valley much frequented by *nilgai*. Camels carry the mail from Bāsum to Pusad. The road from Bāsum to Kāranja passes as it approaches Mangrul town along the very backbone of the country with wide though not very interesting views on each side. At Dastgaon a number of Pandharpur immigrants have settled. a small tank was made for them by damming the head of a valley. they have set up a god called Vetāl in a form simple but seldom seen in Berar—four or five stones first whitened then reddened and set up in an open circle of white-washed stones. Vetāl is said to be a vampire king of the *bhuts*. When the road to Akot was first opened people were found driving by the side of it because they thought it was to be reserved for the Sahib-log. they had no doubt been forbidden to use it while it was under construction. The Purna river is forded in the tenth mile. this causes some inconvenience but far less than might be expected from so large a river. it would be very expensive to build a bridge. Some of the country roads in the north of Akot taluk are lined with both trees and flowers but the former are gradually being cut down and there is no grass except in river courses. Traffic is far greater in the cold weather than at any other time. Cotton provides the greatest part and leaves its traces in patches of white caught in the trees. Men on foot and in carts and women in long files go to and from their work in the fields. On market days comes a faster passing of travelling merchants and countryfolk. A thin sprinkling of religious wanderers is always to be found sometimes *fakirs* or *sādhus* from distant parts of India sometimes cartloads of women and children with a few menfolk going for *darshan* the sight of a sacred place to some shrine locally famous. Late in the cold weather marriage processions pass with drums and gay trappings.

CHAPTER VI

FORESTS AND MINERALS

FORESTS

166 The forest of the District amounts to 340 square miles less than 9 per cent of the total area it is all Government land of the three main divisions A Class occupies 160 square miles B Class 20 and C Class 160 The chief tract lies along the hilly land which runs from east to west across the middle of the District extending into the south of Murtizapur Akola and Balapur taluks and the north of Mangrul and Basim taluks Narnala fortress in the extreme north stands in a tract of A Class forest dating from 1894 and now covering 7 square miles Several other isolated tracts are dotted about throughout the District they are mostly babul *buns* but some contain a variety of trees and some are reserved chiefly for the supply of grass The stretches of forest along the central hills are all much of one type—thin jungle growing on rough stony ground which develops in places into actual *ghats* They contain little good timber the total revenue from this source has not risen above Rs 18 000 Firewood sold chiefly in Akola but largely also in Karanja and to a less degree in other markets produces from Rs 20 000 to Rs 24 000 In the two years 1906-1907 and 1907-1908 grass was taken away to the extent of 17 000 and 30 000 tons respectively giving a revenue of Rs 20 000 and Rs 35 000 The chief source of income is grazing which yields from Rs 53 000 to Rs 64,000 Minor produce is unimportant yielding less than Rs 5000 the most prominent article in it is *mahua* which is collected chiefly

for the manufacture of country liquor but slightly also for local food supplies bamboos yield sometimes a few score and sometimes a few hundred rupees Forests of A Class are fuel and fodder reserves and those of B Class *ramnas*, are purely fodder reserves both are fire protected C Class forests are primarily pasture-land and are not fire-protected Coats and sheep have been excluded from A Class forest since 1886 in the year 1908 1909 the number of other animals admitted was limited to one head to every 1½ acres Complaints are often made of the inadequacy of grazing but this restriction was necessary to prevent the reserves being over grazed and ruined People living in villages largely given up to forest are on the other hand commonly anxious to have more land given out for cultivation the adjustment of the forest area involves difficult questions There are no forest villages It is impossible to show the development of the forest system in the District because the area upon which statistics are based was entirely altered in 1905 the old Akola District was a part of the Buldana Forest Division Murtizapur Basim and Mangul taluks were divided between two other Forest Divisions In 1907 1908 however the area was 219 135 acres the revenue Rs 1 32 000 and the expenditure Rs 40 000 The charges made for passes are As 6 for a cartload and As ½ for a headload of grass or wood As 1 year for a cow As 1½ for a goat and As 1 for a sheep in C Class forest and As 6 for cattle in A Class forest

16 The Public Works Department has charge of eight roads with an aggregate length of 233 miles avenues in every case incomplete have been established along 66 miles More than one-third of the Akola Basim Hingoli road has been planted in this partial fashion less than one-quarter on an average of each of the other roads

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To provide trees for a road a nursery is established for every 12 miles maintained till that space is covered, and then abandoned the trees chiefly planted are *nim* mango, *jamun*, and *shisham* and they are watered for three years. The expenditure in the year 1906-1907 was Rs 1000 for planting and maintaining trees and Rs 1200 for the upkeep of nurseries. The District Board has already planted trees along 6 miles of road on the station roads at Kuram and Mana and the drive at Akola. It has now taken up an arboricultural scheme to cover the year 1908 to 1918 which is to cost Rs 17 000 altogether and will be wholly confined to planting the 18½ miles of road from Akola to Mahan. The Board has in its care 52 miles of metalled or *muramed* roads and 450 miles of fair weather roads. The completion of this scheme will mean that nearly one half of the present system of made roads in its care has been provided with continuous shade.

MINERALS

168 The District is not known to have any mineral wealth except unworked iron ore in the hills in the south of Murtizapur taluk but salt wells in the valley of the Purna were of value as late as 1870. The salt was of inferior quality and bitter and the industry has now long ceased but in 1855-1856 there were 400 of these wells yielding to Government a revenue of Rs 24 000. A subterranean lake about 50 miles in length and 10 in breadth seems to lie in the valley of the Purna its centre being at about Dahihanda in the south-east corner of Akot taluk and unlimited quantities of brine were obtainable from it. Wells of three or four feet in diameter, the sides protected by a kind of basket work used to be sunk into this water being found at a depth

of from 90 to 120 feet. The operation of tapping was thus described by Mr Bymonji Jamasji in the Berār Gazetteer of 1870, p. 22. The men go digging and building these wells till they think that water might be below a foot or a foot and a half. They then stop digging and complete the whole work. Afterwards an expert man descends into the well seated in a cradle and some four or five sharp men stand on the top of it holding the ropes of the cradle with great caution. The man who descends digs the ground very slowly and when he finds that there is water below half a foot he warns the men on the top to be watchful and then strikes a final blow with a hoe very strongly. The water then shoots up like a spout and fills the well at once for fifteen or twenty feet up. When the man strikes the final blow the men on the top pull him up for it might perhaps happen that he would be drowned but such instances occur rarely if at all. The water was then poured into shallow drains and left for a few days to evaporate work continuing all the year except in the rains. Caravans of Banjaras with pack bullocks used to come and carry the salt away into the Central Provinces and elsewhere. People at Dahihanda and Kutasa say that the wells used to be let out on contract to parties of four men the price never exceeding Rs. 500 and the output used to be worth Rs. 1000 or more. This was the *hundebandi* system but wells not so taken up were worked on *rausbandi* by men who received *takavi* advances and other payments from Government and gave up all the proceeds. Kshatriya Kolis were chiefly employed. The wells have now all fallen in

CHAPTER VII

FAMINE

169 The Berar Districts very rarely suffer from famine in 1871 a deficient monsoon resulted in some distress and in 1877 a long break in July caused a great though temporary rise in prices actual famine has however only occurred twice since the Assignment in the years 1896-1897 and 1899-1900 The taluks which now form Akola District were then divided between the three old Districts of Akola Basim and Amraoti Akola District contained the five taluks of Akola Akot Balapur Khamgaon and Jalgaon Basim District contained Basim Mangrul and Pusad Murtizapur taluk belonged to Amraoti District The present chapter describes separately the famines as they occurred in the old Akola and Basim Districts Murtizapur taluk is dealt with in the Amraoti volume

During the rains of 1896 Akola District received only .6 inches instead of an average calculated on the preceding ten years of 5 inches Heavy rain fell in the early part of August but there was practically none later most of the other Districts in Berar received useful rain in November Cotton reached an average of eight annas all over the District that is more than half a normal crop jawari was estimated at eight annas north of the railway line and four annas to the south rice crops completely failed These conditions would have caused little more than a shortage of employment but that the monsoon failed throughout India causing

a great rise in price on the 28th of September the price of jawāri in Akola rose suddenly from 20 to 13 seers per rupee and that of wheat from 12 to 9½ seers. Apparently the rise was immediately caused by large purchases for export but was much intensified by speculation *satta* dealings for forward delivery were very common in Akola and Khamgaon and kept prices there 15 per cent or more above the level of other places in Berar. At Khamgaon Marwaris who wanted prices to run high were said to buy up the first cartloads of grain at rates higher than the owners asked. The sudden rise in prices caused a popular panic for a few days people closed their grain stores to prevent export and the difficulty of getting grain caused a danger of rioting. The famine was more severe in Akola than in any other part of Berar except the Melghat but caused no permanent harm people now speak of it as the six anna crop dearth or in similar phrases.

170 Public health was better than normal from September 1896 to April 1897 but worse from May to the following October. In ordinary years the death rate per thousand is from 2½ to 3½ between May and July and from 4 to 5 between August and October in 1897 it was from 4 to 4½ in the former period and rose to 11 in August. The chief causes were dysentery and diarrhoea but cholera also prevailed people were very unwilling to go any considerable distance in search of relief and suffered by living at home on poor and insufficient food. Scarcely any deaths were caused by starvation the few victims were chiefly wanderers from other provinces. Crime increased considerably the object being generally to get grain it was not committed by organised bands but by lazy people who preferred crime to labour on relief works. The increase began

Public health crime
and supply

in September with house trespass and petty riots in bazars and developed in October into robberies and dacoities. In August and September 1897 a great deal of crime occurred people had returned to their villages but received wages very low in view of the high prices still prevailing. It is very difficult to estimate the supply of jawari the staple food-grain it is chiefly stored in grain pits and people are very unwilling to say how much they have. Little seems however to have been imported into the District and though there was considerable anxiety in 1897 lest the famine should continue it is almost certain that there were a few months supply in hand. The average price of jawari in the different months during the decade in which the famines occurred varied from 20 to 22 seers a rupee from October to December 1896 it varied between 12 and 10 it remained at the latter rate till May 1897 rose to nine in June and July and eight in August but then fell steadily till it returned to normal in the beginning of 1898. Water supply caused great anxiety especially in Khamgaon and Jalgaon taluks. Cattle suffered but less severely than in some of the other Berar Districts. Land revenue collections caused little difficulty only Rs 23 000 were suspended and no remissions were given but in the whole of Berar no single defaulter had to be imprisoned and only 45 fields were sold. This was due partly to the general prosperity partly to the low rates of assessment and partly to the fact that good prices had been realised for the crops of 1897 before the demand for that year became due.

171 Relief operations began with petty works
 Relief measures opened by local boards at rates
 between ordinary and famine wages
 and were continued by different agencies. The Public
 Works Department spent Rs 68 000 on diverting the

Shāhānūr river in Akot tāluk to avoid the flooding of land on its lower course and the obstruction of the Akot road the Department also constructed a tank at Eranda in Akola tāluk (Rs 22 000) and roads from Telhara in Akot taluk to Adsul and Jhiri (Rs 19 000) Khamgaon municipality spent Rs 20 000 on improving the Januna tank which supplies the town with water. A total of Rs 44 000 was spent by the different authorities in collecting broken stone metal several tanks were repaired and small pieces of road made. The total cost of these works was Rs 1 92 000 their estimated value was Rs 1 44 000 the number of persons employed calculated for one day and including dependents was 1 584 000 a little over 2 per cent of the population. Ellichpur District which contained the Melghat spent Rs 7 000 the other four Districts spent from Rs 46 000 to Rs 53 000 each. Akola had more than twice as many people on relief as any other District. Government loans to agriculturists were somewhat hampered by a difficulty in applying to Berar a circular letter of the Government of India but they amounted to Rs 55 000 many times more than the total of ordinary years. The figures given do not sufficiently represent the intensity of the famine private charity was very generously exercised both reducing the numbers in need of Government relief and dealing with distress beyond the scope of Government operations. The District subscribed over Rs 15 000 to the Charitable Relief Fund from which it received over Rs 35 000 in the large towns a daily distribution of food was made to all poor wanderers patels and factory managers Marwaris and Brahmans vied with each other in providing shelter and cooked food. Government officials missionaries and other private persons subscribed most liberally for poor houses and charitable relief.

172 The famine of 1896-1897 was felt severely in the old Basim District though less than in Akola. The rainfall was only 24 inches instead of an average of 44 but nearly 2 inches fell in November. Cultivators used commonly to keep only enough grain to last till the next harvest surplus stocks being largely in the hands of *sahukars* these demanded ruinous terms when the famine harvest failed. The number of leases and deeds of sale and mortgage almost doubled during the year and ornaments were sold at rates from 25 to 30 per cent below the ordinary prices. Many cultivators must therefore have become deeply involved but no permanent ill effects were caused. Public health was good till June 1897 but the death rate from July to October varied between 5¹ and 8 per thousand the maximum rate had been surpassed in epidemics of cholera but the ordinary rate of those months was only three or four. The roads were patrolled to rescue starving wanderers and only 32 deaths from starvation occurred. Crime increased considerably but no additional police had to be engaged. At first some petty grain riots occurred apparently with the partial object of securing free board and lodging in gaol this was checked by whipping being inflicted. During the ten months from January to October 1897 there were less than 20 dacoities and less than 20 robberies but housebreakings numbered 230 instead of the average of 70 and thefts 350 instead of 150. Some dacoities were the work of organised gangs the large transport of grain offered many opportunities to bad character some individuals felt driven to crime by want but on the whole the increase of crime was slight enough to form clear proof of the law abiding disposition of the people.

173 The local supply of food grains would have

sufficed for the District but it was largely reduced by exports to Akola and Murtizāpur. Food water fodder cattle fortunately there was a bumper crop of *dadri* jawari, a *rabi* crop just across the Nizam's border large quantities were imported except during an interval in which the Nizam's officers stopped the traffic. The water supply in ordinary years is ample in Bāsim taluk but inclined to scantiness in parts of Mangrul and Pusad in February 1897 difficulty was felt in the jungles to which a large number of cattle had been driven in villages both man and beast suffered through May and June and in parts of Pusad throughout July. Both grass and *kadbi* were also scanty on account of the poor rainfall. The reserved forests were opened to the extent of 72 000 acres at rates reduced by either two thirds or five sixths but perhaps on account of the distance of the forest from villages only 14 000 cattle were brought to graze. Cattle suffered severely from the lack of fodder and water. Banjaras and other owners of large herds lost very heavily buffalo flesh was sometimes cheaper than grain even on relief works. The plough bullocks were however saved and cultivation in the next year was not retarded by lack of cattle. No pressure was exerted to bring in the land revenue except when enquiry revealed ability to pay less than Rs 7000 out of a total of Rs 672 000 was suspended while 35 per cent of the *rabi* instalment or 8 per cent of the whole was actually paid in advance. Cultivators from long tradition regard the land revenue demand as inexorable and some must have satisfied it by borrowing but it can have caused no great distress. In the less fertile parts of Mangrul and Pusad taluks some land used every year to be taken up by people who meant to abscond after harvest without paying the land revenue

a certain number of fields were sold there to realise the demand but this happened every year

174 Practically the whole District was affected by the famine relief measures had to be taken up in all parts in February 1897 when field labour became scanty. The number of persons relieved calculated for one day was altogether 618 000 the great majority on large works but 30 000 in poorhouses and 13 000 in their own homes. On the average of the months from February to October 1897 nearly 6 per thousand of the population was in receipt of relief but relief on a large scale was taken only during the months of April May and June when the ratio per thousand was—for April 7 May 28 and June 7. Gratuitous relief was given from provincial and municipal revenues on only a small scale. Poorhouses were opened at the taluk headquarters on these resources and at Risod and Sirpur in Basim taluk on a small fund of private donations. A Relief Committee also opened a cheap grain shop at Basim affording relief to the extent of Rs 4 000. These agencies were all more or less under Government auspices. Relief labour was utilised to deepen four tanks and Rs 8 000 were issued in loans for improving wells. Many well to do agriculturists took advantage of the cheapness of labour to improve their wells and charitable Marwaris deepened the tank at Mop in Basim taluk. Private charity was fairly active throughout the District. Subscriptions to the Charitable Relief Fund amounted to Rs 8 000 and expenditure from it to Rs 10 000. No famine allowances were made to public servants. Loans to agriculturists amounted altogether to Rs 15 000. The chief relief works were the improvement of the Nagpur dāk line especially important in view of the opening of the Godavari Valley Railway at Jalna and the making of a road from Mangrul to Shelu. The

former work cost Rs 17 000 and the latter Rs 9 000. The country in Mangrul and Pusad taluks is very rough and much valuable work was done in improving *ghat* roads. The total amount expended was Rs 50 000, the value of the work done was estimated at Rs 36 000 only, but there was great doubt about the estimate because many of the works were not valued till the rains had set in and made judgment difficult. Other relief measures included the free use of the *mahua* crop which must have saved many lives in the jungle tracts and payment of *takavi* instalment was suspended. It was noted that though the condition of the cultivators had much improved since the period of high prices in 1876-1877 it was not clear that their power of resisting bad seasons had increased. The habits of the Kunbi had formerly been very simple and owing to the low value of his land he had slight facilities for borrowing money. He now found it easy to borrow and had got into a habit of squandering money on very slight pretexts thus largely sacrificing his prosperity. However the crop immediately after the famine were excellent and there was every prospect that with a few more good seasons the cultivators would wholly recover their former position.

175 In Akola in the two years which succeeded the famine of 1896-1897 the rainfall was deficient but came at the right times to secure good *khari* crops. There were thus good harvests of cotton and jawari and stocks of the chief food grain were replenished though prices were low. *Rabi* crops had been poor for three years before the first famine and were even worse in these two years. They occupied only 7 per cent of the whole cropped area but the loss was considerable especially as the people were unaccustomed to poor crops. The rains of 1899 commenced in

Akola District in
1899-1900

the second week of June, but for the whole period of the monsoon gave only scattered showers. The average rainfall of the District for the preceding 10 years had been 5 inches in June 10 in July 6 in August and 6 in September. In 1899 there were only 3 inches in June 2 in July $1\frac{1}{2}$ in August and 1 in September and the local distribution of even this scanty fall was most irregular. There were constantly promising clouds and cultivators remained hopeful right into September. As many as three sowings were often made and people looked forward to good *rabi* crops when it was too late to sow jawari but the rain never came. There were in a few villages close under the hills a little stunted jawari and a cotton crop estimated at something between half an anna and one anna in the rupee but with this trifling exception the crops were a total failure. The loss to the whole District entailed by this failure of all unirrigated crops was estimated at Rs 1 13 45 310. The irrigated area though the largest on record was under 10 000 acres or less than -- per cent of the whole cultivated area of the District. It was believed though certainty was impossible that there was less jawari in hand at the beginning of the second famine than in 1896. At any rate the greatly increased demand in the rigorous and widespread famine of 1899 caused prices to rise more quickly than in the earlier year. The average price of jawari during the period just before the famine had varied only between 19 and 22 seers at different times of the year. In September 1899 it was 14 seers from October to May 1900 it was 10 from June to August 9 in September and October 10 then 12 in November 16 in December and presently a normal price again. Even though local crops had completely failed it was at first thought that the stocks in the District were sufficient to allow of export which

continued briskly from August to November the jawari going chiefly to Bombay and a considerable quantity was lost by repeated sowings. Prices reached a famine level by September. From December till the end of the famine cheap rice from Burma and pulse and various other kinds of grain from northern India poured into the District and this kept the price of jawari fairly steady in most places—though in some villages remote from the main roads it rose to 7 seers a rupee. Competition was too active and in most parts communications were too good for any ring to be formed to keep up prices. Famine conditions were prolonged owing to the cotton crop of 1900—1901 being backward. The monsoon burst late and cultivators found a difficulty in getting seed and bullocks and in paying for labour. Thus the labourers who had come to relief works found agricultural labour scarce till the harvest began and they suffered more acutely during the month from July to October 1900 than at any other time. The population of the District was 575 000 of whom 5 per cent were petty cultivators and 1 per cent agricultural labourers.

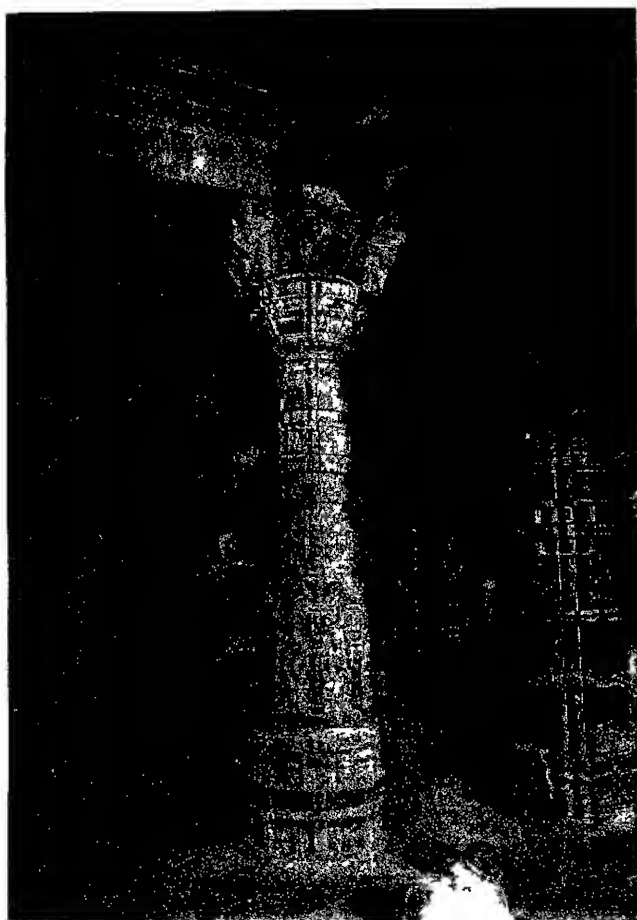
176 Preparations for a very severe famine were begun in August and the District Relief Committee Board was asked to be ready to start test works at a week's notice. The Board responded promptly and admirably and proved able unaided to meet the great rushes of panic-stricken labourers that ensued. Four test works were opened in September and their number was increased to ten in October. In the middle of September they contained 1700 workers; at the end of the month 6000 and by the middle of October 13 600. Eight of them were then converted into large relief works under the Public Works Department and more similar works were added till they numbered 23 in

June 1900 The chief relief works were devoted to the repair of the great roads and of certain tanks and to the earthwork of the proposed Khandwa Akola Bāsim and Khamgaon Jalna railways but very numerous minor works were also carried out The number of labourers on these works rose from 30 000 or 5 per cent of the population at the end of November to 60 000 or 10 per cent in December and to 83 000 or 14½ per cent toward the end of June In the middle of November kitchens were attached to works for the relief of dependents the number of whom gradually rose to nearly 1, 000 in May At first many of the better class of workers supported their families out of their earnings and reserves but this gradually became impossible Gratuitous relief by private charity was organised in August and preparations for the distribution of Government doles were completed in November though distribution was not commenced till January The number in receipt of these doles rose in June and July to nearly 6000 As the private grain funds in villages became exhausted which happened in the hot weather names were transferred from their lists to Government lists An order to open village kitchens was received from the Resident in April and was carried into effect in May They were meant chiefly for the relief of poor children and proved most effective Their number was increased when the breaking of the monsoon caused people to return to their villages and as the system was more economical than that of relief by doles incapable adults were transferred from the doles list to the kitchen list In August the number of kitchens at work was 146 the total number of inhabited villages in the District being 966 and on a date toward the close of September the number of persons relieved by them was 25 000 or over 4 per cent of the population Poor

houses were opened early in December 1899. They were established at the five tāluk headquarters and at She gāon in Khamgaon tāluk and Telhāra in Akot tāluk. They were periodically cleared out incapable wanderers being alone retained and others being sent either to their villages for gratuitous relief or to relief works. During the four months from April to July over 15 per cent of the population was in receipt of relief and this proportion rose in June to 19 per cent. Apparently about 25 per cent of the labourers on receipt works in the hot season were cultivators but almost all of these returned to their villages when sowing commenced. Cultivators needed their little savings for the preservation of their cattle a far more expensive matter than the preservation of human life they could only have obtained credit on ruinous terms but were able to maintain their position fairly well by coming to the relief works. The proof of this is that no land was relinquished the normal area was brought under cultivation in the next year showing the resisting power of the cultivating class. District officers remarked the small proportion of Muhammadans on the works and considered that a distaste for manual labour was one of the causes. The cost of supporting an adult during the 14 months of the famine was estimated at Rs 52 and that of every head of cattle saved at Rs 100 or more. Well-to-do cultivators freely took advantage of cheap labour to improve their property and great private charity was exercised by all classes. The Indian Charitable Relief Fund received subscriptions of Rs 35 000 from the District and allotted Rs 1 83 000 to it. Labourers on relief works were often reported to be lazy and their work was finally valued at only a quarter of what it cost but Kunbis showed both considerable independence and great gratitude for the help of the fund.

177 In the year 1895 1896 which was a normal

year there were registered 3 390 mortgages of land with a value of Rs 10,77 000 and 4 160 sales of land with a value of Rs 11 00 000 in 1899-1900 the mortgages numbered 4 550 and were valued at Rs 10 38 000 and the sales numbered 4 050 at a value of Rs 10 30 000 Thus the mortgages increased in number by 35 per cent though the increase in value was by no means proportionate and the sales decreased in both number and value Compared with the famine of 1896 1897 the mortgages of the second famine increased by 24 per cent and the sales decreased by 2 per cent Many cultivators again would be unwilling to mortgage their land and would obtain loans on simple bonds or on stamped acknowledgments Yet even if the figures are regarded in the most unfavourable light it is clear that the cultivating class survived the disaster of a second and very rigorous famine far better than might have been feared Weavers were expected to go to the ordinary relief works if they were capable of doing ordinary work relief was given in their own villages to others from March 1900 the total number so assisted being 13 000 There are few weavers in the District and most of these live in Akola Akot and Balapur It was calculated that nearly Rs 7 00 000 worth of gold and silver ornaments and utensils were sold during the famine but it was impossible to get exact statistics The selling rate in these cases involved a loss of about 36 per cent brass and copper utensils sold at a loss of 50 per cent Far more of these articles were sold than in the former famine gold and silver idols were openly offered in the market The total value mentioned would come to Rs 14 per head of the population A little emigration into the Nizam's Dominions occurred at the very beginning of the famine owing to false reports of good crops and of the generosity of some Raja there,



PILLAP INSIDE HALL OF TEMPLE OF KALIKA DEVI
BARSİ TAFLI

but most of the wanderers soon came back. Some of the smaller villages were wholly or partially deserted while the people were away at the relief works but by the end of the famine the inhabitants had returned and there were few visible traces of their wanderings except occasional ruined houses. Indebtedness must have increased considerably and there was a great loss of cattle the better class of cultivators suffering even more than the poorer but considering that this was the severest famine on record and that it closely followed another famine extraordinarily little permanent harm was done. This must be attributed to the general previous prosperity of the District and the very liberal assistance given by Government. In both famines the labouring class once the immediate stress had passed was left very little the worse.

178 Public health was poor before the beginning of the famine possibly through an unusual cycle of deficient monsoons.

The death rate in the hot weather immediately before the famine when there was nothing to suggest conditions dangerous to health was almost as high as during the corresponding quarter in the famine year. It fell in July was normal by September and remained above the normal for the rest of the famine. It was between 4 and 6 per thousand in the cold weather months when it is usually between 2 and 3 was 6 in May and June 9 in July and 11 in August (which in that decade usually ranked as the most unhealthy month in virtue of a death rate of 5) after which it gradually sank to a normal 3 in December. There was a good deal of cholera through most of the famine year more than was shown by the village statistics because the headmen found more than usual difficulty in making the special daily reports required when cholera has been declared.

When the rain came in July all conditions became temporarily more unhealthy still. The poorer classes usually ate *tarota bhaji* during the rains but in the famine they ate also *tarota* and tamarind leaves and seed grass seed *nullar* or wild figs *umra kalsewar* flowers *ubatya* beans *gokhar* and other plants and mixed with their jawari some of the oil cake given to cattle. The labourers on relief works had generally been in good condition and it does not appear that they had been weakened by getting insufficient pay. A curious point rises in connection with the question of age mortality. Throughout the famine about 75 per cent of the deaths were among children under 5 or adults over 50 there was a general impression that these classes the very young and the old were especially badly hit by it. In fact however during the five prosperous years ending in 1895 the proportions were just the same or rather the children suffered less in the famine year than in those years. This seems to suggest that the relief measures were very successful though it brings out the fact clearly that in ordinary years nearly one quarter of the deaths are among children under one year of age another quarter among children of from one to five years and about a quarter more among people of over 50 years. Privation is apparently inevitable in times of severe famine but only 12 cases of starvation were reported and only two of these proved on investigation to be genuine. The victims were in both cases wanderers from outside the District no one in the District died from not being within reach of food or from the inadequacy of relief arrangements. Hardly any cases of children being abandoned by their parents were observed. A list of 1200 orphans was made out during the famine and it was expected that an orphanage would have to be started for them but all were suitably provided for by

local charity The birth rate which is usually 40 per mille per annum, fell during the famine by less than half a point

179 Crime naturally increased The number of murders and attempts to murder was double the normal Most of fences against property increased in the same proportion and dacoities increased twelve times However most of these crimes were only technically serious there was for instance no system of organised dacoity Additional police were enrolled to watch the area at famine camps but for no other purpose There was considerable ill feeling at first at the sight of *shukars* making large profits by exporting grain when others could hardly afford to buy enough for their own need but under the circumstances the people were very quiet and law abiding The food grains exported by railway from September to November 1900 amounted to 275 000 maunds and those imported by the same means to close upon 2 000 000 maunds Probably one half of this went through the District to Basim or Buldana It was calculated afterwards that there must have been nearly 2 000 000 maunds more stored in the District that is at half a maund or 45 pounds per head per month nearly seven months supply The imports were largest during December and January they were left to uncontrolled private enterprise which answered quite satisfactorily Cheap grain shops to the number of 31 were established by private charity and managed by committees under official supervision At Akola Rs 38 000 were raised for this purpose by a very trifling rate on all sales made by tradesmen a system to which people willingly agreed Admission to the shops was restricted to the needy and so no competition with ordinary shops resulted Water was so scanty that people at many villages and most

relief works had to depend on shallow wells sunk in the dry beds of streams. Shegaon suffered more severely than any other municipality. Cattle are largely fed on jawari stalks for eight months of the year when jawari failed completely and grass almost entirely it is clear that very great difficulty was caused. Many cattle were taken far into the Melghat hills in search of fodder and water but were unable to stand the change to hill life. There was tremendous mortality among the cattle in the District so that animals were sold in the markets for two or three rupees. An annual census of cattle is taken by village officials but the results are not very reliable. A special census taken in this one District in July 1900 showed that 46 per cent of cows and 36 per cent of bullocks had died but it is quite possible that the figures should be 50 per cent. This correction is borne out by the figures about export of hides given by the railway company. Village officials at first pressed cultivators for the payment of land revenue not only in the supposed interests of Government but also because their own emoluments are payable after 90 per cent of the revenue has been collected. Enquiry was made to find out who were in a position to pay and who were not but it was found that the lists made by village officials required further scrutiny on behalf of the cultivators. Every patel was warned that no one was to be reported as able to pay unless he could do so without borrowing. By the end of July 1900 five months after the proper date 66 per cent of the demand had been paid by February 1901 only 7 per cent remained and thanks to good prices almost the whole of this was rapidly paid up.

180 Basim District also was severely affected by the famine of 1899-1900. Relief measures were begun in the middle of November in the former year and

Basim District in
1899 1900

continued till nearly the middle of December in the latter. The District contained a population of close upon 400 000 of whom about 70 per cent were either agriculturists or agricultural labourers. 5 or 6 per cent more were unskilled labourers and would suffer equally severely from a general failure of employment. Distress was more widespread than was anticipated in the report submitted in October 1899 partly because it was impossible at that time to foresee how complete would be the failure of crops and partly because of an extraordinary influx of people from the Nizam's Dominions. The famine was very acute everywhere but was most severe in Pusad taluk and in the south west of Basim taluk around Risod. Much of the land in Pusad taluk is poor and very many of the cultivators were Andhis and Banjaras people averse to steady labour and in the habit even in good years of living from hand to mouth. In Risod pargana there was usually a great deal of *rabi* cultivation which this year failed entirely and the land was to an unusual extent in the hands of *sahukars*. The rain of 1899 set in favourably and though they were much below the average there were occasional falls till the middle of September but by the beginning of November most of the *jawari* had withered so much that the cultivators cut it merely for fodder its estimated outturn was only a fraction per cent of the normal. Scarcely any *rabi* was sown and practically none survived. Irrigation is always negligibly small. Good harvests in the two years following the famine of 1896-1897 had brought the price of *jawari* to a normal rate this was maintained till September 1899 but a great deal of grain was exported in that month and the following, and prices then rose at a much more rapid rate than in the previous famine. *Jawari* was selling at 10 or 11 seers per rupee till January of the previous famine but it rose to 8 or 9 by October of

this one. The unpromising opening of the rains of 1900 caused prices to remain high for a long time. Cultivators in Berar do not work as hard as they do in some places owing to the prospect of discipline and fairly hard work in the camps they did not as a rule seek relief till their resources were really exhausted. the minimum wage was rather low but many people preferred to remain upon it rather than do a fair amount of work. When the rains broke labourers sometimes lived largely on jungle produce in order to save something out of their wages and their health suffered in consequence. Wages were reduced in July and replaced by cooked food in November when the number of labourers fell greatly. Adult dependents and non working children on relief works were from the beginning given cooked food the cooks being generally Kunbis this answered well on the whole suiting all the lower castes except Bhois. Sheds were erected that children might be kept in the shade. During the dry months labour was concentrated on large works generally road making people were usually reluctant to go far from their homes in June small works were opened so that they might obtain relief near their own villages. Such Mahars as were left in the villages for public work were given gratuitous relief and also made some profit by selling the hides of dead animals the flesh of which they ate. Offences against property increased from 460 in the previous year to 1440 in the famine year the largest proportionate increase in Berar. The District contained a large number of Charan Banjaras who found regular work very distasteful they wandered a great deal suffered severely and were responsible for much of the crime committed. Immigrants from the Nizam's Dominions also wandered aimlessly especially if any attempt was made to send them back to their homes—from which they had just made a long and painful journey.

residents of the District as a rule moved little and with deliberation

181 The average value of mortgages of land had been Rs 311 in a normal year in the first famine it was Rs 273 in the second Rs 211 The number of mortgages of land in the year 1895-1896 was 250 000 in 1896-1897 it was 420 000 and in 1899-1900 it rose to 470 000 the sales of land in the same three years were 170 000 260 000 and 280 000 the number of both transactions thus rose a great deal in both famines but was especially high in the second The Deputy Commissioner made careful enquiries and concluded that the object was very seldom to pay the revenue because cultivators knew it would readily be postponed or remitted people would mortgage a field perhaps already mortgaged in order to remain at their homes as long as possible The District contained only 6000 artisans no special relief was given to them but many found employment at their own trades at the relief works the Charitable Relief Fund allotted nearly Rs 1 70 000 to the District and Rs 10 000 of this was spent in buying cloth from weavers People commonly make investments by buying silver and gold ornaments these and utensils of other metals were extensively sold by families who wished to postpone application at the relief works It was clear that the District would take some years to recover from the effects of the famine the revision settlements of Basim and Mangrul taluks which were due in 1902 were postponed till 1904 but no further relief was thought necessary that of Pusad was postponed six years The daily average number of persons on relief was 60 000 or nearly 15 per cent of the population the average throughout Berar was 9 per cent the maximum was reached

Economic aspects
and relief measures

in May when 35 per cent of the population the highest percentage recorded in Berār was in receipt of relief. Mortality was below the normal till November 1899 but above it from that month till December 1900 for six months. April to September the rate was above 9 per mille rising in July to 19. These were by far the worst figures recorded in Berar but they are in fact misleading because a large number of the deaths were among immigrants from the Nizam's Dominions these wanderers also greatly aided the spread of cholera. Statistics to show their numbers cannot be given because they commonly gave a false account of their origin to avoid being sent back but they were to be found in every relief institution and more than half the applicants at poorhouses on the border sometimes admitted themselves to be from the Muglai. The loss of fodder was not as serious as that of food grain a fair outturn of *kadbi* was obtained in most parts of the District so that large quantities were exported to Amraoti and Akola Districts however the price of *kadbi* which was usually Rs 2 per hundred pulhes at Basim in the hot weather rose in the famine to Rs 10. Stacks of fodder are not generally kept the District being dependent on the yearly supply. Cattle on the whole suffered very heavily especially in Pusad taluk though there was more grass there than elsewhere reliable statistics could not be obtained but it appeared that about one-third of the total number of cows and buffaloes died and one-fifth of the plough oxen. Just under 89 per cent of the revenue demand was collected in the year 1899—1900 whereas in 1896—1897 there had been 99 per cent collected no permanent remissions were required. The relief works included Rs 9 00 000 spent on road work Rs 1 30 000 on the proposed Khandwa Akola Bāsm railway and Rs 300 000 on

tanks Various useful *ghat* roads in Mangrul and Pusad taluks date from the famine but during the monsoon work of little economic value had often to be undertaken in order to provide employment near the homes of the workers The expenditure on the relief of dependents at kitchen in large works amounted to Rs 1 80 000 that on doles in villages to Rs 2 60 000 that on kitchens in villages in the rains to Rs 2 00 000 and that on poorhouses to Rs 70 000 In most of these cases the total spent in Basim was larger than that of any other Berar District and the incidence of cost per head in such a remote District was also naturally high Loans to agriculturists under the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agriculturists Loans Act combined for the two years 1899-1900 amounted to Rs 96 000 Missionaries spent Rs 15 000 The total expenditure on the famine came to more than Rs 30 00 000 while that in Akola was Rs 28 00 000

CHAPTER VIII

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

182 For some time before the Assignment of 1853 the important divisions for the purposes of land revenue were the pargana and the village. It is impossible to say when these were first established or which of them is the older. Clear traditions about the old system cannot now be obtained; contradictory statements are made in different parts. Apparently each pargana was for most purposes in charge of a Naib appointed by the Nizam's Government, while parganas were grouped with greater or less fixity into taluks under higher officers. For land revenue collection contracts were taken by *maktedars* who secured payment largely with the help of the *deshmukhs* and *deshpandyas*, the hereditary officers of the pargana, but apparently the influence of the different officers varied greatly in different parts. Local *sahukars* were called in to give security for payment and to transfer the revenue by means of *hundis* and other negotiable instruments to Hyderabad. Within the village it was frequently a question of inducing unwilling cultivators to accept land either by a show of force or by a promise of light assessments or very rarely by *takavi* advances. In all parts of the District the difficulty was felt that cultivators were very liable to give up their land and thereby endanger the revenue, so that people sometimes say *deshmukhs* had to keep armed followers, Rajputs and Rohillas or other Muhammadans, simply to compel runaway cultivators to return. Security of tenure was an unknown idea, whether or not it had always been so, and no one

cultivated his fields with very great care but there was always plenty of land to be had. Definite traditions exist of representatives of the Bhonsla Rajas of Nāgpur being stationed in certain villages and taking a greater or less share of the whole revenue.

183 Under the organisation in force since 1853 the pargana has not been taken into account (though its limits are still remembered) but villages have been grouped into larger areas with the name of taluk and taluks have been formed into District. Berar was at first divided into two Districts, later into four and by 1870 into six but in 1905 it was again reduced to four. Akola seems to have been the headquarter of a District from the first but the limits of the area subject to it have greatly varied. In 1870 it consisted of the taluks of Akola, Akot, Balapur and Jalgaon but in the same year Khamgaon taluk was created—largely by shifting eastward the boundaries of Balapur—and was included in Akola District. Basim similarly had at first only the two taluks of Basim and Pusad but in 1875 Mangrul taluk was added its villages being taken chiefly from Basim taluk but largely also from the Darwaha taluk of the Wun District of the time. In 1905 Basim District was abolished. Akola District retained three of its own old taluks, Akola, Balapur and Akot and received three fresh ones, Murtizapur from Amraoti District and Basim and Mangrul. Buldana District took Jalgaon and Khamgaon and Yeotmal District received Pusad.

184 Taluk boundaries have also varied considerably. In 1853 Akola taluk contained 142 villages. In 1857 it received 12 from Balapur and gave one to Karanja (now Murtizapur). In 1858 it gained 259 villages taken from Basim. In 1865 it received three more from Balapur and ten from East Berār.

but gave 25 to Karanja in 1870 it lost 55 given to Balapur in 1875 one went to Mangrul and at some time it has received four more villages from Balapur and five from Murtizapur it has now 354 villages Akot taluk in 1853 contained 85 villages in 1859 the Dahianda pargana of 57 villages was added in 1862 came Panaj and two other parganas with 74 villages which were only then made over by the Nizam in 1865 Adgaon and Panchagawhan parganas with 110 villages in 1866 seven villages from Jalgaon and Anjangaon (now Daryapur) and later five more from Jalgaon while one village has been given to Jalgaon and 71 have been transferred to Daryapur Akot has now 266 villages Balapur had 504 villages in 1865 in 1866 three were transferred to Malkapur and four to Akola in 1870 when Khamgaon taluk was formed Balapur gave it 148 villages but received 55 from Akola so that it now contains 204 villages Basim taluk consisted in 1873 of 502 villages but 150 villages were taken in 1875 to help in the formation of Mangrul taluk 50 have been given to and 21 received from the Nizam's Dominions to simplify the Berar boundary and 11 have gone into Pusad and 53 been received from it so that the present total is 538 villages Murtizapur taluk consisted in 1869 of 57 villages but transfers have been made of two villages to Chandur taluk two to Amraoti one to Basim and 16 to Akola while two have been received from Daryapur the total now being 518 Mangrul taluk was formed in 1875 by the transfer of 156 villages from Basim taluk ten from Pusad 86 from Darwhā and one from Akola but in 1905 one (Dewalgawhan) was given to Pusad the total now being 252 This account is incomplete partly because the details of a complicated series of transfers are differently stated in different accounts but is substantially right It shows that numerous changes were made in

the first 25 years after the Assignment firstly to build up taluks and secondly to reduce them to manageable proportions but that taluk boundaries have been almost constant for the last 30 or 40 years

185 When the British took over Berar the rates of assessment were high and uneven especially as they had been raised in the last year or two but exact statistics cannot be given All the early accounts emphasize the untrustworthiness of the only available figures Thus the Akot Settlement report of 1867 says The nominal area under cultivation of the 228 villages under the Native Government amounted to nearly 210 000 acres but on it being roughly measured in 1854—55 the actual area was ascertained to be about 154 000 acres the assessment on the same being Rs 2 82 000 and the collection Rs 2 63 000 The average rate in North Berar was Rs 3 As 12 per *bigha* but in certain cases this ran up to Rs 5 or Rs 6 while for *bagait* land irrigated merely by means of wells it was sometimes Rs 25 The Berar Gazetteer of 1870 p 258 quotes The large taluk of Argaon used to be covered with gardens and the hedges are still perfect but the whole has become field (dry) cultivation much of the arable land has fallen to jungle Mr Bullock whose name is still remembered in the District reported in 1854 that *jagir* villages were the most prosperous and best cultivated mainly because the tenants were well treated though again the *jagirdars* had picked out the best villages In 1854 land was divided into three classes and fixed rates of Rs 2 As 4 R 1 As 14 and R 1 As 8 per *bigha* were introduced At first one or two bad seasons occurred, but cultivation and revenue steadily and in most cases very rapidly expanded Between 1853 and 1855 110 families settled

in Sirpur pargana which contained 60 villages and in Ausing pargana eight deserted villages were re-inhabited. The Gazetteer of 1870 p. 259 shows that in Balapur taluk the occupied area of 299 villages in the 8 years 1855—1863 was returned as increasing from 228 000 acres to 292 000 while the revenue rose from Rs. 2 84 000 to Rs. 3 65 000. In Akola for 395 villages the area in the years 1858—1868 rose from 175 000 acres to 241 000 and the revenue from Rs. 1 88 000 to Rs. 2 76 000. In Murtizapur for 335 villages between 1861 and 1869 the occupied area increased from 202 000 acres to 241 000 and the revenue from Rs. 1 64 000 to Rs. 2 00 000. Again when a proper survey was made it was found that in all taluks the occupied area had been much understated by village officers submitting false returns so that the 242 000 acres reported for Akola taluk should really have been 340 000 and in Akot 280 000 acres were reported but in fact there were 365 000. Cases of misstatement in individual villages were very striking. Thus in Akola taluk the village officers of Borgaon had returned 5500 acres when there were really 8150 those of Donad Bujruk returned 240 instead of 770 and those of Jambrun 76 instead of 446. There had been great inequalities in the demand on account of the imperfect returns so that in villages classed together under the new settlement the old rates had varied from As. 6 P. 6 to Rs. 1 As. 13 P. 7.

186 The great change made by the British was that uncertainty and inequality were replaced by definiteness and moderation. The ryotwari system a tenure both fixed and equable was established and the rights and liabilities of the cultivator were minutely defined. The great bulk of the District is *khalsa* land held on *rayatwadi* ryotwari tenure. According to this system Government deals not with the head of the

village, but with the individual holders of separate fields. The cultivator is given the right firstly, to occupy his land permanently. Secondly he may dispose of it in any way he likes—he may either cultivate it or leave it waste, keep, surrender, sell or mortgage it—but no land newly given out by Government for cultivation after 1905 can be encumbered or alienated without the consent of the Deputy Commissioner. Thirdly, the assessment of a field will never be raised on account of improvements made by the cultivator, though the assessment of a village or group of villages may be raised at the end of a settlement period for general reasons. The great liability is simply that of paying the land revenue at which the field is assessed; the amount is absolutely definite and is only altered at intervals of 30 years. Cesses however have also been imposed for special purposes. The only other important limitations are that—as the land is given only for cultivation—the tenant has no right to minerals and may not without special permission diminish its agricultural value by quarrying or building houses. For the fixing of the assessment all the land is divided permanently into fields of from 20 to 25 acres each. These are marked off from each other by a strip at the side called *dhura* being left uncultivated; the *dhura* is $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in width and is liable to assessment. Further mounds of earth *warahi* 10 feet in length and 5 in breadth and stones *gota patihar* $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length are placed according to a definite system at angles in the boundary. Certain tests are made to discover the depth and kind of soil and the presence or absence of important specified defects and the field is permanently valued at so many annas (compared with standard land of 16 annas free from all defects). When a settlement is made a certain rate is fixed for the standard land of

the village the holder of each separate field pays an amount which holds the same proportion to the general rate as his land holds to land of standard quality (The use of the word standard in this connection is somewhat technical land altogether free from defects is so rare that a field classed at 12 annas would be considered good in any part of Berar) The name of a single *khatedar* registered occupant is entered against each separate field in the revenue records except in cases in which there happened to be more than one co-sharer when the original settlement was made The *khatedar* is primarily responsible for the payment of the land revenue but when he sells his field it is not necessary to get the name changed on the records the actual occupant of the field would be responsible in the second resort and in fact actually pays the assessment but very frequently sees no reason to get the name of the *khatedar* changed The settlement is revised every 30 years all indications of improvement or decline in the economic position of the cultivating classes are taken into consideration and the rates are raised or lowered accordingly

187 The first settlement of this kind was made in the different taluks between 1864 and 1872 taking effect first in Balapur and then in Akola Akot Murtizapur Basim and Mangrul Major P A Elphinstone and Mr R R Beynon shared the work holding the post of Settlement Officer in turn but relying largely on each other's work The rates imposed on land of standard quality varied in Basim and Mangrul taluks from As 14 to R 18 in Murtizapur from R 14 to Rs 2 in Balapur from R 16 to Rs 2 in Akola from R 16 to Rs 24 and in Akot from R 112 to Rs 24 Again the commonest rates were in Basim and Mangrul R 11

in Murtizapur R 1 10 in Balapur R 1 13, in Akola Rs 2 and in Akot Rs 2 4. The rate for land irrigated by means of wells was usually from Rs 3 to Rs 4 but was in Akot taluk from Rs 4 to Rs 6. Land irrigated by channels from tanks was assessed at a maximum of Rs 6 and rice land paid the same. Special rates applied to the very few villages under exceptional tenures. Land in much of the District falls so far short of the technical standard quality that the rate actually levied was commonly from one third to one-half of the maximum stated above.

188 It is very difficult to get convincing figures about prices during the settlement period as contradictory accounts come from equally authoritative sources. Many facts of economic importance are however clear. The prosperity of the District depends mainly upon cotton and though the price obtained for this seems to have fallen yet through a more dependable and prolific kind being increasingly grown throughout the period the crop has constantly been very profitable. Communications have been greatly improved in every taluk giving easier access to the railway and the great markets. Population increased considerably the rise up to 1891 being 15 per cent in Balapur taluk from 21 to 25 in Akola Akot and Murtizapur 34 in Mangrul and 109 in Basim though it fell again by a small fraction per cent through famine in the decade 1891 1901. Wealth greatly accumulated houses were better built and everywhere increased considerably in number though the percentage of increase exceeded that of population in Balapur and Akola only—in Basim it was less than half as much but still 48 per cent. The number of plough bullocks according to the imperfect returns available increased only 4 per cent in Akot taluk where there had been little room for exten-

sion of cultivation 11 in Bālapur, 82 in Murtizapur and from 32 to 57 elsewhere though again the full effects of the famines were not known when the Settlement Reports were written Cows and buffaloes increased from 36 to 109 per cent everywhere except in Murtizapur taluk where a decrease of 53 per cent occurred no convincing explanation of this fall is given but perhaps it is connected with the unusual increase reported for plough bullocks sheep and goats increased everywhere An increase in stock is noteworthy because grazing land whether permanently set aside for the purpose or temporarily fallow had considerably diminished The number of horses and ponies fell off everywhere except in Akot and Akola but this was probably through people being able to use carts more than before Carts increased 17 per cent in Akot from 59 to 90 per cent in Murtizapur Bālapur and Akola 149 per cent in Mangrul and 205 per cent in Basim Wells increased from 29 to 76 per cent Cultivation in acres increased 1 per cent in Akot 3 in Murtizapur 5 in Akola 8 in Mangrul and 14 in Basim The smallness of the rise in the former taluks is due to the fact that there was scarcely any land to be taken up thus only 105 acres were left in the whole of Akot (which contained nearly 500 000 acres altogether) and only 300 in Murtizapur while Basim had less than 2000 left and Mangrul less than 5000 (together with 5000 more from a resumed *sara* village which though technically available for cultivation was in fact to be made forest as soon as necessary formalities could be completed) almost invariably again the land left unoccupied is very light soil which might hardly repay the labour spent on it except in good seasons thus the average assessment of the unoccupied land in Mangrul was As 4½ only the lowest standard assessment being As 14 Cultivation had extended till there was no valuable land

left available. Again, the past revenue had been collected with ease and regularity. In the three years immediately preceding the reports for Balapur and Akot taluks not a single case of distraint for non payment of land revenue had occurred while in Akola there had been an average of only six cases a year. For Murtizapur Basim and Mangrul for which figures for six years are given there had been an average of one case a year. No remissions had been made. The value of land had risen immensely for at the beginning of the period it was in many parts valueless while at the end it was everywhere in demand and fetched a corresponding price. Thus there was good reason for an increase in the land revenue.

189. The question of the rate of increase had been to some extent cleared beforehand. The revision settlement for a revision settlement had just been made in various taluks of Buldana District which closely corresponded with the now forming Akola District. A considerable discussion had taken place with regard to Malkapur taluk. Major R. V. Garrett conducted revision settlement operations in Akola and Akot taluks and Mr. F. W. Francis conducted them in the other four taluks. The new rates came into force in the year 1896-1897 in Balapur taluk the next year in Akola the next in Akot and the next (1900-1901) in Murtizapur they were applied in Basim and Mangrul in the spring of 1904. The new maximum dry crop rate the rate on land of standard quality varied in Basim and Mangrul from R. 12 to R. 112 in Balapur Akola and Murtizapur from R. 114 to Rs. 210 and in Akot from R. 114 to Rs. 212. The rates for land irrigated by means of wells are determined by different principles according to whether the well was dug before or after the first settlement. In the former case the land is

assessed at the maximum dry crop rate fixed for the village in the latter at the rate which would have been fixed if there had been no well. The land revenue in the present year 1908—1909 amounts to—*khalsa* villages Rs 24 79 180 *ja ir* villages Rs 17 052 the Kamargaon Estate Rs 11 101 *ira* villages Rs 6291 and a *palam pat* village Rs 1645 total Rs 25 15 278. The occupied area exclusive of *pot kharab* unculturable land in the last year reported 1907—1908 was 2 160 167 acres. On combining this with the total of the land revenue it appears that the average assessment per acre is in fact Rs 1 1.

190. All over Berar the *ryotwari* tenure which prevails in *khalsa* villages is the most common but there are also a few *jagir ira palampat* and *nam* villages (or fields in the last case). Akola District has *nam* held but no *nam* village it contains however the Kamargaon estate held on a tenure different from any other in the Province. The following table gives the number of villages held by each form of tenure —

taluk	Khalsa	Jagir	Ira	Estate	Palam pat	Total
Akola	556	18				354
Basim	321	16			1	338
Murtizapur	296	6		16		318
Akot	264	-				266
Mangrul	227	5	20			252
Balapur	193	9				202
Total	1637	56	20	16	1	1730

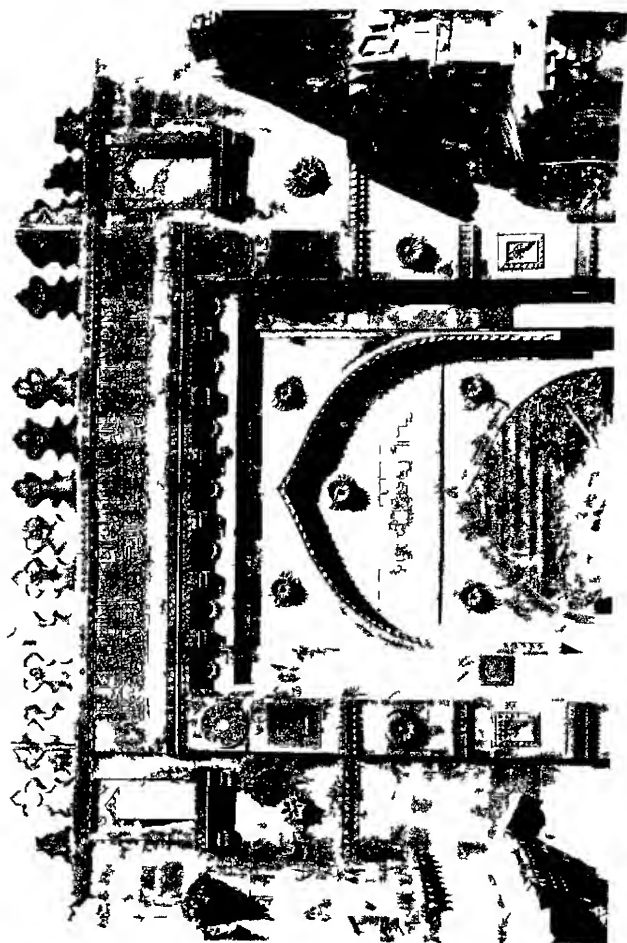
191 The District contains 56 *jagir* (Marāthi *jahagir*) villages their total assess-
Jagir tenure ment is Rs 77 405 of which Govern-
ment receives Rs 16 232 and the *jagirdars* get Rs 61 173
A *jagirdar* holds a whole village sometimes making no
payment whatever to Government sometimes paying a
fixed quit rent and sometimes a certain proportion
(generally 40 50 or 60 per cent) of the ordinary assess-
ment The original survey of a *jaour* village is never re-
vised except either at the request and cost of the *jagirdar*
or for special reasons the quit rent or the proportion of
revenue payable is also fixed permanently The nominal
assesment of all *jagir* villages is however revised every
30 years along with that of *khalsa* villages the object is
to fix the amount of cess payable in *jagirs* held free or
on a quit rent and that of land revenue in the others
The *jagirdar* makes whatever arrangements he likes with
his tenants except that certain land in the possession of
individual cultivators at the time the *jagir* was given has
sometimes remained *khalsa* from the beginning The
history of the tenure is given in the Berar Gazetteer of
1870 pp 101 102 A *jagir* could apparently only be
created by the sovereign power thus almost all the *jagirs*
in Berar were given by either the Delhi Emperor or the
Nizam the Bhonslas gave none *Jagirs* seem at first to
have been given only for military service and for the
maintenance of order in special neighbourhoods They
were given for life but might be continued from father to
son in a few cases they became practically hereditary
but even then carried an obligation of service and were
theoretically liable to be resumed The system gradu-
ally broke down partly because the *jagirdar* often ceased
to maintain any real force and partly because the Marā-
thas took 60 per cent of all revenue assigned to *jagirdars*
within the areas under their control in 1853 such purely

military *jagirs* as remained were surrendered to Government. In course of time however other *jagirs* than purely military grants had been made. Revenues were assigned to civil officers for the maintenance of due state and dignity or were acquired by court influence without any substantial reason. They were not originally hereditary but the grant was in fact sometimes continued to the heirs of the first holder in this way many *jagirs* became practically hereditary without any condition remaining attached to them. These were all confirmed by the British Government. Some *jagirs* were also given to pious or venerable persons *savids takirs pir idas* and others and were made hereditary in the original *sanads* or patents these also were confirmed. In fact the great majority of *jagirs* in the District are grants of no very great value for the support of temples and tombs. The organisation of *jagir* villages has been assimilated to that of *khalsa* villages but provided the work is properly done appointments are made by the *jagirdar* instead of Government.

192 *Izara* villages number 20 all in Mangrul taluk their total assessment is

Izara tenure

Rs 12,582 of which Government receives one-half. They are held under the Waste Land Rules of 1865 these formed a system according to which whole villages were leased out to individuals at a low rental for a period of 30 years or less at the end of which time the lessee was given the option provided he had brought one third of the land under cultivation or keeping the whole village in perpetuity on payment of one-half of a fair assessment. The object was to encourage cultivation but in fact such liberal terms were unnecessary the option of permanent possession was taken away in 1871. An *izardar* is for most purposes in almost exactly the same position as a *jagirdar*.



CENFRAI VE CE TO

193 The Kāmargaon Estate consists of 16 villages which formerly constituted the Kāmargaon pargana. In 1859 the collection of the land revenue was leased out for ten years to a talukdār according to the Hyderabad system. This was Mīr Imām Alī Khān a Risaldar in the Second Regiment of the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry. He was a little later appointed an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Hyderabad Commission. Meanwhile his regiment was ordered on service against the rebels in Central India and he chose to accompany it at the risk of losing his civil appointment. He was the first man to reach the rebels' battery at the battle of Banda but was killed in the fight. As a reward to his family it was decided to continue the grant of the pargana on more favourable terms than had at first been granted. Mīr Akbar Alī Khān, uterine brother of the Risaldar, was therefore given the pargana for ten years, subject to full protection of the rights of the cultivators at a rate which was expected to give him a net profit of Rs. 1200 a year and a permanent right of engaging for the revenue of the pargana was also granted. During the ten years the yield of the Estate doubled. In the settlement of 1871 the lease was renewed at an annual payment of Rs. 6000 but the assessment rate of cultivators were fixed. It was estimated that this would give the holder a net income of over Rs. 4000. At the end of the settlement period the rates of assessment were raised again, part of the difference to take effect immediately and part at the end of 15 years. The result would be a total increase from Rs. 13,600 to Rs. 18,700. It was ordered that the holder should pay to Government Rs. 9000 from 1901 and Rs. 9500 from 1915, besides the former allowances to pargana officials and the emoluments always paid in

khali a village to village officers. In dealing with either village officers or cultivators he has almost exactly the right which Government permits itself in the Patel and Patwari Law and the Berar Land Revenue Code. Thus he has a right to the produce of unoccupied land and to land left uncultivated but he is debarred from any arbitrary interference with existing rights. The Revenue Courts do not assist him in recovering rent from tenants.

94. Kata in Basim taluk is the only *palampat* village in the District. Its total assessment is Rs 5200 of which Government receive Rs 1645. This village was the subject of various interesting proceedings in which the holder repeatedly protracted by long accidental delay and by mistranslation. The word *palampat* is said to mean a lease for protection or development. Kata was granted in 1570 on a lease signed by Raja Chandulal upon a fixed payment. The purpose of populating the village was recorded. Under the British Government careful calculations were made of the holder's profits which included dues on produce, oil presses and marriages. The dues were abolished and it was ordered that after certain allowances had been made for village expenses and other matters Government should receive 60 per cent and the *palampatdar* 40 per cent of the ordinary assessment.

95. A large number of *inam* grants have been made in the District by different Governments. The holding usually consists of a very few fields and the purpose is generally to secure the maintenance of a temple or tomb. An *inam* is sometimes held free of assessment and sometimes on the payment of a fraction of the ordinary assessment. Muhammad Burhan Bench Magistrate of Karanja holds *inam* lands assessed at Rs 92 given some

years ago in recognition of services rendered by a relative during the Mutiny. The *nam* lands of the District amount altogether to 21 000 acres with an assessment of Rs 51,000 the *namdars* get Rs 26,000 of this and Government gets Rs 5000. Thus about 1 per cent of the culturable land of the District has been given on *nam*. More than one-third of the whole is in Akot taluk which has had an extraordinary number of well known saints.

196 Nominally three cesses are levied throughout Berar the *jaglia* and local cess the school or education cess and the road cess. In fact the first two are paid by cultivator in addition to their land revenue while the last is set aside by Government out of its receipts. The primary object of the *jaglia* and local cess is to provide *jaghas* village watchmen the surplus is made over to the District Board for employment on general local purposes the name of the other cesses fully indicate their objects. In *khalsa* villages the cultivator pays one anna in the rupee for *jaglia* and local cess and a further quarter anna for the school cess. Government pays 1 per cent of the land revenue for the road cess. In *jaqir i ara* and *palampat* village the holder may make his own arrangements subject to the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner for the provision of village watchmen but must pay both school and road cess the rate of payment is 1 per cent for each cess.

197 These cesses are all of more than 40 years standing but only reached their present form in 1885. In the year 1907-1908 the *jaglia* and local cess realized Rs 1 62 000 of which Rs 87 000 were spent on the *jaglia* force and Rs 75 000 transferred to the District Board. The school cess came to Rs 42 000 a further Rs 26 000 was

contributed from Provincial funds and altogether Rs 83 000 were spent on education. The road cess amounted to Rs 25 000 from Government and Rs 1000 from alienated villages. The District Board spent Rs 53 000 on roads. Further expenditure is made and controlled by the Provincial Government.

CHAPTER IX

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

198 The Deputy Commissioner who is also District
District organization Magistrate is at the head of the District. Ordinarily he is assisted by two Assistant Commissioners and two Extra Assistant Commissioners of whom one is Treasury Officer and one District Registrar. Occasionally an Assistant Commissioner in training is attached to the District. The District is divided into three Subdivisions in charge of Assistant who are termed Subdivisional Officers and these are subdivided into six taluks under Tahsildar assisted by Naib Tahsildar. The Akola Subdivision consists of the Akola and Murtizapur taluks, the Akot Subdivision of the Akot and Balapur taluks and the Basim Subdivision of the Basim and Mungrul taluks. Each taluk contains from 200 to 300 villages about one seventh of which are uninhabited. An Extra Assistant Commissioner is in charge of excise work, a District Excise Officer. The District forms a division for forest purposes and is at present worked by an officer of the Provincial Service.

Akola is the headquarters of the Sessions Judge of the West Berar Division whose staff consists of an Additional District and Sessions Judge, two Subordinate Judges and three Munsiffs of whom one Subordinate Judge and one Munsiff sit at Basim. A District Superintendent of Police is stationed at Akola and is ordinarily assisted by an Assistant Superintendent of Police and a Deputy Superintendent. Education is supervised under the direct control of the Deputy Commissioner by a

199 All the land within certain boundaries belongs
to and forms a particular village
village rgani The average population of a village
of including places which have each a
population of over 5000 people is 425 and the average
area is 678 acres The village officers and servants
from the administrative point of view are firstly patels
and patwaris secondly jaghias or chaukidar and
thirdly kamdar Mahars The patel and patwari are
the headman and accountant of the village respectively
Every village has a resident patel and sometimes the
duties of the office are divided the revenue or *mulki* patel
performing some and the police patel being responsible
for the rest Sometimes also there is rotation one
man officiating for ten years then the other succeeding
him The office of patel is hereditary provided that
the heir reaches a prescribed standard of moral mental
and physical eligibility The patel has a long list of
duties to perform He collects land revenue and pays
it in at the taluk headquarters inspects crops and
boundary marks reports the commission of offences and
encroachments on public lands controls the other village
officers and servants supervises the sanitation of the
village assists in the service of summonses collects vital

statistics, and is responsible for many other important functions. Patels are paid by receiving a certain percentage on the land revenue of their villages and in some instances the remuneration is very small. The village cattle pound is often in charge of a patel and he receives an allowance on account of it. The position of patel is universally recognised as the most honourable one in the village and it usually carries a right of precedence *manpan* at festivals and ceremonies. Patels are on the whole an excellent body of men. A patwari may have only one or several villages in his circle. The office is hereditary but an educational standard higher than that required from patel is now insisted on. In a large number of villages the duties of patwari are performed by substitutes. These duties are largely summed up in co-operation with the patel and carrying on all the writing work connected with the village. This involves the keeping of accounts connected with land revenue collection on every field and the writing of registers and reports on a great variety of matters concerning Government rights and the health, protection and prosperity of the village. The patwari receives a slightly larger percentage on each village than the patel because of his special expenses for writing and as he generally holds three or more villages and the patel only one his total remuneration is considerably bigger. In this District it amounts on an average to Rs. 216 a year while the patel's average is only Rs. 63.

200 The jaglia or chaukidar works under the
 jaghas patel and patwari in the perform-
 ance of their duties. He is also
 employed as a village watchman and is frequently used
 to carry reports to the tahsils and police stations. No
 hereditary right and no caste restriction is attached to
 the office but usually men of the very lowest castes

are not appointed. Most villages have at least one jaglia whose pay varies according to the size of the village and the amount of land revenue. The pay is usually Rs 4 or Rs 5 a month. The jaglia receives a coat and a turban every year and has a belt and badge. The pay is so small that considerable difficulty is often experienced in obtaining suitable men for the post. In villages held under special tenures the holders are permitted to make their own arrangements provided these are found to be satisfactory.

201 *Kamdar* Mahars are under the control of patels and as with jaglias their principal duties consist of patrolling the village at night and carrying reports. They are also responsible for the conservancy and sanitation of the village. The right to act as *kamdar* Mahar runs in rotation among the *satandar* families and is strictly hereditary though it may be forfeited by conviction in a Criminal Court. Remuneration is received in the form of due *haks* in grain which are fixed by custom but may now be modified by Subdivisional Officer. The rates in fact differ from village to village for in some places they are calculated on all cultivated land and in some on edible crops only. In addition to these dues the *kamdar* Mahar receives the skins of the dead animals he removes. This claim cannot be enforced by the Revenue Courts and has been disregarded in the Civil Courts. In addition to the above small presents are also made at the time of festivals and ceremonies.

202 Criminal justice in the District is largely in the hands of the Subdivisional Officers sitting as Subdivisional Magistrates the six Tahsildars sitting as Magistrates of the second and third class and a certain number of Naib

tahsildars who are invested with third class magisterial powers. The Extra Assistant Commissioners who do not hold charge of Subdivisions also dispose of a certain amount of criminal work and there are four Benches of Honorary Magistrates at Risod Telhara Akot and Karanja. The District Magistrate supervises the whole and at times takes original cases himself. The total number of criminal cases disposed of in the District during the year 1908 was 2801 of which 637 were cognizable. During the five years ending 1908 the average number of persons convicted of offences affecting human life was 15 of robbery and dacoity 10 of grievous hurt 7 of house breaking 52 and of theft 105. Crime is usually most common in the neighbourhood of the railway line and criminals from other Provinces are fond of exploiting the District.

203 Suits in which the property involved is of a less value than Rs. 500 are decided by Munsiffs. The institutions in 1908 in the courts of the Sub-Judges who decide suits from Rs. 501 to Rs. 5000 were 798. The chief classes of suits in the lowest courts are for money. The payment of loans is generally to be made in the cotton season i.e. from November to February. Mortgages by conditional sales are common and suits to enforce a right of pre-emption possessed under the Berar Land Revenue Code by a co-sharer in a field are also to be met with. The rule of *damdapat* is recognised and followed by the courts. Defendants always allege repayments without written receipts but can seldom prove their case. Suits for foreclosure of mortgage sale of immovable property and redemption are numerous.

204 The office of District Registrar is held by an Extra Assistant Commissioner. The District contains 16 sub-

registrars offices of which six are held by rural registrars who are paid on commission, and ten by salaried sub-registrars. The working of the department during the last three years is given below —

Year	No of documents registered	Receipts
1906	9 707	Rs 50 524
1907	10 408	52 778
1908	12 172	36 040

205 The receipts under the chief heads of revenue are given firstly for the different periods prior to the reduction in the number of Berar Districts which took place in September 1905 in order to illustrate general development and secondly for the District as it is now constituted so as to show present condition. The figures for the three years 1880-81 1890-91 and 1900-01 were —

	1880-81	1890-91	1900-01
Land Revenue and Cesses	17 72 034	18 77 254	23 28 965
Stamps	1 67 776	1 92 899	1 75 964
Excise	2 95 588	3 44 155	2 76 300
Forest	Not available	42 975	42 541
Registration	16 148	17 625	19 654

The revenue year of 1900-01 was affected by the famine which ended in that year. The receipts for 1907-08 were —

	Rs
Ordinary Land Revenue and cesses	26 99 626
Miscellaneous Land Revenue	65 260
Stamps	2 92 689
Excise	7 50 168
Forest	1 32 034
Registration	56 040
Income tax	67 126

Income tax has been levied since 1904. Some similar tax called *pandhr* appears to have been previously levied and from 1862 to 1904 the town fund tax was collected.

206 Excise revenue is derived from European liquor, country spirits (*laru*), opium, *ania* and *tadi*. Country spirit of 25 under proof and 60 under proof are made from the mahua flower and sold under the contract distillery or Madras system. Revenue is derived from a duty on the spirit and from the sale of the right of private vend. The Local Administration has the option of applying in the District different rates of duty; the present rates are Rs 3 2 per proof gallon for the Akola, Akot, Murtizapur and Balapur taluks and Rs 1 14 for the Basim and Mangrul taluks. The liquor is manufactured at the Government Distillery at Akola by Messrs. Unnigar and Co of Bombay. A warehouse has been built or is under construction at each taluk headquarter except in the case of Basim where the old tahsil building is being adapted for the purpose. At each warehouse a Government Sub-Inspector and an Agent of the firm are stationed, who watch and record every stage

in the preparation of the liquor. In the warehouse the liquor is diluted by water and brought to a strength at which issue is sanctioned that is it must be either 25 under proof (*rashi*) or 60 under proof (*bewada*). Retail vendors purchase on a pass from the sub-treasury where the wholesale price together with the duty is paid. The right of retail vend is auctioned annually. Usually this right is sold separately for each village containing a shop and payment is made by monthly instalments. Occasionally owing to the proximity of two or more shops a group composed of these shops is auctioned. The District in 1907-08 contained 193 shops or one to every 21 square miles. The average value of a shop in the same financial year was Rs 1400. Since May 1908 the consumption of liquor has fallen very considerably owing to indifferent crops and a temperance agitation connected with politics. Toddy *tadi* is procured from the *sindi* tree which is scarce and the revenue from the liquor is consequently small. Opium is imported by Government from the Ghazipur Factory and is issued to retail vendors at Rs 23 8 a seer. The privilege of retail vend is sold by auction and the proceeds for 1907-08 were Rs 61 047. Opium is smoked and given to infants, invalids and old people of all castes. The manufacture of *ganja* in the District is prohibited. It is imported from the Government store house at Khandwa in packages of one seer and a duty of Rs 5 per seer is paid by the wholesale vendors. The District contains seven licensees to whom licenses are issued free. As in the case of country liquor and opium the right of retail vend is put to auction. In 1907-08 the sale proceeds amounted to Rs 13 355. Owing to the comparatively low price of the drug in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions considerable quantities of *ganja* are smuggled over the border into the District and the revenue there

fore is small. Some five or six licenses for the sale of European liquors are issued. A demand exists among certain castes for cheap and inferior European spirit but it is not the policy of Government to facilitate drinking in opposition to caste rules.

207 The District Board came into existence in 1889

It consists of 44 members of whom
 District and Taluk Boards 6 are chosen by a process of double election and the others nominated

The primary electors are cultivators who pay not less than Rs 100 land revenue all male adults who formerly paid a certain amount of town fund assessment and all patels and patwaris. They elect twelve representatives who form together with six nominated members Taluk Boards and these bodies each elect six of their number to sit on the District Board. The total income of the District Board as estimated in the budget for 1906-1907 was Rs 2 58 7.50 and that for 1907-08 was Rs 2 72 7.16. It is almost entirely drawn from cesses levied along with land revenue cattle pound receipts weekly market receipts and contributions from Provincial revenues. Until recently fees for education were also received by the Board but these are now taken by the school committees. In 1907-08 the estimated amounts from each of the above sources were —

	Rs
Cesses	1 40 7.11
Cattle Pound Receipts	11 89.5
Weekly Bazar Receipts	39 7.15
Provincial Contributions	53 8.00

Of the last item Rs 25 6.00 were given for education Rs 16,800 for civil works and Rs 11 4.00 for general purposes. On the 1st of April 1909 the District Board had a balance in hand of Rs 3 64,854. In 1907-08

the following amounts were provided for the various main objects —

	Rs
Establishment	8 522
Pension Fund	10 910
Education	64 405
Medical	26 246
Civil Works	1 40 887

The District Board and Taluk Boards are responsible for the upkeep of roads not maintained by the Public Works Department primary schools public wells and tank cattle pounds and local works or measures likely to promote the health comfort or convenience of the public besides being partially responsible for relief works in times of famine or scarcity In the important towns and villages which have no Municipal Committees conservancy establishments are maintained out of the Board's funds and a scheme of arboricultural operations to be carried out by the Board is also now in force This scheme provides for the planting and maintenance of avenues along the main roads not belonging to the Public Works Department

208 The four municipal towns in the District are
Municipalities Akola Basim Akot and Karanja
The Akola Municipality was first constituted in 1868 and the number of members on the Committee is 24 of whom six are nominated and 18 are elected the Deputy Commissioner has always been the Chairman The income in 1907-08 was Rs 60 180 and the expenditure was Rs 71 110 The town requires extending and a proper system of drainage and an improved water-supply are the most urgent wants The Basim Municipality started life in 1869 and has three nominated members and nine elected members on the Committee the town has fallen in importance since the

abolition of the Bāsim District In 1907-08 the municipal income was Rs 22,677 and the expenditure Rs 22,028 Akot became a municipal area in 1884 Of the members of the Committee three are nominated and nine elected In 1907-08 the income and expenditure were Rs 16,062 and Rs 19,533 respectively Like Akot Karanja is a small municipal town and the benefits of the municipal rule were extended to it in 1895 The number of the members of the Committee is twelve and the electoral system will be brought into force in April 1909 All the Municipalities depend for their income on taxes imposed on houses and lands trades and professions animals and vehicles bales of cotton ginned and pressed scavenging tax pound receipts surplus cotton market receipts and slaughter house fees No octroi is in force but the Akola Municipal Committee have recently imposed a toll tax on vehicles and animals coming into municipal limits The main heads of expenditure are establishments lighting water supply drainage conservancy education and medical

209 No Village Sanitation Act is in force but in a few of the larger villages sanitary Committees supervise the conservancy with pecuniary assistance from the District Board Villages are as a rule dirty and insanitary and considerable difficulty is experienced in persuading the people to adopt cleanly habits

210 For purposes of the Public Works Department Murtizapur taluk is in the East Berar Division and the remaining five taluks are in the West Berar Division Executive Engineers are stationed at Amraoti and Akola and Sub divisional Officers at Akola and Basim The District contains 156 miles of metalled road Among the principal buildings are the district courts and offices and the jail

at Akola Other buildings include the tahsils, hospitals and dispensaries inspection bungalows, and police stations

211 The sanctioned strength of the police force is 704 officers and men These comprise one District Superintendent of Police one Assistant Superintendent of Police one Deputy Superintendent of Police one Reserve Inspector one Prosecuting Inspector one City Inspector five Circle Inspectors one Sergeant 25 Sub-Inspectors 106 head constables 560 constables and three camel sowars The Muhammadan members of the force number about 200 and a large number of men known as Pardeshis from Upper India are enlisted The District contained 28 station houses five outposts and four road posts in the year 1908 The station circles are now being rearranged and the five outposts will be replaced by stations

212 The District jail was formerly one of the two central jails of Berar and has accommodation for 465 convicts and 50 undertrial prisoners The average daily number of prisoners in the last three years has been 16 and that of undertrial prisoners 2, The convicts are chiefly employed on stone breaking corn grinding and labour in the large garden attached to the jail

213 A Government high school and a training school and Anglo-vernacular school are maintained at Akola together with 5 municipal schools Anglo vernacular schools are to be found at all tahsil headquarters The District Board is responsible for primary schools in non municipal towns and villages Girls schools were formerly maintained by the local bodies but they have now been taken over by Government Low caste boys pay no fees A

technical school was opened a few years ago at Bāsim but its progress has not been entirely satisfactory. The American Alliance Mission maintains a small industrial school at Akola where carpentry and kindred trades are taught. A scheme to develop and enlarge this school is now under consideration. The total number of schools in the District is at present 240. Education is popular and most schools lack sufficient accommodation. Vernacular weekly papers number four, all published in Akola town; one sometimes contains English articles.

214. The District contains 12 hospitals and 11 Medical relief dispensaries with a certain amount of accommodation for indoor patients. The daily average of indoor patients during the last three years has been 23 and that of outdoor patients 559 while the annual number of operations was 2419. The salaries of the staff are paid by Government and the local bodies give fixed annual contributions towards the upkeep of the dispensaries. Private subscriptions are also collected and the fee system is in force. No leper or lunatic asylum is maintained in the District. Vaccination is compulsory only in municipal towns but it is carried on throughout the District. The special vaccination staff consists of one Superintendent, one Assistant and eleven vaccinators. The annual cost of carrying on vaccination is Rs. 32,501 and the annual proportion of successful operations for the last three years has been 35 per mille of the population. During epidemics of plague inoculation has been resorted to and the people are becoming less opposed to this form of prevention.

APPENDIX

GAZETTEER OF TALUKS, TOWNS IMPOR
TANT VILLAGES RIVERS AND HILLS

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APPENDIX

GAZETTEER OF TALUKS TOWNS IMPORTANT VILLAGES RIVERS AND HILLS

Adgaon — Adgaon is a village in Akot taluk nine miles west of Akot. It was the head of a pargana when the *Amī Akbarī* was compiled and it has an earthen *kila* fort in which a *naib* was stationed under the Nizam. The pargana was only included in Akot taluk in 1865 and a petty Civil Judge held his court here for some time after that. The population was 3437 in 1867 and 151 in 1909. Adgaon is therefore a place of some slight importance but it contains little of interest. The river Nandini flows close by and holds water throughout the hot season. There are also numerous wells as is indicated by the name. A broad strip of land near the village uncultivated for the last ten years marks the route of the proposed Basim Akola Khandwa Railway. A number of temples exist but none are large or striking. That of Dwarkeshwar built outside the village in 1080 A.D. 1671 by a *choli* called Dwarka who was an officer of the Bhonslas has two elephants fairly well carved over the doorway. The shrine of Dattātreyā built recently by Manu Manbhau is known for the relief of people possessed by evil spirits. The great battle of Argaum was fought on 29th November 1803 near Sirsoli three miles south of Adgaon and brought to an end the authority of the Nāgpur Rājā in Berar. Sirsoli is a village of 1889 inhabitants. Old men still repeat what their fathers saw of the battle. According to their account the chief fighting took place

on some waste ground, now covered with *babul* trees but then open immediately to the west of the village and the marks of two cannon balls are shown on the wall of a small temple near by. Fighting was however spread over a large area. The grave of Major Bullock a name well known in Berar lies a mile north of the village and another English officer is said to have been killed to the south of it. A watercourse of some size runs roughly north and south but the ground is mostly flat. The Gazetteer of 1870 says. A deep ravine or watercourse is still shown which lay across the rear of the broken army and checked their confused retreat until they had been sufficiently sabred by cavalry and pounded by guns. Old men say that Sirsoli had then stronger fortifications than most villages and the people of other place came for shelter neither man nor beast going outside for seven days no harm was done to the village and no soldier from either side entered it. The people add however that the battle lasted for the whole seven days and that the gates were too strong for either army to force. They relate also that Benising a defeated general of the Bhonslas fleeing toward Narnala killed first his children and then himself.

Akola Taluk—Akola taluk lies between latitude 20 53 N and 20 23 S and longitudes 77 25 E and 76 54 W. It is a block with an average length of about 50 miles from north to south and a breadth of about 25 miles from east to west. Its area is 730 square miles. The taluk is an old one and contained 401 villages at the original settlement in 1867 but several of these were transferred to Balapur in the changes connected with the formation of Khamgaon taluk in 1870 and the total is now 354 villages of which 339 are *khalsa* and 15 *jaگیر*. It has Balapur taluk on the west Akot and Daryapur on the north across the Purna river Murtizāpur on the

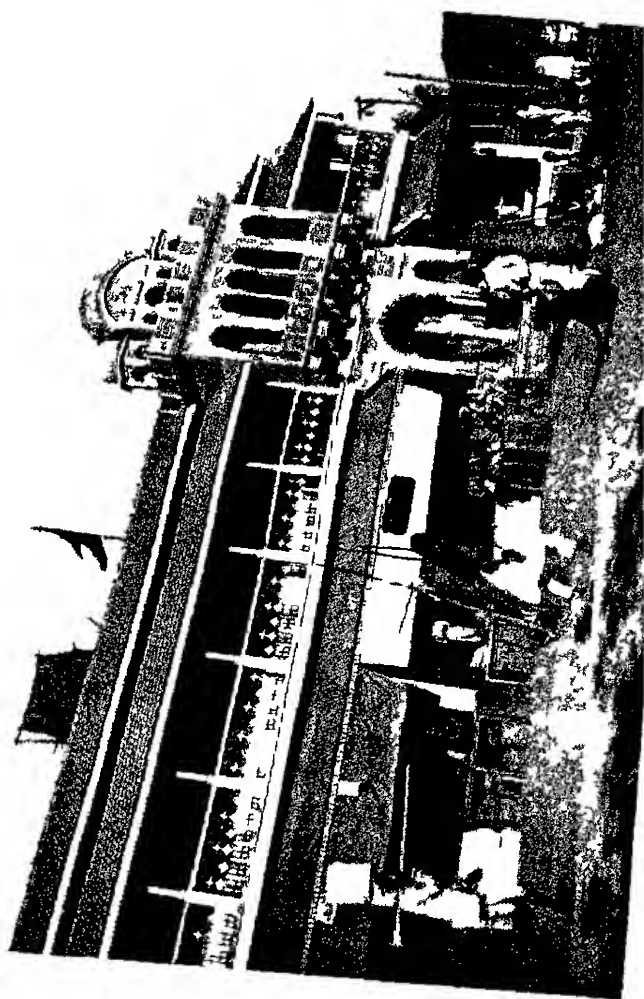
east and Mangrul and Bāsim on the south so that it occupies the very middle of the District. The north east and centre of the taluk consist of fertile plain with rich black soil but some miles in the extreme south are hilly with shallow and inferior soil and this poor soil runs halfway up the eastern border however rice is grown in the east. The greatest height recorded is 1442 feet at Saukhed in the south next come Rudrama hill in Rajankhed village Haldoli and Pimpalgaon in the south with 1384 1367 and 1347 while all other heights recorded including Mahan (1206) are between 1200 and 1300 higher land occurs across the southern borders. The drainage of the taluk is from south to north. The Morna on the west and Kato purna toward the east with several tributaries of the latter hold water all the year round the Lonar in the middle of the northern part has water through most of the cold weather but there are no other stream of importance. Wells number on an average eleven to a village but there is often a scarcity of good water especially in the salt tract in the north. The chief tanks are at Ghusar and Akhatwada in the north but they are apt to fail in the hot weather. The total area is 473 000 acres of which 50 000 are forest 400 000 occupied for cultivation and 361 000 actually cropped only 900 acres of cultivable land are left unoccupied. Between 1900 and 1906 jawari varied between 120 000 and 170 000 acres with a tendency to decrease while cotton varied from 165 000 to 190 000 acres inclining to increase so that it constantly exceeded jawari. Other crops are comparatively unimportant wheat gram and linseed each varied from 5000 or 6000 to 14 000 or 16 000 acres one gaining what another lost but for the last three years wheat had the largest area in most of the six years til covered less than 4000 acres there was no

irrigation The Nagpur branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway passes from west to east for 22 miles across the northern part of the taluk with stations at Akola Yawalkhed Borgaon and Katepurna the line here is still single A metalled road runs north from Akola to Akot having a length of 11 miles within the taluk and another runs south to Basim and Pusad having 15 miles within the taluk so that traffic centres in Akola. Country roads are numerous and are mostly very good for bullock carts throughout the busy season that is in the cold weather and some of them have been much improved by the District Board Weekly markets are held at fourteen places that at Akola being the chief Sangwi in the north is also important partly because it is conveniently situated for travelling merchants on their way to the big markets of Akot taluk Borgaon where a bi weekly market is held is also of considerable size Large fairs are held at Pinjar in Ashadh and Kartik (both during the rains) and at Sindkhed on the Morna river in April but a weekly market which used to be held at the latter village has been almost ruined by the opening of a new one at Rajanda two miles to the south Factories for ginning cotton number 25 and those for pressing it 13 Akola town has a distillery two cloth mills and two steam oil mills Hand manufactures are dying out here as elsewhere The population of the 335 *khalsa* villages increased by 25 per cent between 1867 and 1891 that of the old taluk was 110 000 in 1867 and that of the present taluk 139 000 in 1881 138 000 in 1891 and 150 000 in 1901 when the density was 204 persons to the square mile During the famine decade no other taluk in Berār had as large an absolute increase of population as Akola and only Mangrul had as much proportionate increase The taluk in 1901 contained seven towns or villages with a

population exceeding 2000 Akola Barsi Takli Borgeon Pinjar Ugwa Kurankhed and Māhān No description of Ugwa is given elsewhere because it is a commonplace village it has a fairly good position near the Akot metalled road its population was 2655 in 1891 and 4773 in 1901 Mahan on the Kāteputna river in the south is of more ancient importance as it was the head quarters of a small pargana Its population in 1891 was 1802 and in 1901 it was 22,9 It stands on level ground with fairly good soil close to the southern hill and is specially distinguished from a distance by a large white house built some years ago by a Muhammadan trader A case of *sati* occurred in 1908 at Deodari a few miles south of Mahan the mourners said they left the spot while the body was still burning and the widow threw herself upon the pyre and was killed the couple were of the Gaoli caste The widow is said to have been a childless woman of about 60 and her husband had been 40 Kurankhed is situated on the Katapurna river in the east of the taluk within two miles of the railway It was also the head of a pargana and had a population of 2560 in 1891 and 2316 in 1901 During the settlement period according to the Settlement Report of 1896 cultivation in the taluk increased by five per cent leaving only 320 acres unoccupied out of an available total of 570 000 acres so that practically all the land was taken up the numbers of wells plough cattle other cattle houses and population all increased from 32 to 57 per cent horses by 14 and carts by 90 per cent and there was great general prosperity this was somewhat checked by the famine of 1899-1900 The first settlement was introduced in 1867 when the maximum rates varied from R 1 As 4 to Rs 2 As 4 and were generally Rs 2 or a few annas less A revision settlement was introduced in the year 1897 1898 when the maximum rates varied

from R 1 As 14 to Rs 2 As 10, the higher rate was applied to more than half of the taluk. The total land revenue in the year 1907 1908 was Rs 5 71 263 (apart from cesses). Police stations are situated at Akola Barsi Takli Borgaon and Pinjar and there are two hospitals at Akola. Government schools in 1908 numbered 52 besides a training college with 67 pupils. Among the schools were 42 Marathi schools for boys and three for girls, four Hindustani schools for boys and two for girls and one high school. The average attendance was reported as 57. Private schools are rare and of little importance.

Akola Town—Akola town, the headquarters of the District, stands in latitude 20° 43' N and longitude 77° 04' E at an elevation of 925 feet above sea level. The Morna river, a tributary of the Purna, flows through it. The part on the west bank, enclosed by a wall, is known as *shahar* while Tajnapeth on the east bank contains the Government buildings and the civil station; most of the population now live in Tajnapeth. Floods used to form a great barrier so that the Muhammadans had a *jama masjid* on each side of the river but at one time a floating bridge was in use, traces of which still remain and traffic now passes over a good stone bridge opened in 1875. The Nagpur line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway passes within municipal limits at one point though only a few quarters recently inhabited lie to the north of it. All trains stop at Akola and the station has a fine platform but the entrance is across a lofty and very inconvenient bridge over a siding. The embankment of the proposed Khandwa Akola Basim Railway lies to the east of the town. The municipality has an area of 1674 acres and contains the whole of eight revenue villages and parts of three others; the land is all *khalsa* and according to Berar custom no rent accrues to



either Government or the municipality except for 66 acres bought by the latter. The population was 12 236 in 1867 16 614 in 1881 21 470 in 1891 and 29 289 in 1901 so that Akola is the second largest town in Berar. At the last census Hindus numbered 21 000 Muhamma dans 7500 Christians 360 Jains 230 Animistics 90 Pārsis 83 and Sikhs 3. The revenue and expenditure of the municipality are about Rs 70 000 no octroi is levied but in 1908 a toll was instituted on animals and carts entering the town. The water supply is obtained chiefly from wells at Majhoda ten miles to the south but this is insufficient and people also use wells. The Morna river is dammed in two places near the town comparatively small barriers holding up the water for a distance of three miles or more and this probably helps to maintain the level of water in the wells. Masonry drains have been made for the *shahar* and part of the *peth* and large intercepting drains are being built along the banks of the river to prevent the sullage water polluting it within the town. Few gardens exist at Akola owing to lack of water but one is maintained by Government. In the *peth* are the usual offices connected with the headquarters of a District including a jail with accommodation for 560 prisoners a sessions court Anglican and Roman Catholic places of worship buildings belonging to the Alliance Mission a small European club a native club a library known by the name of Bābuji Deshmukh a rest house called Pestonji *sarai* or Bymonji *sarai* after its builder and its restorer a large town hall and municipal office a hospital a high school a block of buildings connected with the name Ram or Shrirām and other buildings of a public nature. The Shrirām temple and theatre are built side by side the latter having been constructed by the temple authorities out of funds given on trust by Bachulal Gondulāl while the front has been occupied

with good shops. The whole scheme has been admirably carried out and has provided Akola with some valuable buildings. The buildings of the *shahar* are not as a rule striking but among the more interesting are the temples of Lakshmi Narayan and Canpati and a new Jain temple. The Muhammadans have several mosques and a great number of tombs. There are several Government schools of different grades and a so-called national school is just being started by voluntary effort. Beside the Shiwan road are a Parsi tower of silence and the farm settlement Santa Barbara of the Alliance Mission. A rifle range has been laid out near the station and a race course near the Malkapur road. And there is a Government experimental farm on the Pasim road, 5 miles south of Akola. The town stands in a good position for trade. The Akot road brings it most of the traffic of a very wealthy tract on the north and the Basim road is the main outlet of an extensive area on the south. Practically the whole trade of Basim taluk much from Pusad and some from the Nizam's Dominions follows this road to Akola. Cotton is the chief article of commerce and the principal dealers are Marwaris who operate largely by means of money advanced by the different banks. Part of their transactions connected with the forward delivery of different articles is known as *satta* and forms a branch of speculation bordering closely on gambling but it has decreased of recent years. Factories for ginning and pressing cotton number 21 and 12 respectively. The Native Ginning Pressing and Spinning Company started a weaving mill a few years ago and the Akola and Mid India Mill occupying a large structure began work toward the end of 1908. It was rumoured in some villages that a child was to be buried under its boilers. Two firms of recent origin express by steam the oil of linseed and tilseed exporting the oil chiefly to the

Central Provinces and the oil-cake to England. A distillery provides *daru*, the liquor made from the mahua plant for a large area. A large number of carters and cartwrights live in the town and various petty industries are carried on. The workshop of the Alliance Mission under the direction of Mr R. M. Stanley helps to set a good standard. Shops are fairly well stocked and occasionally have a customer chair outside. The weekly market attracts large numbers on Sundays. Labour rent and farm produce are dear. The civil station is simply but neatly laid out. A large open space where cricket and football are played separates it from the town. The surrounding country though fertile is flat and unpicturesque. Akola is very hot but the heat is dry and relieved by cool nights. Janu, a wealthy Mahar of Paras in Balapur taluk caused a boarding house to be opened a few years ago so that Mahar boys from the country might attend the Akola schools. More recently a night school now attended by 32 adult Mahars has been started. The funds were chiefly provided by natives of higher caste and the scheme owes a great deal to Mr Vishnu Moreswar Mahajan. The town contains the ruins of a fortress and a wall. Some of the gateways are still in good condition but there are no buildings with striking associations. A Hindustani school called *hawa khana* taking the air is held in a building in the highest part of the fort and an old gun near by is fired at midday. A small tower on the north west has a spike apparently meant for a gun to turn on. An inscription on the Dahihanda gate gives its date as 1114 Hijri A.D. 1697 during the reign of the Emperor Aurangzeb Alamgir when Nawab Asadkhan was minister *Jagirdar* in the time of Khwaja Abdul Latif. Another on the Fatehburuj bastion near by has no exact date but mentions the same Khwaja the Emperor however is Shah Alam and

the minister Asaf-ud-daula. One on the *idgah* place of prayer contains texts and a statement that the building was finished by Khwaja Abdul Latif in 1116 Hijri. A Marathi inscription on the gate called Agarwessays that it was built by Govind Appaji in apparently A.D. 1843. According to the Berar Gazetteer of 1870 p. 160 Akola may have got promoted above the ordinary rank of substantial village about the beginning of the 18th century. It had for a long time been the headquarters of a sub-district before the British took charge of this country. There was one fight here (date uncertain) between the Nizam's force and the Marathas and in 1790 the Pindari Ghazi Khan got worsted before the town by the Bhonsla's commander. General Wellesley encamped at this place for a day in 1803 (going hence through Andura to Adgaon or Argaum). The people now (1870) say that the prosperity of the place was severely damaged some 30 or 40 years ago by the uncommonly bad administration of a talukdar who robbed inordinately himself and did not keep off other robbers so there was a great emigration to Amraoti. An exhibition was held at Akola in 1868 the town is said to have been at that time almost in ruins but Government cleared some of these away built shops along newly planned streets and sold the shops. A large square tomb stands on the north of the Shiwan road about a mile and a half from the town it is said to mark the grave of a single military officer several smaller European tombs lie near the town. The present *kila* fortress was built according to tradition by a *nair* called Sâle Muhammad Khan who held the *tankhwaah* from the Nizam it was dismantled by Government in about 1870. In 1842 or 1843 a great fight between Muhammadans and Rajputs seemed imminent at Akola. One cause of quarrel was that the Rajputs began to build a stone house on a platform

near the east end of the bridge still called *Rajputonki gadhi* the *khatib* had given them the platform but said they had no right to do this. Presently the Rājputs killed a Muhammadan Momin turban maker on the road to Barsi Tākhi and then great forces of Muhammadans and Rajputs gathered from all parts of Berār. Troops belonging to the Contingent Force were brought from Ellichpur and Khan Bahadur Muassan Sahib Maulvi of Balapur used his influence with the Muhammadans and in the end the danger was averted. Muhammadans used to get a great deal of semi military employment thus until 1855 there was a guard of perhaps 15 men at every gate and the English at first gave somewhat similar employment to *darogas*. Formerly when a new Naib came he would call in a local Muhammadan with a few men as orderlies and these would get the attendant perquisites till another Naib came and engaged someone else. For more serious work a force of about 50 Arabs used to be kept. In those days no Muhammadan went outside his house without being fully armed nor did a Rajput but practically no other Hindu carried any weapon. Brawls and fights used constantly to occur between Muhammadans of different *muhallas* and between Muhammadans and Hindus at festivals but the Rajputs who were comparatively a small body never fought among themselves. General Doveton was here for some months before he took Nagpur in 1817 the force was camped on the ground now occupied by the Deputy Commissioner's *kachari* and the jail it left behind such thousands of *sharab* bottles that the boys of two generations found the supply endless for stone throwing. A great flood happened in about 1833 and another not quite as large, in about 1885. The *kazi* (Mirza Abbās Beg *khatib* and *naib-kazi*) whose reminiscences have been largely used in this section has seen

the rent of certain fields rise from R 1 to Rs 100 an acre the wages of an agricultural servant rise from Rs 2 to Rs 8 a month and the price of jawari and *ghat* increase 75 per cent According to tradition Akola was founded by Akolsing a Rajput of Kanheri a village six miles away and took its name from him The site of the town was covered with thick jungle and the only building was a temple of Mahadeo Akolsing wife used to visit the temple alone to worship the god but her husband became suspicious of her motives and finally followed her with a drawn sword When she found him at the door she prayed to the god to give her an eternal place of refuge whereon the head of the image opened and she disappeared within it Her husband was in time to grasp her *sari* and the only trace left of her was a piece of the cloth which for years protruded from the head of the image Akolsing mourned for his wife and made a settlement on the spot where he had last seen her He moreover built an earthen *adhi* village-tort on the place where the present *kila* stands the spot was indicated to him by the prodigy of a hare pursuing a dog across it

Akot Taluk — Akot taluk lies between 21 16 N and 20 51 S and between 77 12 E and 76 46 W It was first settled in 1868 when it contained 531 villages but 71 villages were transferred to Daryapur taluk on the formation of the latter and one village has been given to and five villages have been received from Jalgaon taluk It now contains 264 *khalsa* and two *jagir* villages and has an area of 517 square miles so that it is the smallest—though perhaps the richest—in the District It is a compact tract roughly square in shape and with an average length from north to south of 26 miles and a breadth of 20 miles On the north lies the Melghat taluk of Amraoti District the boundary being marked by a line of fine *ghats* a narrow tongue runs

up in one place to the fortress of Narnala. The southern boundary is the Purna river with Balapur and Akola taluks beyond it. On the east is the Daryapur taluk of Amraoti District and on the west the Jalgaon taluk of Buldana District. Akot taluk is almost entirely plain though in the south a few nullahs running from east to west cause considerable depression and the extreme north includes some of the rough ground at the foot of the Satpura ranges. The soil is deep black and free from stones through the greater part of the taluk but a belt of six or eight miles in width along the north is stony and much lighter falling in parts under the description of white soil. The only large river is the Purna on the southern border but a large number of small ones dry for the greater part of the year join it from the north. The Shahanur which formerly flowed for some miles past Dahanhandra and Kadhel was diverted in the famine of 1896-1897 from the former village to join the Purna two miles away and has from that time ceased to have a continuous current. Many of the small streams hold water for months near the hills where the ground is much cut up by nullahs but disappear in their lower courses. The Puthal which is an example of this also illustrates other characteristics of these rivers. It has changed its course in the last five years so much near Warur that 4 acres of good land have been washed out of two fields survey numbers 26 and 27 and 9 acres have been left dry in the old bed. In one field a dam was built 17 or 18 years ago to hold up the water to supply cattle but the stream has merely eaten away the soil on both sides and carried off about an acre of valuable land. Such large variations are however unusual. Many villages in the southern half of the taluk suffer severely from lack of water complicated by the fact that throughout a large area water

when found is likely to be too brackish to drink. In some cases drinking water is generally obtained only from shallow *ghiras* sunk in watercourses and has during the hot weather to be fetched from a village two miles away, while cattle have to be sent even a greater distance. Occasional wells have been sunk both by the local boards and by pious individuals but the difficulty is far from being removed. In the north of the taluk mango groves are frequent and country roads are sometimes lined strikingly with trees and flowers but old men say that waste land, water and trees have immensely decreased in the last 50 or 60 years. People at Panchagawan point to one or two solitary trees as the sole survivors of a jungle between the village and the river which as children they feared to pass through and similar reminiscences are given elsewhere. The taluk has been fully cultivated for many years though irrigation is scarcely practised at all. Statistics for the last 6 years show that the area of the taluk is 331 000 acres of which on an average 310 900 have been occupied for cultivation and 302 000 have been cropped. Jawar 111 100 500 acres, cotton 178 000 and the *rab* crops have 126 000 acres. Communications are distinctly good without being quite satisfactory. A good made road runs 28 miles south from Akot to the railway at Akola, 17 miles lying within the taluk. A made branch road passing about two miles south east of Panchagawan and fording the Purna at Andura connects this with Shegaon with a length of 18 miles within the taluk. A third road runs north from Akot to Khatkali in the Melghat and bears a large timber traffic. A fourth less carefully maintained runs 10 miles north from Adsul to Telhara. The country roads of the taluk are generally excellent during the dry months the soil being so fine over large areas that constant traffic fails even to cause awkward

ruts though there is apt to be a very great deal of dust. The taluk has an unusual number of large and wealthy villages places with a population of more than 2000 number 38 in the whole District but Akot taluk alone has 12—Akot Hiwarkhed Telhara, Mundgaon Adgaon Dahihanda Belkhed Akolkhed Pathardi Danapur Malegaon and Akoli Jagir. Most of these are described separately in the Appendix but some are of little interest. Akolkhed (2525) Akoli (1089) and Panaj (1298) are two miles apart in the north east of the taluk and from 3 to 4 miles distant from Akot. Large villages have to a curious extent formed at short intervals across the north of the taluk immigrants from the Central Provinces known as Jhadiwalas now help to continue the process they are mostly labourers and petty artisans but a few take fields on *batai* their houses have a slightly different look from those of true Beraris. At Panaj the Muhammadan are said to be increasing in numbers and prosperity they were not formerly important in the village. Akolkhed has about 200 families of Malis 150 of Jhadiwalas (of different castes) and 120 of Kunbis. Akoli has about 100 families each of Kunbi Malis and Mahars besides less numerous castes. Akoli is a *jagir* of Shri Sitaram Maharaj whose *sasthan* sacred place is at Hyderabad but no temple in his name stands in the village. Pathardi (1402) is 7 miles south west of Akot. Manufactures are of little importance but there are 21 factories for gunning and 5 for pressing cotton and rough carpets are well made at Akot town. Weekly markets number 14 and without being unusually numerous are far more important here than in any other taluk. The largest are those at Akot Mundgaon and Malegaon the contracts for collecting dues in each of these selling for Rs 4000 or more but those at Asegaon (Rs 1275) and Akoli Jagir (Rs 1150) are also far larger than the aver-

age bazar of the District. The taluk has an extraordinary number of tombs and temples dedicated to saints, and most of these are the sites of annual fairs the largest is that at Narsingboas temple in Akot in Kartik (October November). The original settlement came into force in the year 1868 1869 when most villages in the north were rated at Rs 4 and most in the south at Rs 2 but a few were rated at Rs 1. A revision settlement came into force in 1898 1899 the new rates varied from Rs 1 14 to Rs 2 12 but the most common was Rs 2 10 the land revenue in the year 1907 1908 was Rs 612 54 which is more than is yielded by any other taluk in the District. Police stations are to be situated at Akot Hiwarkhed Telhara and Dahihanda. Government schools in 1908 numbered 51 with a combined average attendance of 2300.

Akot Town—The town of Akot is the headquarters of the taluk of the same name and is situated 28 miles north of Akola. A first class road under the Public Works Department joins the two. It crosses a few considerable undulations in the south of Akot taluk but none of these is sufficient to cause much difficulty to traffic. The ford of and ascent from the Purna river in the tenth mile from Akola cause more inconvenience but are not a serious difficulty during the greater part of the year. The population of Akot was 14 000 in 1867 16 137 in 1881 15 995 in 1891 and 18 252 in 1901. Besides other institutions the town has a dispensary, an Anglo vernacular school with a ninth standard, a new boarding house which cost Rs 13 000 and bazars on Wednesdays and Sundays the latter having sales estimated at Rs 30 000. A municipality was founded in 1884 its income and expenditure amount to Rs 16,000 or Rs 17 000. The town contains a cotton market and ten spinning and four pressing factories.

the value of the cotton bales exported from them is said to be Rs 5 00 000 *Sahukari* moneylending and investment is carried on largely and there is a considerable trade in timber from the Melghat. Good carpets of a plain make are manufactured the daily bazars are fairly large and busy and petty industries such as a primitive kind of rope making are carried on. Approaching from Akola one passes first through a belt of factories which give a large idea of the business of the town the shopping centres have a characteristic mark of city life in a tea vendor with a *chula* a kind of tin urn and a charcoal stove. The town consists of three revenue villages Jogaban Chinchkhed and Kamlapur and is fairly compact though a part on the south east called Somwarpeth is separated from the rest by the Khai nullah. The houses used to be mostly thatched but are now generally tiled the walls being usually of mud but sometimes of brick almost every house has its own well. Akot has long been of some little importance it had a mud wall and six gates which have now disappeared the tahsil stands in what used to be the fortress *kil* and has a lofty brick gate as an entrance a considerable proportion of the people are Muhammadans. The most striking buildings are some old private houses the residences of former officials which have fine wood carving on a large scale. The best is perhaps Diwakar Bhaos *amankhana* but the *havelis* of Sardarsingh who is said to have been in command of Narnala fortress and of the Fadnavis who is said to have been in financial charge of the taluk on behalf of the Bhonslas (with the duty for instance of paying the Pindari bands) are also good. The latter building has large and strong cellars which were possibly meant for defensive purposes. The *sardeshmukh* or chief *deshmukh* says that a long underground passage leads from his

house to a distant garden. A small hill, called after the tomb of Pīr Shah Daryā Sahib and having a mosque upon it, was the scene of an attack by the local Rājputs upon the Muhammadans. It happened that a Muhammadan upon the hill jested with a Rājput woman on the roof of a house close by. That night a band of Rājputs came to the gateway in the wall that surrounded the hill, declared that they were Muhammadans and asked to be admitted. When the door was opened they made a sudden rush and killed a number of the Muhammadans. A less credible story says that an underground passage used to lead from a well, now fallen in, upon the top of the hill to Narnala, 11 miles away, and that this was proved by the sole survivor of a score of sheep turned loose at Narnala appearing at the bottom of the well. Akot has also some buildings of religious interest. Close to the Akola road on one side is the domed tomb of Gada Narayan, which is very much like the *humat* at Dharud, while on the other is the smaller tomb of Mir Najar Karoda with a resident *takir*. Both of these and the *jama masjid* which is not striking have Persian inscriptions. Gada Narayan was considered a saint by both Muhammadans and Hindus so that the two religions have joined in giving him a double name, but his personality is now forgotten and his tomb neglected. A descendant of Mir Najar Karoda has an *imam* for the second tomb and maintains a small *urus* sacred gathering, but again nothing is known about the saint. The tomb of Garbi Pīr close by has a reputation for removing colds and fevers for which people vow bread and vegetables to the *pīr*. Hindu temples are fairly numerous and of some size but not very fine. That of Nandi Bag has a bull carved in black stone with a fresh garland round its neck; there is a large but plain step-well close by. A temple to Nana Sāhib of Patur is covered

with pictures. Other temples are dedicated to Bālājī and to Kesharāja. The most important however is that of Narsingboā about whom the Gazetteer of 1870 says p. 192. The holy man now in the flesh at Akot has only taken over the business as it were from a Muhammadan *fakīr* whose disciple he was during life and now that the *fakīr* is dead Narsingboā presides over the annual veneration of his slippers — a veneration which still continues. The saint died in 1887 and the building which was erected by Maroti (Anesh) Asalkar at a cost of perhaps Rs. 25,000 was begun before his death. A festival said to be attended by 25,000 or 35,000 people is held in Kartik (October/November) and the presence of a Kitson light shows that it is managed with enterprise. Land measuring 120 acres has been made over for the support of the temple and some income is also derived from a *haveli* large private building given by Maroti for use as a theatre. A printed life of Narsingboā gives an authoritative account of him. He was a Kunbi but his mind had so marked a religious bent that in boyhood he used to be seen worshipping stones as gods. However he was married and had three children. He went daily to a Muhammadan saint Kuwatali Shah of Umra and learnt from him. The Muhammadan explained that the only difference between religions was that they named God differently upon which the Kunbi became his disciple standing before him as a sign of devotion for 21 days without taking food. Narsingboā's family had taken refuge in the strong village of Sirsoli 5 miles from Umra on account of the Pindaris and one day news reached him that his mother was dead. Kuwatali Shah divined this and told him to go to her, upon his arrival and amid his lamentations life returned to the corpse and it comforted him and then expired again. Kuwatali Shah then sent him

to live at Akot where he used to spend the day in the jungle playing with the god Vishnu and in the evening would take a little food and smoke a *chilam* earthen pipe. An atheist *nastik* once tried to destroy the image of Withoba at Pandharpur by a blow with a cannon ball and struck it upon the foot which straight way began to bleed. Narsingboa wearing only a turban of rags and a *langoti* took the lead among the horrified worshippers. He applied medicine to the wound and prayed the image to heal itself which it did whereon faith was re established and the atheist died. Gopala a follower of Narsingboa had in his cellar a treasure guarded by a spirit but Narsingboa destroyed the spirit and brought forth the treasure. He offered it first to his faithful disciple the *sahukar* Ganesh or Ganoba Naik but the latter replied that the company of the saint was worth more than any treasure so they left it with Gopala. An incurably vicious cow was once offered to Narsingboa he declined the gift but reproved the cow for conduct unbecoming in a goddess whereon she became quiet and gave no further trouble. Once he bade the wife of Ganoba Naik to die saying she had already enjoyed all that was good in life and further existence was unnecessary either she or one of her sons must expire and upon the day he fixed the pious woman breathed her last. Later he saved her grand daughter from dying during her marriage ceremony ordering a cocoanut to be tied to her stomach till she recovered. Narsingboa took upon himself both a skin disease and an ear disease to save men who were suffering from them and came to him for relief. When Ganoba died his son Maroti went to Benares to perform funeral ceremonies and Narsingboa gave him a brass ring with injunctions never to part with it. Maroti went to bathe in the river Yamuna and gave the ring to his

sister to hold meanwhile but she lost it. Māroti addressed the river saying he would drown himself if he could not recover the ring, whereupon the Yamuna appeared to him in the form of a woman and told him who had taken it and where it would be found. Narsingboa knew all this before Maroti returned. The saint finally died on a day he had foretold and was buried at his own command in a pit just dug for the building of his temple. The body of a Phul Mali saint called Khuda is buried near that of Narsingboa. It was only at the bidding of the latter that the corpse of Khuda closed its eyes and again at the word of the greater saint four years after burial it was still whole and ate a morsel of bread. The management of the temple funds is still in the hands of Maroti Gauesh.

Alegaon —Alegaon is a village on the river Nirguna in the south of Balapur taluk and 17 miles from Balapur. It had a population of 2707 in 1891 and 2848 in 1901. A considerable traffic in timber passes through it so that timber is lying in open spaces everywhere; a weekly market is held on Sundays. Alegaon is a place of pilgrimage for Manbhaus and especially it appeals for the Bhoyar among them the adherents who have not wholly separated themselves from worldly life or donned black garments. Fairs are held on Chaitra Purnima (April-May) and Kartik Purnima (October-November) when pilgrims come from places 50 or 100 miles distant and sometimes even from Nagpur. The objects of reverence are two temples: one of Walkeshwar Maharaj on the bank of the Nirguna and one of Uttreshwar in the *gaokos* within the old village wall. It is said that an incarnation of Krishna passed through the village on his way from Iswi in Mehkar taluk ate some *walka* fruit by the river side and left on the north (*utar*).

Ansing —Ansing is about 15 miles south east of

Basim, the Pusad road passes about half a mile from it and a metalled road branches off to the village. Ansing was the head of a pargana and a large road formerly passed through it. The population was 1965 in 1891 and 2087 in 1901. The name is derived from that of the *rishi* Shringa to whom a temple on a deserted *gaathan* half a mile away is dedicated. The building was apparently of a plain Hemadpanthi style originally but has gone through a rather nondescript restoration. The villagers have within recent years bought six fields for its support the total income being however only Rs. 75 or Rs. 80. Water can always be got in a large plain step well close by or in a nala adjoining. A *saticha hat* *sati*'s forearm is carved on the side of the well and a shrine dedicated to her stands near but no particulars about her are known. The reason for carving only an arm in memory of a *sati* is not generally known but is said by some to be that the arm protected by bangles is not consumed the body of the original *Sati* who killed herself on account of a quarrel between her father Dakshia and her husband Shiva was torn limb from limb by the latter and fell in 51 different *putha sthanas* and this may have some significance. Land in the neighbourhood is very light often consisting of a span of earth with *khadak* rock beneath so that much of it is assessed at only As. 8 though some rises to Rs. 18. The Dangrala tank which was cleaned in the famine of 1899-1900 holds water throughout the year and three others hold water for some months but the supply is insufficient. The village has a police station a school with four standards and a weekly market. A short history of it was compiled by the village officers in about 1854 but the record states merely that from 1810 to 1837 it was in the hands of nine successive *muktedars* revenue contractors each of whom populated the village by means of *jamadars*.

that is sent out men to compel unwilling cultivators to come and live there. From 1838 to 1844 it was held by Messrs Pestonji and Company who seem to have leased out land on favourable terms and though a different contractor appears for almost every year till the Assignment of 1853 it is merely recorded that they recovered rental.

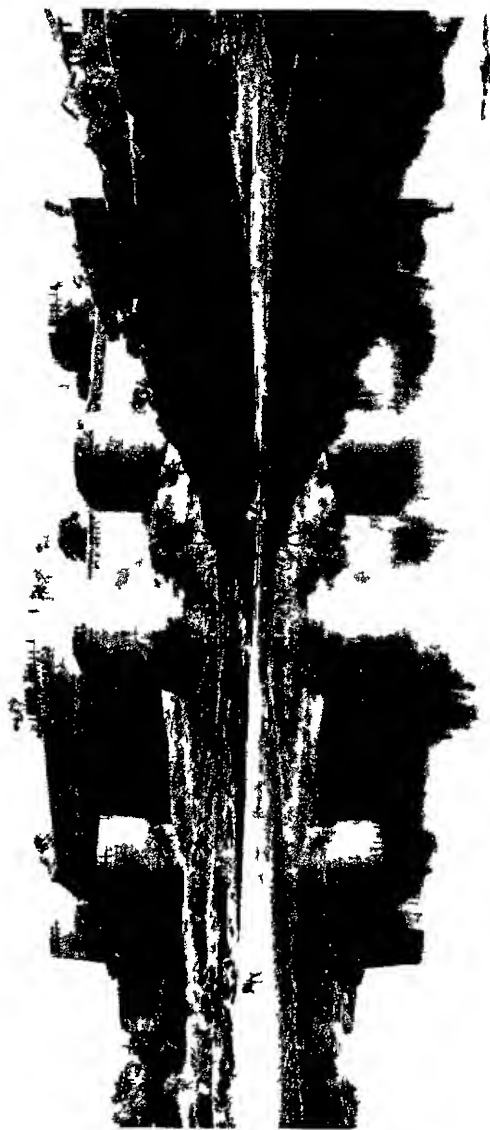
Balapur Taluk —Bālapur taluk lies between 20 57 N and 20 17 S and between 77 2 E and 67 58 W. Balapur town was an important centre under the Nizām's administration and a Balapur taluk has been in existence ever since the Assignment of 1853. At the time of the first of the modern settlements which was spread over the years 1864-1868 the taluk contained 60 *khalsa* and 4 *jagir* villages. In 1866 three villages were transferred to Malkapur taluk and four to Akola. In 1870 Khamgaon taluk came into existence and received 144 *khalsa* and 4 *jagir* village from Balapur which however itself received 46 *khalsa* and 9 *jagir* village from Akola taluk. It now contains 195 *khalsa* and 1 *jagir* villages, one of the former consisting of the town of Balapur to which no lands are technically attached. The taluk has an area of 569 square miles and is thus next to the smallest in the District. Its shape is roughly that of a crescent extending from north to south with the hollow side on the west. Its extreme length from north to south is 40 miles and its average width is only 12 miles except in the south where it broadens to 30 miles. The greater part of its western border is formed by the Khamgaon taluk of Buldana District the Chikhli and Mehkar taluks of the same District continuing the border on the south west and the Jalgaon taluk touching it on the north west. Most of the northern boundary is that of Akot taluk the Purna river marking the division and Akola taluk lies on the east and Bāsim on the south east. The

northern half of Balapur taluk is practically flat but has in many parts very broad and gentle undulations. The soil here and throughout three-quarters of the taluk is black and rich. The rivers pass through the soft soil in deep and broad channels and the surface of the fields is often sharply cut by the action of water. The southern and south eastern parts are hilly the ranges being frequently very strongly marked and the soil is mostly tony and light. The drainage of the country is from south to north flowing into the Purna. Two streams the Nirguna called in its lower course Bhuikund and the Man are of considerable size and contain water for most of their course throughout the year. They flow the whole length of the taluk near its western side and unite three miles north of Balapur town. Irrigation is very little practised. The taluk has long been fully cultivated. Statistics for 7 years show that its area is 361 000 acres of which 279 000 have been occupied for cultivation and 250 000 are annually cropped. no land available for cultivation is left unoccupied. Jawari has an average of 101 000 acre cotton 121 500 and all the *rabi* crops together have only 12 000 acres. Communications within the taluk are fairly good though not altogether satisfactory. The railway run from east to west across the northern half a distance of 14 miles with stations at Paras Jaigaon and Dapki. Made roads connect Balapur town with Paras Patur (through Wadegaon) and Khamgaon the road from Akola to Basim passes for 10 miles across the south east of the taluk through Patur and that from Shegaon to Akot traverses 10 miles of the north west part. Unfortunately the Bhuikund river flows between Balapur town and its railway station at Paras and forms a most serious obstacle to traffic in the rains. A bridge to cost Rs 36 000 is under consideration. Country roads across the tracts of level black

soil are very good in the dry season. Manufactures are unimportant but there are four factories for ginning and pressing cotton and some oil mills turned by bullocks. turbans and rough carpets are made by the Momins and *salranjwallas* of Balapur town and there are a few weavers of coarse fabrics. The taluk has 13 weekly markets but only that at Balapur town sells for more than Rs 1000. small fairs are held in February at Patur and Malsud. Schools number 37 with an average attendance of 1800 male and 180 female scholars. The original settlement came into force in the years 1864-1868 the rates varying from R 1 6 to Rs 2 but with more than half the villages rated at R 1 15. The revision settlement came into force in 1897-1898 the rates varying from R 1 14 to Rs 2 10 and the land revenue of the taluk in the last 15 years has been on an average Rs 5 62 000. Police stations exist at Balapur Patur Channi and Andura. The population of the taluk was 107 200 in 1881 and 104 495 in 1901 when the density was 184 to the square mile.

Balapur Town—Balapur town is the headquarter of the taluk of the same name. It is situated at the junction of the rivers Man and Mhais six miles south west of the railway station of Paras. No revenue-village of Balapur exists but the town is formed by the houses of five separate villages—Kasarkhed Kalbar Babulkhed Gajipur and Mudhapur (deserted)—in close proximity. the name is taken from a temple of Bala Devi situated between the rivers close to their junction. Balapur is mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari as one of the richest parganas in the Subah of Berar. The town therefore probably existed long before the Mughal invasion. Under the Mughals it was the chief military station of Berar after Ellichpur. Azim Shah son of Aurangzeb is said to have lived here and to have built a mud fort. In 1721 a bloody battle was fought between the Nizām ul-Mulk and the imperial

troop 6 or 8 miles west of the town. The present fort of Balāpur was finished according to an inscription on the outer gate in 1757 by Ismail Khan, first Nawāb of Ellichpur. It is massively built of brick and is the largest and probably the strongest fort in Berar the hill forts of the Melghat excepted. It crowns a small hill at the junction of the Man and Mhais and during the rains is actually surrounded by water except at one point where a very recent causeway generally keeps a road dry. The fort has three gateways one within the other. The middle one has doors studded in their upper parts with long spikes to resist elephants. The innermost one has elephants and a horse beside some flowers cut in the stone beside it. It is a common thing in important Muhammadan buildings in different parts of Berar for some such small ornaments to be carved. The idea is said to be not so much to provide adornment as to give the visitor some special characteristic to carry in his memory. Inside the fort are one mosque and three wells. The highest and innermost walls are ten feet thick and their ramparts are pierced with numerous slits at three different angles for the discharge of missiles. It is a curious point that a stone stand for a flagstaff to carry a Muhammadan ensign has been made a flower stand for a *tulsi* basil plant such as is grown for religious motives in almost every Hindu house but on the other hand a tomb and flag dedicated to the Muhammadan saint Chandkhan are very prominent both here and in Hindu forts. A path has been trodden through the vegetation all around the ramparts a testimony to the interest which the fort excites in country cousins who come to Balapur for weddings and other festivities or who have to visit the *tahsil* in the fort. A veterinary dispensary has been established in the outer gateway an elementary Urdu school in the first



VIEW OF FORT FROM SOUTH WEST BALAPUR

enclosure and the *tahsil* in the heart of the fort. Whether or not this is altogether desirable the *tahsil* has a very striking situation. It also contains some fine carved woodwork which is said by some to have been brought from Wvāla when the fort there was dismantled. It is proposed to rebuild the present *tahsil*. The temple of Bala Devi already mentioned lies just under the fort on the southern side. It was much extended and steps leading from it to the river. Man were built about 15 years ago by Rukhmabai the childless widow of Withoba a Rangari but it still looks small and unimposing beside the fort. The *jama masjid* on the west of the river was built according to an inscription in 1622. It is a fine building 90 feet long and has very graceful arches. The town also contains a fine *haveli* built in 1703 by a local saint Saiyid Amjad and a mosque of 1737 in Kasarpura known as Kankhan Magul which contains the remains of another saint Maulvi Masun Shah. Both buildings have inscriptions. A very pretty *chhatri* umbrella shaped pavilion 25 feet square and 33 feet in height stands on the river bank on the south of the town. It is supposed to have been built by Sawai Jaising Raja who came with Alamgir to the Dakhan and was one of his best generals. Its foundations were much injured in a great flood called the *dhadya pur* which occurred more than 50 years ago but after some years the damage was repaired at a cost of Rs. 3000 sent from Jaipur. People are sufficiently educated to scrawl their names on all parts of the *chhatri* and a stone in the middle has been coloured with the ubiquitous sacred red. The frivolous say that visitors to the *chhatri* must do three things. Firstly they should note the *char bot ki patthar* four fingers stone which has been let in near the top of a pillar on the south. No one has done the *chhatri* who has not seen this. Secondly

they should count the pillars a confusing operation Thridly they should try to throw a stone from the platform on which the *chhatra* stands to the far bank of the river which requires some skill Other relics of antiquity are fortified gates which protected some of the different parts of Balapur separately The population of the town is 10 000 of whom about one-half are Muhammadans The late *khatib* a resident of Balapur but *kazi* of Akola Maulvi Muassan Sahib Khan Bahadur who died many years ago was a most influential Muhammadan in the western half of Berar and his son Maulvi Muhammad Muntajuddin is regarded by some as one of the only two Muftis in the Province Saïyid Muhammad son of Saïyid Ahmad Sahib says that he has two treasures of special interest The one is a hair of the beard of Miran Mohiuddin Saïyid Abdul Kadir Gilani (of Baghdad which is solemnly displayed to a gathering of a few thousand Muhammadans on the 11th of Rabi Awwal (in March-April) one of his *jagirs* was granted for the expenses involved in this The other treasure is a *Kur'an* brought from Baghdad by Saïyid Muhammad's ancestors more than 500 years ago It is beautifully and most regularly written but is so ingeniously arranged that every line begins with *alif* and every *sipara* of which there are 50 begins at the top of one page and ends exactly at the bottom of the opposite page Both the families mentioned have numerous other ancient documents Among the Muhammadan were skilful and prosperous handicraftsmen including turban makers carpet makers and paper makers The first Momins intermarry with the last but not with other Muhammadans They used it as aid to make *mhonda* cloth for Nawab Salabat Khan of Ellichpur so strong that Rs 50 worth of copper could be lifted in a single fold They still make good turbans but their trade is greatly declining as is that of

the carpet makers while no paper has been manufactured at Balapur for four years. The prosperity of the town has greatly declined, not only through the decrease in its official importance but also because trade has been diverted to towns on the railway. Owing to the river Bhukund intervening it has not been found possible to make any satisfactory road from Balapur to the railway though a scheme involving the expenditure of Rs. 36,000 on a bridge is under consideration. Among the Hindu no single caste is predominant there are perhaps 100 families of Mahars but not more than 80 of any higher caste. Many fine old houses belong to Gujaratis who have long been settled in the town. Many of these are Jains of the Shwetambari sect they are building a temple which has already cost Rs. 17,000 and will require Rs. 50,000 before it is finished. They give the name of a *ghati* or *sadhu* who was a great *yogi* or *shastri* among them over a century ago Sukharak Bhagchandji but can tell no details about him. About 20 families of Digambari Jains also live at Balapur. Weaving used to be an important industry but the Koshtis have suffered with other artisans. Cotton has lately provided increasing employment. Until about 1900 there were no factories at Balapur but now there are three ginning factories and one pressing factory. This not only gives work to a number of hands but causes a great deal of cotton to be bought and sold in the town which would otherwise go directly to some other place. During the forenoon one sees groups of *adats* surrounding every cart as it reaches their stand watching at the cotton and bargaining about it. One factory alone burns wood and has enormous stacks ready. The private institutions of Balapur include a library near the temple of Bala Devi started within the last ten years and a Muhammadan *anjuman* started toward the end of 1908. Among

Government institutions are a hospital and dispensary and schools for boys and girls the highest being an Anglo-vernacular school for boys. A large bazar is held on Saturdays. The dak bungalow is pleasantly situated on a hill within a few hundred yards of the *chhatra*. A pleasant though sunny walk can be had from the bungalow along the river beyond this building when both duck and *chilari* may be seen.

Barsı Taklı—Barsı Taklı is a village in Akola taluk 11 mile south east of Akola. Tradition makes it an ancient place and various indications bear this out. The name of the original village is said to have been Tanka wati. The *peth* was founded later and because it was begun on a *baras* day that is the day following *ekadeshi*, the name Barsı was added and the whole was called Barsı Taklı. (Local accounts of derivation are naturally erratic.) The names firstly of a Muhammadan saint Sulaimankhan Wali and secondly of a Hindu Govind Maharaja were added later but have again been dropped. Barsı Taklı was the headquarters of a pargana of fifty two and a half villages and has a *ka* whose *sanad* was given by the Emperor Alamgir. Its population under the Nizam's rule is said to have been at one time 22 000 but was greatly reduced by three calamities. Firstly there was a great Pindari raid in which the town was looted for seven days afterwards came a great fire and finally a terrible famine possibly that of 1803. At that time no supplies could be got from places outside the District and a great many people permanently deserted the village. The population was 5377 in 1881 5046 in 1891 and 6288 in 1901 a metalled road is now being made through Barsı Taklı to Mahan and may cause increased prosperity. The village contains a police station post office three schools a large weekly market and a ginning factory. Muhammadans form one-half of the population.

they are generally poor and sometimes inclined to pugnacity. The village site contains 127 acres but this is much more than is now necessary and land has been given out for cultivation in the midst of the village. Tradition points out on the north near the present police station the sites of the Nizam's old *mokasada* and the Bhonsla's *kacheri* the headquarters of the two powers in the eighteenth century. It is said that 40 per cent of the revenue used at that time to go to the Nizam and 60 per cent to the Bhonsla. Barsi Takli contains besides the town gates five ancient buildings of some interest. Two of these are Hemadpanthi temples. One is dedicated to Devi it is of a highly developed style and in an excellent state of preservation thanks partly to recent slight repairs effected by Government. It faces north but two tiny windows on the east each in the form of a cross allow the first rays of the sun to fall on the head of the goddess. The other temple is that of Mahadeo and is surrounded by work of comparatively recent date two *dipmal* fire-pillars stand near it and the site of a *sati* shrine is shown close by. The other three buildings of interest are a mosque tomb and well built by Sulaiman Khan a *talukdar* of not much more than 100 years ago according to an inscription on the tomb. The well has steps leading down to the water close to which two subterranean rooms are accessible in the hot weather. It is said that the well was once in a busy part of the town but it is surrounded now by garden cultivation. Sulaiman Khan left his mark on the place in other ways in particular he stopped the practice of sacrificing a buffalo at Holi and the prohibition is still observed. It is said that he also prevented the Muhammadans from killing cows but this restriction has long been neglected and there is just now a slight difficulty about the site of the meat market.

Basim Taluk—Basim taluk lies between latitudes 20 27 N and 19 51 S and longitudes 77 23 E and 76° 7 W and has an area of 1046 square miles. At the original settlement in 1872 it contained 502 villages but owing largely to the formation of Mangrul taluk in 1875 the number now consists of only 338 of which 321 are *khalsa* 16 *jagir* and one *palampat* even so Basim is by far the largest taluk in the District. In shape it is roughly speaking a full crescent with the hollow side toward the south. A straight line taken east and west to connect the horn of the crescent would be about 45 miles long while one north and south through the depth of it would be 50 miles. The whole southern border is formed by the Nizam's Dominions on the north west is the Mehkar taluk of Buldana District on the north come Balapur Akola and Mangrul taluks and on the south east is the Pusad taluk of Yeotmal District. In the western part of the centre of the taluk are rich plains of black soil where *rabi* crops are largely grown. In the extreme north east and north west are very rough hills others less marked occupy the south east and south west corners while lesser hills often very stony and having very light soil form much of the rest. Most of the taluk is a tableland the *ghats* lying just beyond its borders in the south of Balapur. The circuit house to the north of Basim town stands on ground 1840 feet above sea level the greatest height recorded Jambrun (a little to the north) is 1877 feet Jorgaon Jambrun Mahal Pardi Bhera Shelu and Walki all rise above 1800 feet and the least heights recorded Waru and Khedkhed in the north are 1560 and 1582 feet. The climate is generally cool and healthy and a good water supply is provided in most parts by wells. The only river of importance is the Penganga which enters from Mehkar taluk flows south east across the western half of Basim to Yeoti,

and thence forms the southern boundary for the eastern half of the taluk it contains water throughout the year in most of its course The Nurguna Morna Katepurna and Adan rise in the northern half but do not become large streams till they have passed outside the taluk however there is fine scenery in the hills through which the first three flow Moreover those three flow north to the Purna and thence westward into the Indian Ocean while the other rivers and their tributaries pass east and south into the Godavari and at last into the Bay of Bengal so that the high land of Basim forms a continental water shed Large tanks exist at Bhai Risod and Wakad and a certain amount of irrigation is done at Risod At Basim itself and other places tanks are used chiefly for watering cattle each village has on an average 14 wells The total area is 669 000 acres of which in 1907 1908 there were 575 000 occupied for cultivation and 300 available but unoccupied During the years 1900 1905 jawari occupied from about 160 000 to 200 000 acres being near the lower limit for the last three years and cotton varied irregularly between 145 000 and 160 000 acres occupying in 1905 1906 exactly the same area as jawari Wheat varied from a little over 20 000 to 80 000 acres rising fairly steadily during the six years and gaining at the expense of jawari Gram varied irregularly between 10 000 and 27 000 linseed between 2000 and 10 000 and tur appears to have risen from 7000 to 12 000 No railway passes through the taluk though a line to lead from Akola through Basim to Hingoli has been under consideration for some years embankments were thrown up all along the route in the famine and further formalities connected with Government taking possession of the land were completed in 1908 The chief outlet for trade is that provided by the metalled road which runs to Akola about 28 miles from the northern boundary

this is continued south to Hingoli in the Nizām's Dominions and has a total length of 33 miles within the taluk. Another metalled road runs north-east from Bāsim through Pārdi Takmur to Mangrul and Karanja having 11 miles within the taluk and a third connects Bāsim with Pusad and Umarkhed on the south east passing out of the taluk near Shelu Bujruk 15 miles from Basim. The part of the Akola road north of Basim was constructed before the settlement of 1872 but the rest have been made since then. The old Nagpur dak line also passes north east through Malegaon Jagir but is not kept in good repair and is now of no particular importance. A metalled road to Risod in the south west is projected. The taluk is large and wealthy and in addition to its own traffic lies on the route of considerable trade from Pusad and the Nizām's Dominions perhaps its present roads are inadequate. The country roads have in many cases the benefit of Irish bridges to cross difficult nullahs that idea having been introduced into Basim taluk by Colonel K. J. Mackenzie about 40 years ago when it was unknown elsewhere in Berar but in many parts these unmade roads are rough and stony. Weekly markets are held at 14 villages the chief being those at Basim and Malegaon Jagir but Risod and Sirpur also have large markets. Basim alone has two market days in the week. Fairs with an attendance varying from 4000 to 10 000 are held at Nagardas in the north west Pārdi Akra in the south Basim and Sirpur and smaller fairs elsewhere. Factories for ginning cotton number eleven and those for pressing it three three-quarters of them are situated at Basim itself and only three are as much as 10 years old the scope of their operations varies greatly but satisfactory figures are not available. Owing to changes in the area of the taluk simple comparative figures of its population can not be given but in the 21 *khalsa* villages which were

within its borders both in 1867 and 1891 the population increased during the 24 years by 109 per cent it fell off again in the famine decade of 1891 to 1901 the density of the whole taluk falling from 169 to 147 the square mile, and the total was 153 320 at the last census Houses then numbered 30 322 giving an average of five persons a house The only places with a population of more than 2000 were Basim Risod Sirpur Medsi Rajura and Ansing Medsi stands on the Akola road in the north and owes its importance wholly to that thoroughfare its population was 2286 in 1891 and 3615 in 1901 it contains nothing of particular interest Rajuri which is three or four miles east of the road was formerly the most important village in the north Its patel is a Naik of the Wanjaris and holds a vague supremacy over 16 villages all held by Wanjari patels his house is naturally the most important in the village and memorial in the form of tombs are built to members of his family though the bodies are in fact burnt but there are no buildings of particular interest the present Naik is Uttamrao Yeshwantrao Naik-Tahsildar A good deal of *rabi* in the neighbourhood is grown in *mala* irrigated fields but the soil is mostly light and stony Malegaon Jagir on the main road 14 mile north of Basim has a flourishing appearance It is held by Copalrao Kashirao a boy of about twelve who is generally given the title of Raja The population of the village was 1499 in 1891 and 1964 in 1901 Busy cartwrights work by the side of the road and the village contains several large new shops some belonging to Cutchis have simple but pretty fronts of carved wood An inspection bungalow stands at Amāni, two miles to the south In the north-east of the taluk stands another Malegaon, sufficiently distinguished in Marathi pronunciation by the fact that the *l* in it is guttural but it is sur

rounded by rough country largely forest and its population is only 402 lack of water in the village causes half the cultivators to live elsewhere The original settlement came into force in the taluk in 1872 1873 when the rate varied from As 14 to R 18 half the villages being assessed at R 11 (for standard land) The taluk was very prosperous in the settlement period nearly all the land available for cultivation being taken up and population and the appliances of cultivation increasing from four to eight times as fast as cultivation itself A revision settlement was introduced in 1903 1904 the rates varying from R 12 to R 112 the land revenue in 1907 1908 amounted to Rs 588 570 Police stations are placed under a scheme introduced in the beginning of 1909 at Basim Sirpur Risod Juwalka and Ansing and there are hospitals at the first three places Schools number 57 with an average combined attendance of 1800 only three are girls schools

Basim Town — Basim town *M Washim* was the head quarter of a District from 1868 to 1905 but is now at the head only of a Subdivision and a taluk both named after it It is situated 5½ miles south of Akola and is connected with it by a good road which surmounts a considerable *ghat* in the 24th and 25th miles Basim stands in latitude 20 6 45 N and longitude 77 11 E and is 1800 feet above sea level Its population was 8531 in 1867, 11576 in 1881 12369 in 1891 and 15825 in 1901 It is an ancient town and the head of a pargana it was looted by Pindharies in about 1809 A municipality was started in 1869 the bulk of the members have been elected since 1889 and the revenue during 1907 1908 rose to Rs 22 000 The municipal office is situated in what is called the Jubilee Town Hall which cost nearly Rs 6000 and was opened in 1889 A hospital and

veterinary dispensary are maintained the town and Camp have separate post-offices and the ordinary schools include two for girls and an Anglo-vernacular school besides which a technical school is kept up by the public Basim has a few score of old looms operated by Koshtis and Dhanjars making *saris* and blankets respectively but the work is not profitable or largely carried on Factories for ginning cotton number six and those for pressing it three The town lies to the south of the Camp or civil station fields and the compounds of cotton factories intervening It has a busy daily bazar and streets full of corners indicating its antiquity the houses are very largely roofed with *tin* corrugated iron The Camp is situated at the side of an uncultivated plain the bungalows of former district officials stand in fairly large compounds and roads have been laid out for pleasure as well as use Both the Subdivisional Officer and the Tahsildar are now accommodated in the old District *kachari* A garden maintained by the municipality is called the Temple Garden after Sir Richard Temple The whole place is pleasantly situated though much of the land in the neighbourhood is poor and stony The great interest of Basim however is religious the town being connected not merely with recent saints but with the classical deities The most striking feature in the town is the Deo tank flanked on one side by the temple of Venkateshwar Balaji and on another by that of Ramchandra These all apparently date from the eighteenth century and are said together to have cost some lakhs of rupees but the traditions connected with them are much older Basim in its religious aspect is called Watsa Gulma Kshetra the sacred place of the gathering of Watsa and legends about it are given in a manuscript called Watsa Gulma Purān In the *Tretayuga* the second age, this country was a part of the Dandakā

vanya or Dandak jungle and the *rishi* Watsa had his *ashram* hermitage here his *tapobal* merit acquired by austerities was such that consternation covered the world rivers ran dry and trees were withered and even the gods feared They came therefore in a body to Basim and took up a temporary residence at various places within a radius of 5 miles from the town Shankar or Siva alone whose devotee Watsa had proclaimed himself went directly to the *rishi* whom he found absorbed in *tap* austerities At the sight of his virtue Siva was so much overcome that he wept and the tear filled a dry well at his feet and flowed forth as the river Karuna then he promised to grant any request Watsa might make The latter asked that Siva should remain for ever at the *rishi*'s abode to save his or his people from affliction Siva granted this and his *atmalinga* embodied essence remained there in consequence Then the other gods appeared in a single gathering *sulma* and promised to stay in their divine essence *ansharup* at the various places at which they had halted and so the neighbourhood is called Watsa Gulmachi Pach Koshi the Five Kos of the Watsa Gathering and is considered a *kshetra* sacred area In this *kshetra* there are said to be 108 *tirthas* holy places or sacred spring associated with different gods and *rishis* the chief are Padmatirth created by Vishnu Daridra Haran Tirth by Datta and Chandreshwar Tirth by Chandra From them flow six sacred rivers the Chandrabhaga Pusha (Pus) Karuna (Katepurna) Wachara Aruntuda (Adan) and Pranita (Penganga) Each of these has its own story and the efficacy of the *kshetra* as a whole is extolled in the *puran* as equal to that of Benares The same authority explains the origin of the name Basim A poor Brahman orphan was protected by a learned member of the caste but after some time



stole a necklace belonging to his protector's wife. In the morning when she bewailed her loss he repented and sought to restore the necklace but could not find it. Meanwhile the woman laid on the unknown thief the curse that he should suffer from a loathsome disease and his body should be covered with insects upon which the boy went to Prayag Tirth (Allahabād) did penance for the theft and threw himself into the holy Ganges. On account of the *punya* merit thus gained he was born again as a son of the king of Kankadripura in the Carnatic when he was given the name Wasuki. In course of time he both married and succeeded to the throne but presently his wife Kanaklekha discovered that when he was asleep at night his body was infested with maggots. One day when shooting he washed his hands and face in a small and dirty pond and that night so much of his flesh remained wholesome. He and his wife sought the pool again here in Watsaranga but could not find it. They went to Vasishtha *rishi* and told him about it whereon he related the story of the king's previous life and of the religious importance of Watakulma Kshetra and showed them the pool. This was the Padma Tirth and Wasuki first bathed and was wholly cleansed and then took up his residence near the spot. The new town was called Wasuki Nagar but became corrupted into Washum or Basim. The Padma Tirth is a tank about half a mile north of the town the sides are built up with cut stone and people like to bathe there. According to the Settlement Report of 1871 it used to supply all the drinking water of the town but people both washed clothes there and threw the ashes and bones of the dead into it, when the latter practice was stopped they complained that the water lost its purity of taste. The images in the temple of Vyenkateshwar Balāji are said to have been buried during

Aurangzeb's reign to save them from destruction. All trace of them was lost but in about 1760 a horseman happened casually to turn up a little earth with his stick and perceived a finger of an image. Images of Brahma Mahadeo Parvati Devi Ganpati and Nag were taken out but one image still remained and could by no means be moved. At that time Nawab Hashmatjang a relative of the Nizam was in charge of Basim and held *ra'as* there. A Hindu story says that Hashmatjang had in a former existence been a Brahman and a worshipper of Vishnu. He used never to take food till he had worshipped the god. One day while he was bathing in the Talimirth the image was stolen from the bank but he vowed that he would still abstain from food and drink till it was found. Meanwhile he offered prayers to the image of Chandreshwar Mahadeo but while so doing he happened to spit whereupon the god laid on him the curse that in his next life he should be a Muhammadan called Hashmatjang. However Vishnu also appeared to him in a dream and said that as a reward for his constancy he should in that next life discover a large image of either Vishnu himself or Balaji. While the Hindus were still unable to move the image in the ground it appeared in a dream to Nawab Hashmatjang and bade him take it out himself and when he put his hand to it the image in fact came out from the ground. At that time Bhawanji Kalu who had been patwari of the village Khadi Dhamni in Mangrul taluk but had become Diwan (or according to some accounts a general) of the Bhonsla Rajas was at Basim and Hashmatjang handed the image over to him. He set up the present temple a fine building standing in a large paved quadrangle with a well-built verandah for pilgrims to stay a *bhandara* for Brahmans to take food and various offices. The work took 12 years.

but was finished according to an inscription on a pillar in front in 1700 Shaka A D 1779 The Deo or Bālāji Talao a large square tank with stone-built sides strongly and handsomely finished and with a *jal kridasthan* resting place for swimmers in the middle was made at the same time The chief image is of black stone and sparkles with ornaments a fine view of the town is to be obtained from the top of the temple gateway though the staircase is rather abrupt Large *naris* and *manas* were given for the support of the temple the present revenue being Rs 11 000 from those sources and Rs 3,000 from *tan* offerings The management is in the hands of Bhawurao Vithal Kalu a descendant of Bhawari Kalu in the sixth generation He accepts his own maintenance from the funds but has no fixed pay A large staff is employed including seven *karkuns* clerks on pay varying from Rs 3 to Rs 20 12 *peons* from Rs 3 to Rs 3-5 2 *pujaris* worshippers on Rs 6 two *tirthas* on Rs 4 to give holy water to the public two *hirdas* on Rs 3-6 to tell mythological stories two *puranis* on Rs 5 and Rs 4 to recite the *purans* and four *haughidwalis* on Rs 4 a drummers A festival lasting a fortnight is held during Ashwin Shudh (in October) at a cost of Rs 500 and lesser festivals cost Rs 1200 a year In Muharram a small present is given to the Muhammadans and the man who represents Nal Sahib shows no sign of animation till it is received On another side of the Deo Talao is a temple of Ramchandra a large enclosed building but not by any means as fine as the temple of Bālāji It contains images of Lakshman Sita Māruti and Radha Krishna as well as that of Ramchandra It is said to have been built about 200 years ago by Bhagwandās Maharaj Bairagi and its management is now in the hands of Rāmanujdas Bairagi whose *chelas* worship the images A *jagir* producing Rs 1100 is attached to the temple

out of which wandering Bairagis must be entertained and given parting presents of Rs 2 3 or 4 as *dakshina* from Rs 20 to 50 is given to village and pargana officials, two festivals are celebrated in a small way and repairs are done no debt is incurred in either of these temples. Another temple of Bai'aji a small one is in the hands of the Sangwan family and has a *patwar*. Numerous other temples are situated either in or near Basim. A story is told about that of Devi at Dewala a mile distant on the south that a former member of the Diwakar patel family used to go daily to Mahur 60 miles away to worship the image but when he got old it followed him home to save him the journey however he looked back at Dewala against the goddess's command and the image stopped there.

Belkhed—Belkhed is situated in the west of Akot taluk 3 miles from Akot. Its population is 2698 a number which fully occupies the village site though people here as in some other villages, have put up with the inconveniences involved for generations. One patel Sakharām Krishnaji says he has been in office since the Assignment of 1853 the patwari Krishnaji Ramkrishna has done 33 years service and both are still active. Huts of grass or cotton stalks have gradually been giving place to houses with flat *dhaba* or tiled roofs and there has been a corresponding development in the comfort of living in other ways. The *chavadi* largely erected by the present patel is unusually good and some temples and the mosque have been rebuilt but the village has no striking buildings. The present stone mosque replaced a thatched one about 25 years ago. The population includes about 330 families of Mahis nearly 100 of Kunbis and 60 or 70 of Muhammadans. A bazar is held on Wednesdays. The *khaluadi* ground set aside for threshing corn, is situated about a quarter of a mile away on a long deserted village site.

Bordi —Bordi is a village in Akot tāluk 4 miles north of Akot. Its population is only 1512 but short notes are given about it because it is a centre of some interest. A three days fight is said to have taken place in 1851 between Daryaji Deshmukh of Dhārud who lived at Bordi and Sirajuddin Munsif of Akot. The cause was an attempt by the Nizam to resume possession of the village which had been held as a *jagir* by the Nawab of Ellichpur. The deshmukh held the village with a small force while the Munsif attacked him with much greater numbers and with the garrison and stores of Narnāla in reserve and the Hyderabad troops were victorious. The curious addition is added that the deshmukh when in flight met an English lieutenant with two guns and 2000 men and returned with him to fight again at Surji Anjungaon and at Bordi itself. It is mentioned that the lieutenant's hand had been hurt by a gun bursting. The story appears impossible from the political conditions but is a curious instance of the growth of tradition. In the end the deshmukh came to terms with the Munsif but was suspected by the Nawab and carried off to Ellichpur where he remained till in 185. Mr Bullock released him. A settlement of immigrants from the Nagpur direction has been growing here as in many other villages in this neighbourhood for the last 10 or 12 years. They are quiet people who have found their way on foot mostly labourers but including a few craftsmen and are marked off from the Beraris by slight differences in their dress and houses. Bordi has a temple dedicated to Nāgaswāmī with a large car which is taken round the village on his festival. Nāgaswāmī was a Kanaujia Brahman who first became a Gosain with the name of Ramgir and then was known as Nāgaswāmī because he went naked. It is said that once when a man who kept a Mhali mistress denied the fact before the saint and placed his hand to

his eye in asseveration the eye came out in his hand and when the *sadhu* cursed a man who constantly laughed at him the latter got black leprosy on his mouth Nāga boā finally had himself buried alive because Bakābāī wife of Raghujī Bhonsla was coming to him to entreat that she might have a son and he knew that this was not fated At Dharud about two miles north west of Bordi there are the *ghumat* of Kasban and the tomb of Ambī Awalya The former is situated in a field a few hundred yards from the site of Dharud and is a rather striking building of cut stone with a dome *ghumat* of brick The style is a combination of square and octagon with pointed arches sunk deep into the wall this being about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick within the arches and 13 feet between them The base of the building is over 30 feet in breadth inside and has two niches in the western wall and a stair case in the south east corner leading up to the bottom of the dome It is in just the same style as Bag Sawar's tomb in Narnala and the tomb of Cāda Narayan at Akot but the Dharud *ghumat* is empty there is a tomb just outside with the ruins of what is said to have been a *masjid* near by the people of the neighbourhood seem to have no tradition about it Dharud was the head of a pargana but is now deserted and its mud fort is in ruins The tombs of Ambī Awalya and some relatives occupy a large stone platform and are kept in good order but are quite plain The saint is said to have helped in conquering the Hindu demons who held Narnālā in early times At Umra 2 miles east of Bordi is the tomb of a much more recent saint Kuwatakishah Miyasāhib He belonged to the Punjab but came to this part of India about 60 years ago The first knowledge people had of him was that he used to pass certain houses at night with the cry *Ha ir hua to bhey*—Send while I am present but he was gone before anything could be brought him Presently they learnt

to be ready for him and discovered also that he was living in the lands of Jitāpur, a mile and a half from Umra and caressing tigers and panthers. When people feared to approach him he said the animals were his dogs but sent them away. They persuaded the saint to come to live in Umra where he spent his days in drawing water—throwing the earthen jar into the well miraculously from a distance—and filling little pits for birds to drink from. In the evening people brought him bread and he gave one pice for every loaf no matter how many were offered drawing the money from some unknown source. Rājā Thute of Makrampur 2 miles away brought him a loaf daily for 12 years and once when he was stopped by a flood in the river Lendi but was bidden by the saint to proceed without fear the water miraculously became shallow to let him pass. Kuwatalishah was 94 when he died and Narsingboia who was mentioned in the Berar Gazetteer of 1870 as still alive was a disciple of his. So also was Eknathboia a Muhammadan who came to be considered a Brahman. The tomb of the Mīrā ālib is regarded by Muhammadans as a *darrah* tomb and by Hindus as a temple and both worship there. The Hindus worship in the *bhajan* form every Thursday and also do the *kakad arati* ceremony there. An annual fair is held here and another rather more largely attended at the *samadh* of Wakajiboa a contemporary of Kuwatalishah and his sons Sakharam and Raising. The only point told about Wākajiboa is that he gave food to everyone who asked for it. At Shiupur 2 miles from Bordi is a shrine famous locally under the name of Chainuboa for the cure of snake-bite. About 55 years ago a man of the surname of Golambkar was cutting wood when he chopped off the tail of a snake. The reptile attacked him and he fled to the village with it in pursuit but about two fields from his goal he glanced behind and saw the snake at that very

moment stop and turn back. That night it appeared to him in a dream and told him to make an image of itself promising that this should be a cure for snake-bite for all its worshippers. He therefore made a silver image a few inches in length and it has been placed in a small shrine. When bitten one should apply earth to one's forehead in the name of the god, bring *ghu* to offer at the shrine and bathe and pass water there when the cure is complete. If the victim cannot walk to the shrine he may be carried, no restrictions limiting the mode. Intelligent people of the neighbourhood are convinced of the certainty of the cure provided one has faith. One told of a relative who had been bitten by a cowrie snake and turned green from his foot right up one side of his body. He came a week later in that condition and in two minutes his flesh was wholesome again. Another man bitten just behind the ankle, usually considered a most dangerous place, was cured. In all 400 or 500 people are said to have come for the cure, of whom only one died. In that case while the boy was at the shrine a woman in a state of ceremonial impurity passed and her shadow fell on him, whereupon not only did he die but the upper half of the image turned black and to this day cannot be cleaned. The narrators of the events were men of intelligence and position but their limitations are indicated by the fact that the most prominent believed all snakes to be poisonous. A pilgrimage of 1000 or 1200 people passes through this neighbourhood in Shrawan (July-August). On Sunday they go to Iraniboa's temple at Kasod, on Monday to Mahadeo's temple at Dhargad in the Velghat, thence to the tomb of Sairuliboa near Narnala, to Budhanuddin's tomb and to see the fort at Narnala and back through Shāhanur to Nagaboa's temple at Bordi. It is an awkward journey in the rains and all do not follow it exactly for in fact

the great day at Nagaboa's temple is a Tuesday the 3rd in Shrawan

Borgaon—Borgaon often called Borgaon Manju is a village in Akola taluk 10 miles east of Akola. It is on the railway line and a station is named after it. The population was 5891 in 1891 and 3861 in 1901. Before the Assignment it formed a *taraf* of Akola pargana and had a wall and gates all now fallen and so was of some little importance. As often happens in such cases there is a large Muhammadan population this now including about 200 families. Mahars are equally numerous but the largest caste of Hindus proper the Mah caste has only 150 families and there are only about 50 Kumbi houses. The population is now increasing owing to the prosperity brought by the railway. Two ginning factories and one press factory have been established in the last six years and most of the cotton of the neighbourhood is brought to them though the price is slightly higher at Akola. The village has a police station a post office a Marathi boy school three *dharmshalas* and a good bazar site the weekly market is held on Tuesdays, and its dues are old for R. 1000. The name Manju is taken from Manjumba a Muhammadan saint whose tomb to which a small *maim* is attached stands in the village. Manjanhah Rahmatullah Ali was one of the Chaudah Sau Palki the fourteen hundred palanquin borne champions mentioned in all parts of the District as having made a great crusade if the term may be used for Islam against idolatry a small fair is held in his honour and people especially Hindus make vows to him but no detailed account of him has been handed down. On the right of Manjumba's tomb is that of Tolambi and on the right again that of Amansahib brother of Manjumba. Borgaon has three other Muhammadan saints Asabwali Mahmudsahib and Saidam-amma whose

husband's name is not known but again no details are known. It is a remedy for cold and fever to prostrate oneself before the tomb of Māhmudsāhib in a garden here a piece of jawarī bread and some vegetables being vowed to the saint. An old temple of Gopāl Krishna is of some interest and there are others of Vithal Rukhmai and Mahadeo. Bajirao Anandrao the deshmukh patel is building a temple of Radha Krishna at a cost of some thousands of rupees. The style is lighter and more open than one often sees. Bajabai widow of Balwantrao Deshmukh has also just built a temple of Mahadeo.

Dahianda —Dahianda is a village in the south east corner of Akot taluk 18 miles from Akot its population is 2847. Muhammadans number about 200 families Kols about 150 and Kunbis only about 20. The patels however are Kunbis and though the deshmukhs call themselves Marathas or even Rajputs they can intermarry with patel families. Dahianda has a police station sub-registrar's office sub-post office boys vernacular schools pound weekly market (on Saturdays) and a spinning factory and some wealthy *sahukars* live here. It was formerly the head of a pargana of 82 villages and had a mud *kila* fort and *sapuli* wall. Both have long disappeared but the patel has still part of the lofty gate of the *kila* with elephant spikes in it. A Nawab Sahib with 700 horses and an elephant used to live here on behalf of the Nizam had under him a Naib and Peshkar with their *kachari* and sent 60 per cent of the revenue to Hyderabad. He held the *kila* while a Mokasdar appointed by the Bhonslas lived in a *haveli* large private house now fallen and sent 40 per cent to Nagpur. Dahianda used to be interesting on account of its salt wells but work in them has long ceased and they have fallen in. They used to be from 90 to 120 feet in depth and three or four feet in diameter and were lined with a

kind of basket work to keep the sides firm. The salt tract extended for many miles on both sides of the Purna but DahiHANDA was the most important centre and had 60 wells. Some of these were let out yearly at prices rising sometimes to Rs. 500 a well and the salt was sold to Banjaras who used to bring large quantities of goods into the town on their pack animals; the salt was not of good quality. Kazi Shujauddin Nizamuddin gives a little curious information from old papers unfortunately destroyed about the early days of the village. It was founded by Mirza Bulakhibeg, a Mamlatdar who came from Ramtirth in the south of Daryapur taluk hunting. When following a deer he saw that a hare was also following it. The Mamlatdar shot the deer on the site of the present village which pleased him so much that he brought people and made a settlement there. He gave it the name Dehinda, giving (Persian) of which the present name is a corruption. DahiHANDA contains a *dar ah* of Sa'iid Daud, one of the Chaudah Sau Palki who fought under Abdul Rahman Shah Gazi at the defeat of Rāja II of Ellichpur and then settled here. The tomb was built by Sawarkhan, a Hyderabad Nair, but became ruined and was rebuilt seven or eight years ago at a cost of Rs. 6000 by a Kasar *sahukar* called Vithal Nāgoji. Vows are made to Sa'iid Daud and a small *urus* is held in Rabi'ulawal (March—April). A tomb called *chilla* was built by Echakadshah *jagir* in honour of Mahbub Subain who died in Bagdad. The *jama masjid* is said to have been built in the time of Mirza Bulakhibeg. The chief temples, none of which are impressive, are those of Bala sahib and Rupnath. The former is maintained by a *jagir* of three villages; the latter was built by Rupnath himself and additions have recently been made by Vithal Nāgoji, the Kasar *sahukar* already mentioned. Rupnath at first settled in the jungle and lived naked on a *chabutra*.

People asked him to come into the village and showed him a site on which they wished a temple built he approved but the workmen were presently taken on *bigar* or commandeered by the *mokasdar* for his own purposes. The saint cursed him so that a temple and residence he had built were overthrown and his family died out. A tomb of Fattepuriboa is the scene of vows for the relief of cattle-diseases.

Danapur—Danapur is situated 18 miles west of Akot on the river Wan which here forms the boundary between Akot and Jalgaon taluks. It had a wall long fallen and a very large tank which is not known to have held water for the last 200 years and its population was 2126 in 1901. About 200 families are Kunbis chiefly of the Dhakre and Wikre *adnao* surname and about 80 are Baris. The tank is about half a mile north east of the village and has at its shallow end a curious isolated hill called Rasatek with a rough brick building on it known as *kusbinuha makan* or the prostitute's house. The river has a broad and stony bed but the water does not remain even through the cold weather a good supply is however obtained from wells and a fair amount of fruit is grown in irrigated land for local markets. The one striking feature of the village is the *daroh* of Mastanshahmya which is both larger and more pleasing in design than such buildings often are. The saint came to Danapur from the Punjab about 100 years ago and at first used to beg his bread from door to door but after a time he was attacked by a bull buffalo and his back was so injured that he could no longer walk. A mad Waghya devotee of Khandoba wounded him in several places with a sword but the wounds miraculously healed in three or four days and the Waghya upon eating a piece of bread given by Mastanshah recovered his sanity and became one of the saint's follow-

ers Mastanshāh similarly recovered from the bite of a snake. Though people built a hut for him he not only remained naked but would sleep with only his head inside the hut and his body outside. A Rajput called Bholāsingh wished to become his disciple but Mastān shāh first sent him to visit the holy places of Hinduism. Bholāsingh returned after a complete tour which took three years with the same desire and the saint gave him some bread and his name was changed thenceforth to Bholashah. A horse was dedicated to Mastanshāh and when a thief took it both he and the animal were afflicted with blindness which vanished only when they were brought before the saint who let the thief go. A wall with four *buruj* towers or bastions round the *dargah* was built by some *ganja* dealers who got a good crop after vowing to devote a large sum to the saint. Hasunnya Nawab of Ellichpur was summoned to Hyderabad to answer certain charges. On the way he came armed on an elephant to ask Mastanshah's help. The latter asked how he would like to exchange his present mount for a donkey and that degradation was in fact ordered by the Nizam. Shekh Dalla a professional dacoit was to some extent a disciple of Mastānshah. The saint was himself a prophet and even a parrot of his used to tell what visitors were coming when they were still a *kos* or two miles away. Mastanshah died in 1845 in his hundredth year. The present *dargah* had previously been built by Bholashah who died three years later. The *dargah* and various out buildings are well maintained partly by a small *inam* but chiefly by voluntary subscriptions and successive *inamdars* are nominated as boys with the condition that they remain celibate. They have sometimes belonged to Hindu *deshmukh* and *patel* families but become Muhammadans. The present *inamdar* is a child of about eight wearing a large silver anklet.

Hiwarkhed—Hiwarkhed in the north-west of Akot taluk and 14 miles from Akot has a population of 6143 and is thus the second largest town in the taluk—indeed the population is too large for the public lands. It has long been a large place but comparatively little of interest attaches to it. A considerable proportion of the population are Muhammadans so that four or five separate processions are formed in Muharram. They have practically rebuilt two mosques in the last ten years at a cost of some thousands of rupees some of the stone work done by Marwari masons being fairly good. An Urdu school which was formerly kept up was allowed to go out of existence after the famine of 1899-1900 and is only now being restarted. The Marathi schools are well situated and have 150 boys with a separate girls' school. A police station has just been opened (replacing that at Adgaon five miles away) there is a branch post office and a weekly market is held on Mondays the daily bazar is moderately large and busy and a ginning factory is at work. None of the temples are striking though one or two are of fair size. A tradition of a local battle is repeated which is very unusual. It is said that Raghuji Phonsla established a *thana* with a small garrison in the *adhi* which is a good specimen of village forts. The *deshmukhs* to whom it belonged were not at the time well off but Ruprao Deshmukh got help from his relatives at Jamnabad near Burhanpur and attacked the garrison who numbered 20 or 25 men. In the end Ruprao regained the *gadhi* and settled there with full rights of *deshmukhi* and *patilkipana* and the village is still known as Ruprao Hiwarkhed.

Kamargaon—Kamargaon is a village in the centre of Murtizapur taluk 13 miles south of Murtizapur. Its population was 2857 in 1891 and 2346 in 1901. It is in most respects a very common place village a Wednesday

market a *dharmshala* and a school with four standards being among its chief institutions but it is unique in the one point that it gives its name to the Kamargaon Estate This is to all intents and purposes a *taluk* of the Muglai period given permanently to the heirs of Mr Imam Ali Khan Risaldar The Risaldar tell in action at Banda during the Mutiny just after being appointed an Extra Assistant Commissioner He had recently contracted for the right of collecting revenue in the Kamargaon pargana of 16 villages this right was continued to his heirs on very favourable terms The total land revenue including cesses come to Rs 18 000 of this total Rs 2000 are devoted to the emoluments of pargana and village officers Government receive Rs 9000 and the Estate holder who is commonly called a *jagirdar* Rs 7000 Kamargaon also contains besides some small temples the tomb of Godarshahwali about whom some striking stories are told He is said to have marked out by pouring water on the ground a certain space which he said should always be inhabited and it thereupon received the name Amargaon Everlasting Village which has since been corrupted into Kamargaon Once the saint Hayat Kalandar or Badar ul din of Mangrul passed through Kamargaon on his way to visit a fellow saint Dulya Rahman at Ellichpur Hayat Kalandar was riding on a tiger and his reins were formed of a living snake with a scorpion at each end Godarshahwali was squatting on a wall cleaning his teeth he ordered the wall to move out of Hayat Kalandar's way which it did The latter then dismounted and asked him to tie up his horse upon which Godarshahwali called his cow Jamna and she swallowed the tiger When it was wanted again he told the cow to fetch it and she produced it from her mouth The saint does not allow a dome to be built on the tomb but has

twice flung it far away when the attempt has been made. He rides in procession through the village sometimes on a Thursday night dressed in white and carrying a lance in his hand. It is said that about 12 years ago a Muhammadan *jaqlia* stole Rs 17 or so which had been laid before the tomb. The saint denounced the *jaqlia* by speaking from his tomb to a passing Pardeshi Thākūr telling him to inform the patel but promising to deal with the matter himself. And the *jaqlia* and his three sons met with an accident and died.

Karanja Karanja is an important town in the south of Murtizapur taluk. It was the headquarters of a taluk for several years after the Assignment and is now so important that it forms a municipality while Murtizapur does not. It stands on the old Jalna Nāgpur *dak* line along which a great deal of traffic passed before the railway was opened. Its communications now depend chiefly on a metalled road running 21 miles north to the railway at Murtizapur, another running 29 miles south west through Mangrul to Basim, and another south east to Darwha 24 miles distant, besides a number of unmetalled roads. It is an ancient place and four gateways and the remains of a wall show that it was enclosed in a large fortification. It had also a *kila* fort formerly occupied by a Government officer. Its population was 11 750 in 1867, 10 923 in 1881, 14 436 in 1891, and 16 535 in 1901. It is now a busy trading town with a cotton market open six days in the week and the same site occupied for a general market on Sundays. Factories for ginning or pressing cotton number 11, two of them lit by electric light. The manufacture of *saris* half cotton and half silk with a broad silk border, and of other fine articles of dress used to be carried on largely but seems now on the point of disappearing. The municipality was established in 1895 and had in 1907 1908

an income and expenditure approaching Rs 18,000 besides this a large balance has been accumulated for a drainage scheme Karanja stands on fairly level ground between low ranges of hills much of the land in the neighbourhood is light and stony but it fetches a good price on account of the nearness of the town Population tends somewhat to move toward the north because the great roads enter upon that side One quarter here is given up to Gaolis many of whom find employment as cartmen The houses of Karanja are generally roofed with either tiles or tin the latter having the special advantage that monkeys do not easily remove it but occasional thatched houses are to be found in all parts sometimes indicating the decline of a family which was once wealthy—and are numerous in the poorer quarters on the outskirts The large ancient houses which are frequent in the *shahar* (as distinguished from the more modern *peth*) often had very extensive cellars divided into small rooms with intricate inter communication and in one case at least connected by means of a long passage with the open country outside the walls these houses have in many cases deteriorated into ruins most undesirable in a large town The daily bazar is busy and the Cutchis have built a mosque along the top of some of their shops but less thought seems to be taken here than in some places to have good looking business houses Karanja however contains one private house which has very few equals in Berar that built a few years ago by the late Ramji Naik Kannawa it is a handsome building large and lofty built in a modern style and well supplied with European furniture Public buildings include a hospital police station Anglo-vernacular school post and telegraph offices and a large *sarai* they are sometimes situated in the midst of ancient public works The Bench Magistrates are Messrs

Pragn Laladhar Lakshmanrao Raghoo Dahubhandekar
and Muhammad Hatim son of Muhammad Burhan
A very pleasant dak bungalow is situated beside the
Mingrul road and near the chief tank This tank the
Rishi Talao is the most striking feature in the neighbour
hood of Karanja it has an area of several hundred acres
made over to the Forest Department and is perhaps
two miles in length long bunds across which cattle
file morning and evening in strings of 50 or 100 at a
time were put up in the famine and divide the tank
into three parts but the water shrinks very consider
ably in the hot weather It is said that the tank was
originally created by the goddess Amba in order to heal
a disease which afflicted the *rishi* Karanj from whom
the town takes its name Some people invariably drink
it water which is supposed to prevent spleen disease
though well water is commonly drunk A small tank
called Chandva or Lendi Talao lies to the east of the
town it is said that at one time anyone who wanted to
give a feast had only to pray beside the water and all the
food and utensils he required would be provided by it
but he was required to return the dishes again finally
some one securing gold dishes kept them and the miracu
lous supply ceased from that time its water is said to
be good for curing itch Another small tank called
Sarang Talao seems to have no story attached to it but
the Bindu Tirth in the middle of the town a plain square
step well which is regarded as the source of the Bembala
river has a double legend A number of *rishis* wished
to perform a sacrifice but there was no water available
each therefore poured out a pot of water which he had
brought from some holy place and from this accumula
tion sprang the river Bembala Meanwhile a Telugu near
by ignorant of what was being done stepped from his
oil press into the new pool and was drowned and the

river has since that time come from the oil press itself. The town was once known as Kāranja Bibi because it was part of the dowry of the daughter of the king of Ahmadnagar and her tomb still exists in a dilapidated condition. Later it was called Ladancha Karanja because of the number of Lads who had settled there—a society associated with these are three Jain *mandirs*, temples, and a ruined *haveli*. The first temple that of Kastur Sangru which contains an image of Parasnath has very elaborate wood carving that of Shengan has a great deal of neat and pretty work done in the last decade of the nineteenth century at a cost of about Rs. 15,000 and the name Balatkar is applied to the third. A Jain festival not on a very large scale is held in Bhilra pada (August—September). The story of the Kastur Haveli is connected with a Lad called Lekur Sangru who was in fact very wealthy but had been living in a miserly fashion. A merchant once arrived at Karanja with 60 (or as some say 25) camel loaded with milk *kasturi*; he had been searching India to find someone who would buy the whole at once and pay for it with 60 camel loads of rupees all stamped with the name of the same Emperor. Lekur Sangru offered to become the purchaser and told the merchant to choose an reign he liked for his rupees. The latter laughed at such an offer from a man who looked so poor but Lekur Sangru showed him 12 cellars full of rupees and in fact paid him in coins of Akbar's reign. He was having a new house built at the time and merely threw his costly purchase into the foundations. A strong scent lasted for years and people used to come from a distance and carry off scented earth as a memento. Karanja also contains a number of Hindu and Muhammadan temples and tombs. The temple of Siddheshwar Mahādeo together with the smaller ones of Kesharāja Withal and Bālaji and

a *harab* is said to have been built by a *mohāsār* from Hyderabad who when on an expedition toward Bengal was terrified here by a tremendous storm. A temple of Ram was built ornamented and endowed in 1876 by Tukaram Bhagwan Kannawa at a total cost it is said of a lakh of rupees. The temples of Kamakshi Devi Ekakshi Devi and Kholeshwar Mahādeo (on the Rishi Talao) are said to have been built by the god Rām chandra but are not striking. Aurangzeb is said to have torn down a Hemadpanthi temple and built a mosque with its materials. A printed account glorifies Sadaram Maharaj whose shrine is at Karanja in a somewhat unusual style. It is said that he shampooed his *uru* for 24 years under the water of a river sat untouched in fire when drops of water from his *sandhya* meditation accompanied by the sipping of water burnt a rash visitor to ashes had images at Pandharpur come to life and feasted with him and caused any twig to grow and bear flowers. Various saints prophesied the day of their own death one foretold a slight accident to the Extra Assistant Commissioner who used to be stationed at Karanja whereon a punkah fell on his head one had forsaken his business money lending at the casual reproach of a woman who said that thought of it and forgetfulness of God had once made him fall asleep in one case a Brahman officiates at a Muhammadan tomb (that of I al Imam) and vows are made at various tomb

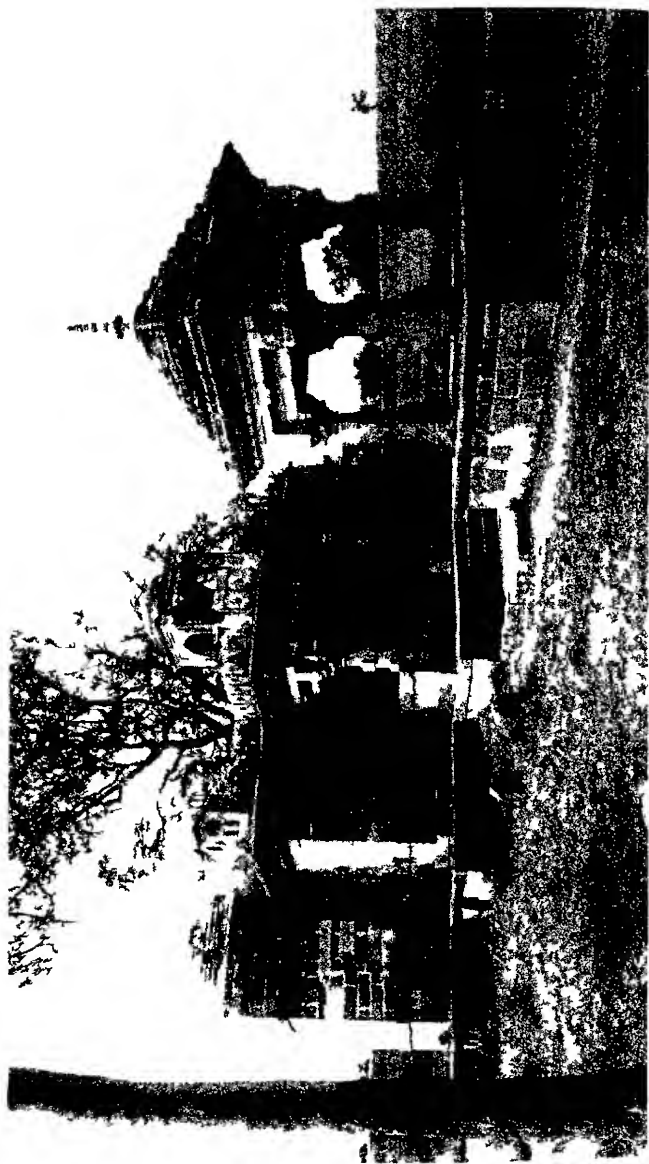
Katepurna River —The Katepurna river rises near Basim winds northward and eastward into Akola tāluk its course near the border being among steep hills covered with light forest then passes north by Mahan Donad and Kurankhed and across a corner of Murtizapur taluk into the Purna. Its course is mostly among rather rough country where its bed is often rocky but the

last few miles are sandy. It contains numerous large pools or deep hollow reaches the name Donad referring to one of these. Floods pass rapidly along it in the rains while in the hot weather a trickle of water still runs from pool to pool.

Kuram—Kuram is a village 14 miles east of Murtiza pur and three miles south west of the station which bears its name a good road connecting it with the railway. It was formerly the head of a pargana and its population was 3368 in 1891 and 3293 in 1901. The *kula* a *mati* building belongs to Government and is entered by means of a long flight of steps. The most striking feature in the village is a *masjid* built a few years ago on a scale and after a pattern unusual in the District the architect belonged to northern India. Irrigated land is extensive and is mostly held by Marwaris. A few temples old and new are of moderate interest. A police station is to be built. On the railway line west of the station is the Dancing Bridge which is constantly shifting a little for which reason trains cross it very lowly. A Muhammadan tomb stands close by and is popularly associated with the difficulty passengers therefore throw out hovers of pice as they pass and the driver is said to do *puya*. Some railway people say that the tomb is of quite recent construction and represents an ingenious but unprincipled investment.

Kutasa—Kutasa is a village in the south east of Akot ten miles from Akot town. Its population according to the census reports was 2224 in 1891 and 1866 in 1901 but the people say that the last figures are misleading. It happened that on the night of the census two or three very large weddings were in progress at neighbouring villages and some hundreds of the inhabitants had gone to attend them. Any marriages taking place in Kutasa at the same time were altogether too

small to counterbalance this. The difficulty might easily occur as the census was taken in the height of the marriage season and some marriages are very largely attended. People will say. There were a hundred carriages (in this connection *gar* seems inadequately translated by *cart*) at So-and-So's wedding and everyone knows that one *gar* can take a lot of people. The lamentable consequence has ensued that Kutasa is not supplied with sweepers by the District Board because its population just falls short of the necessary standard 2000. The area of the village is just under 8000 acres and the land revenue is well over Rs. 18 000. Kutasa in both respect exceeding every other village in the taluk. There are five patels one of whom is a police Patel all sharing in the *malik palwaripana* but acting through a single substitute patwar. No bazar is held here but most of the other institutions of an important village exist. A large tank was put in order in 1874 and is said to have been very useful for 20 years but now it has silted up. At one time officers put boats on it. Plague has happily never visited the place people escaping from an infected town are kept outside the village. Kutasa is a *shastri* a mark of distinction because these learned men are very seldom found outside the headquarters of a taluk. It was formerly a *tarai* of Dahibanda pargana and had half the pargana under it. It is said to have had 40 salt wells each of which produced on an average salt of the value of Rs. 1000 annually. The five patels had five separate *adhis* village forts which is unusual. People derive the name from Koteswar (Mahadeo) a Hemadpanthi temple of his stands in the middle of the village and further foundation having been discovered about three years ago a great deal of new building has been put up the whole work is expected to cost Rs. 10 000. The temple has a short inscrip-



tion in Devanagiri on one of the pillars but it has not yet been deciphered. Beneath the letters is the form of a woman with her head turned back and holding a sword in her hand. People have also given about 32 acres of land and subscribe Rs 1000 a year for a festival on Chaitra Wadya 7 (April—May) all the arrangements being in the hands of a *panch* or small committee. An unusual story is told about the earlier fortunes of Kutasa. It contained a population of 5000 when Shahbuddinkhan was appointed Kamaishdar with the duties of collecting land revenue and supervising the salt well. He kept a Mang mistress and threatened to make the deshmukhs caress her children. While this quarrel was at its height the Kamaishdar became the worse for liquor and attacked Raoji son of Withuji Deshmukh with a sword. The deshmukh caused an illegitimate son of his called Chusha to shoot the officer. In fear of the vengeance of the Government practically every soul left the village and went to live elsewhere and it was long before any real recovery took place. The tomb of Malangshahmiya is situated on the *bandh* of the tank and is kept in good order though it is a very plain tomb. He was one of the Chaudah Sau Palki and in his time Kutasa contained 18 000 people but suffered greatly from lack of water. The *aukha* proposed to produce springs of good water in the tank but was opposed by Ganaji Khanduji Deshmukh on the ground that increased prosperity would involve increased suffering from Government in matters of *sarbarai*—details of administration thus shown to form a very old difficulty. Malangshahmiya went to Hyderabad and got an order against the deshmukh but the latter refused to heed it. The *aukha* became enraged and dashing his hands upon the ground laid on the deshmukh the curse that for ever the senior representative of his family should be mad—an

entail of insanity. People now give details of six generations covering the whole period from that time to this in four of which the curse has come true while in another the heir to it died young. It is said also that Malang shahmiva used sometimes to plant the twigs with which he had cleaned his teeth and they struck root and grew. He had a disciple called Budhsingh who was a Takankār by caste and who presently went to live at Panori four miles away. Malangshahmiva died there but was buried at Kutasa and vows are often made at his tomb. A temple of Dada Mahāraj Brahmachari is to be built, Pandurang Atmaram patwārī of Rel having given Rs. 3000 toward the work. He lived chiefly at Benares and Pandharpur and nothing is generally known about him except that he observed the ascetic habits of a *sādhu*.

Malegaon Bazar — Malegaon Bazar is a village with a population of 2115 near the western border of Akot taluk and 17 miles from Akot. It is chiefly remarkable for its large weekly bazar held on Fridays; the dues are now leased out for Rs. 4000. Malegaon had both a *kila* Government fort situated where the *chauadi* now stands and a *gadhī* village fort. It belonged to the pargana of Wadner in Darvapur taluk but was not a *taraf* though it has long been a large village. The population includes 50 or 60 families of Mahs, 50 of Muhim madans and 40 of Kunbi patels who consider their caste separate from that of four other families of plain Kunbis. Malegaon is widely known as the resting place of Khakishahmiva. He came from Northern India 100 or 125 years ago—though some people add that he was at the time one of the Chaudah Sau Pāikī champions who according to general tradition marched from Roja i-sharif (near Aurangābad) in all directions against Hindu shrines. He lived under a *bad* tree in a field called Bala Kila.

(after a fortress built there by Anandrao Mādhava a Bhonsla officer) It was soon observed that he swallowed nothing but merely touched food with the tip of his tongue and that he confined this diet to bread and vegetables whereby he was recognized as a saint. Various miracles are ascribed and vows are still paid to him. Once despite his protests and prophecies a Shimpi woman called Yamaḥ washed him and in the evening the village took fire. Jangumīya a Hyderabad officer from Ellichpur set before him balls of sweetmeat in some of which jewels were hidden. the *avalva* took up only those of pure sweetmeat saying that the rest contained poison. The officer was irritated and struck him with a whip upon which he said only *Bhaleka bhala hojāe aur bureka bura hojāe* May good result from good and ill from ill. Jangumīya's men and horses fell ill and he could not travel till he had asked the saint's forgiveness. Khakishahmīya was once kidnapped by the people of Adgaon but rescued by those of Malegaon. He lived naked and as his name implies never washed. An inscription says that he died in 1824 when he was 94. The *inams* here and at Danapur are said to have been procured by Mir Alauddin Mamlatdar of Akot who had recovered 15 cartloads of treasure—the price of grain stored by Government and sold in a famine—from a fraudulent agent called Appaji Asalkar. the Mamlatdar passed through the two villages as he was taking the treasure to Hyderabad.

Man River—The river Man rises in the Chikhli taluk of the Buldana District and flows northward through the whole length of Bālapur taluk till it reaches the Purna. Its total length is about 80 miles three-quarters of it being within Balāpur taluk constantly near and occasionally upon the western boundary. A tributary called Vishwāmītri flows past Khetri to

join it a mile further on. This stream rises at Iswi in Mehkar taluk and is named after a *rishi* who lived there. Balapur town is situated at the junction of the Man and the Vhais a tributary of some little size which comes from Khamgaon taluk on the west. The Man here flows in a broad and deep channel the sides of which are greatly cut and roughened by tributary nullahs. A low dam opposite the town holds up the water to some extent. About three miles further north the Bhuikund called in its earlier course Nirguna joins the Man on the eastern side. The railway crosses the combined stream still called the Man a little to the east of Naghari station and the course curves considerably to the west before the Purna is reached. Apart from Balapur one of the most interesting points on the river is in the lands of Sirpur near Khetri in the south west of Balapur taluk. The Man here forms the boundary between Balapur and Khamgaon taluk. It is already a broad and imposing stream so that to cross it dry shod one must follow a long series of rocks which form stepping stones. On the left bank at Shahpur in Khamgaon taluk are the ruins of a palace built about A.D. 1596 by Murad son of Akbar. On the right besides the remains of a garden belonging to the palace is the tomb of Nipaniwalshah a Muhammadan *fakir*. The two are said to have been contemporaries. Nipamboas as he is called by Hindus never drank water and took very little food. He lived in great hardship on a little island in the stream and whatever flood might come failed to rise above the level of his lips. He finally died through a savage trick of Murad's who made him eat chillies in the vain attempt to force him to drink. Murad himself according to the saint's prophecy died with some of his people in the same torture as they had caused Nipamboas. Others of the prince's following only saved themselves by flight.

from the place and from that time till the present no Muhammadan has been able to live at Shahpur. The palace included two separate buildings one of which is still described as the *kacheri* people have rumours about the precious woods used to adorn it and recount Murad's intention to turn the 12 miles which separate Balapur from Shahpur into one huge city. The buildings show some signs of their former state but are now hopelessly dilapidated and entirely neglected. By a curious contrast the saint's tomb is kept in perfect order and ornamented with flags both Muhammadans and Hindus make vows to him in case of disease.

Mana—Mana is a village seven miles east of Murtizapur and is situated on the left bank of the river Uma and three quarter of a mile from a railway station with which it is connected by a good road. It has long been a place of some importance its population was 2585 in 1891 and 212 in 1901. The situation appears healthy as the houses are spread over the tops and side of two very broad nullahs or small valleys ensuring both good drainage and openness to any breeze. The village is largely roofed with tile though tin and thatch are also common the buildings are mostly in good condition and the shops are comparatively well supplied though there are no striking houses. The soil in the neighbourhood is good the ordinary rate of assessment being R 1 12 and Rs 2 and manure is applied with some freedom. More *rali* is grown than is common in many villages though far less than was once the case. The Muhammadan population amounts to about 900. A Hindustani school was first opened for them in 1907 and there are now 52 scholars but an Arabic private school has been maintained for some years ten or twelve boys now attending it and learning nothing but Arabic (and that only to a very limited extent). A Marathi school

held in a pleasant building on high ground, has about 70 boys. Māna was formerly the head of a pargana and has a fort belonging to Government. A new *jama masjid* is just being built and promises to be quite a fine building. The *karigir* architect is from Kāthiawād. The site is littered with stones which must have come from a fine Hemadpanthi temple but they belonged to the old *masjid* and will be included in the new one. An *inam* for it dates from the time of Alamgir (Aurangzeb). A number of small but well finished Muhammadan tombs lie near the village. Legend says that the name Mana was derived from Mankeshwar who was the *guru* of Raja Babruhan from whom the place was taken by Haji Rahman Sahib. This was an *awalya* who had visited Mecca seven times and was then directed by Muhammad to preach Islam in India. He came to Mana with a following consisting of Shah Lal Sahib* and 17 horsemen. Raja Babruhan was a demon ruling a population of demons and Mana was so large that it was divided into 13 *mahals* parts. His army consisted of a lakh of horsemen besides other troops and he was advised by the sage Mankeshwar Maharaj. Haji Rahman Sahib challenged him either to accept Islam or to fight and the *guru* warned him that he was in great danger. To secure his retreat he made an underground passage from Mana to Rajnapur Khinkhim seven miles away so large that his chariot and horsemen could pass along it but he went out with 70 000 men to fight the Hajis. Some of the Hajis' men were lost and Shah Lal Sahib was wounded but Babruhan was soon killed and the Muhammadans were at last successful. Shah Lal was set on the throne and such Hindus as did not accept Islam were imprisoned in the old town of Mana which the Hajis presently flung down upon them.

Mangrul Taluk —Mangrul taluk lies between latit

tudes $20^{\circ} 28' N$ and $20^{\circ} 1' S$ and longitudes $77^{\circ} 42' E$ and $77^{\circ} 9' W$ is very compact in shape with an average length and breadth of 25 miles and has an area of 635 square miles. It contains 252 villages of which 227 are *khalsa* 21 *isara* and 4 *jagir*. It was formed in 1875 by the transfer of 156 villages from Basim taluk 86 from Darwha ten from Pusad and one from Akola but in 1905 one was given again to Pusad. The taluks bounding it are Basim on the west Akola and Murtizapur on the north Darwha on the east and Pusad on the south the two last belonging to Yeotmāl District. The greatest elevations recorded are 1805 and 1807 feet at Pimpalgaon and Shendurjana in the south the least are 1409 1417 and two of 1420 at Amgawhan Wāi Rui and Tornala in the north east height of 1600 and 1700 feet are common. The northern half of the taluk consists of an undulating tableland containing black soil of a productive nature but very variable in depth a sharp and well defined drop lead to the Arnawati valley which opens out considerably as the eastern boundary is approached and contains deep black soil of a rich description the southern portion is mountainous and rugged soils being mostly poor and shallow and communications difficult the scanty traffic with the south is confined to a few passes. The Adan river passes across the taluk and the Arnawati rises in it but neither attains any size within its borders plenty of water is however obtained from wells of which each village has an average of 11. The total area is 405 000 acres of which 304 000 are occupied for cultivation and 255 000 are cropped while 58 000 acres including three whole villages are given up to forest only 6000 acres available for cultivation are left unoccupied and the average assessment of this land is Rs $3\frac{1}{2}$ showing that it is very poor soil. During the six years from 1900

to 1906 jawari and cotton both varied as a rule between 100 000 and 126 000 acres the former tending to fall and the latter to rise but in the year 1902 1903 jawari had only 50 000 and cotton nearly 180 000 acres Til had generally from 2000 to 3000 acres though in 1900-1901 it rose to 7000 wheat seldom reached 1500 gram was always below 1000 and linseed only once reached 500 The irrigated area varied from 500 to 800 acres Flu jawari and cotton were the only crops of importance and were just about equal but cotton threatened to become predominant No railway passes through the taluk and the station most ready of access is Murthi zapur about 25 miles by metalled road (made during the settlement period) it is on the border however Karanja five miles along that road offers a good market The Nagpur dak line passes north east through Shelu towards Karanja but is not metalled and so is not much better than ordinary country roads A road was made in the famine of 1899-1900 from Karanja to Darwaha 24 miles to the south east and assists the traffic of the eastern side of the taluk The weekly markets number nine those at Mangrul and Shelu being the most important and Belkhed and Kothari coming next A large annual fair is held at Mangrul and smaller ones are held at Sawar, aon, Pohora, Umri, Gimbha and elsewhere but reliable figures about them are not to be obtained The total population cannot be given for 1867 because the taluk did not then form a separate area but during the period from 1867 to 1891 the population of the 225 cultivated *khalis* villages increased by 34 per cent and in the next decade the total population increased by 10 per cent more The population of the whole taluk was 76 142 in 1881 82 446 in 1891 and 91 062 in 1901 the increase in the famine decade being perhaps helped by immigration from Pusa and Darwaha Mangrul (5793)

is the only place with as much as 2000 inhabitants. Banjāras come on pilgrimage to Pohora in the south-east of the tāluk. A curious story is told about the little village of Khed Abai in the Arnawati valley. It was customary in *Mughal* times to make a small offering to Government officers who visited a village, a pot of curds and a rupee being considered most suitable, but when an officer once came to this village then called Khed only, there was the difficulty that not a single cow or she-buffalo could be obtained to provide milk. A woman called Abai, a Warthi (washerwoman) by caste, supplied the deficiency with milk from her own breast, and the officer on discovering this treated her with the respect due to his own mother and made her a grant of the village, which also received her name. The original settlement came into force chiefly in the years 1872 and 1873, when the majority of the villages belonged to Basim taluk; the maximum rates varied from As 14 to R 18, the most common being R 11. The settlement period was a time of great prosperity and general accumulation of wealth, and communications were much improved by Government. In 1903-1904 the new rates were introduced, varying from R 12 to R 112. The total land revenue in 1907-1908 was Rs 1,69,376, giving an actual average of As 9 an acre. Police stations are to be at Mangrul, Manora, and Asegaon. Mangrul town has the only hospital and the only ginning factory in the taluk. In 1907-1908 Government schools numbered 29, of which 26 were Marāṭhi boys' schools; the average attendance of all the schools together was 1100.

Mangrul Town — Mangrul town is the headquarters of a taluk to which its name is given. It lies about 39 miles south-east of Akola, but there is no good direct road between the two. Mangrul depends for its com-

munications chiefly on the metalled road running north east from Basim to Karanja and thence north to the railway at Murtizapur it is 25 miles from Mangrul to Basim 17 from Mangrul to Kārānja and 21 thence to Murtizapur The population was 5753 in 1867 4900 in 1881 5241 in 1891 and 5793 in 1901 The town has a pleasant open situation though with water courses on three sides It has long been the head of a pargana and was possibly at one time a Muhammadan settlement of some importance but it has been rather insignificant now for many years and has no municipality Sanitary arrangements for private houses are under the control of a Sanitary Board with an income of about Rs 400 while streets are cleaned by sweepers under the Taluk Board and the street rubbish is removed by potters who are content with the fuel thus secured as remuneration The place is remote and quiet and has only one factory for ginning cotton a few new houses of some size—though sometimes very plainly built—give a suggestion of prosperity The only features of interest are the *dargahs* tombs of Shah Badar ud dīn and other Muhammadan saints the former of which dominates Mangrul even more completely than the temple of Vyenkateshwar Balaji does Basim the town is often called Mangrul Pīr on account of these associations The actual tomb is on the top of a small hill on which are also other buildings connected with it while below are two large courtyards containing rooms for the accommodation of pilgrims the whole is surrounded by a massive stone wall with nine bastions and four gates forming a large fortification Local tradition relates that Shah Badar ud dīn also called Hayat Kalandar came from Tus in Arabia in one of the Fourteen Hundred Palanquins 632 of which actually halted at Mangrul it is added however that he may have

come along with the Emperor Aurangzeb and that the time may have been 700 years ago. At that time a demon called Manglya from which the present name is derived dwelt in a temple on the little hill which was surrounded by jungle. He was very malicious and used to kill animals 12 miles off by his breath alone. He asked Badar ud din for food and water and the *awalva* first gave them and then flung down both the demon and the temple in which he lived. He built a tomb there for his own residence and brought settlers to the place. Badar ud din told a disciple called Shah Sheimastan Sahib to build a dome over the tomb and the latter found a daily supply of money under the matting on which he sat. The *dargah* is supported by *jagir* land yielding crops worth Rs 1700 and by an annual contribution from the Nizam of Rs 500 (in *hali sikka* rupees worth As 14 each). A three days *urus* begins on the 21st of Jamadilakhar (July—August) every year and is said to be attended by 20 000 people. That the *dargah* may have greater honour no other house in Mangrul is white-washed and formerly the sale of *tadi* toddy was not allowed on account of it. Prostitutes *bhatvari* do not thrive here. Vows are made to the saint by both Muhammadans and Hindus and one door is half covered with horse shoes presented by people who have vowed to give one if they got a horse. Bread and vegetables are offered if cholera breaks out. An iron chain on one of the doors is dipped in water which is given to women to facilitate a painful delivery. A man who stole a golden *paras* spike from the top of the dome is said to have been punished with blindness. The *ja ir* now stands in the name of Manwarmiya Hamjamiya. He tells a story about an ancestor called Muhammad Rafik who had been directed by the saint to live in a certain place. An officer called Fatehjang Nawab wanted

to dislodge him but immediately fell ill with a grievous pain in his stomach. At midnight a Mang whose work was to beat a drum for the tomb saw Badar ud din himself pass with a procession of 25 *fakirs* clad in white. The Nawab died and the Mang was blessed by the saint and prospered. The *jama masjid* stands just below the tomb. It is a large but not very striking building. Close to the town stands the *dargah* of Hazrat Shah Amansahib with that of his *guru* Shah Amanullah in the same enclosure. It has an inscription and is of some size though not on the scale of Shah Badar ud din's *dargah*. Amansahib who came from Sialkot is of less antiquity than the other and was distinguished by adopting the penance of remaining constantly for 12 years seated on the ground. Finally the Emperor Shah Jahan came to Mangrul and on his forming the wish that the *fakir* should rise Amansahib did so but with such pain and difficulty that the blood poured from his crippled legs. Shah Jahan then gave him two *jagir* villages and some *inam* land. A third *dargah* that of Diwan Haji Shah Muhammad stands two miles west of Mangrul on a hill called Dh inbaldi treasure-hill beside the Basum road. This saint is said to have been a *jamadar* in the Nizam's service having charge of 14 horses but his date can not be more definitely fixed. He came from Nasirabad in Khandesh and was greatly pleased with the tomb of Badar ud din a voice from which presently bade him to relinquish all worldly interests and live at the tomb. He did so and the *awalya* continued to give him directions from time to time. Thus he went to Mecca and afterwards to Burhanpur where a saint called Shah Allah Baksh gave him a cup containing the juice of certain herbs whereby he was purified and became himself an *awalya*. Again he was directed to live 50 paces behind the *dargah* where he built a mosque and dug two wells.

and later to go to the site of his present tomb. While he was building a mosque and *dargah* there a Gosain passed and gave him a tin of powder whereby 52 tolas of copper might be turned into the same weight of gold but Diwan Shah put it one side. The Gosain passed again some years later and seeing the various works completed thought his magic had been utilised but the saint first showed him the untouched tin and then caused the Gosain to see the hull composed entirely of gold and silver whence the present name of Dhanbaldi. Another *dargah* and several Hindu temples of no particular interest also stand in the town.

Morna River—The Morna river rises in Basim taluk and flows northward to join the Purna its total length being about 70 miles. The most important part of its course lies in Akola taluk but both in its early stages and again toward the end it crosses a corner of Balapur taluk. Like so many rivers in the District it flows to the west for some miles just before joining the Purna. Akola is situated on the Morna a bridge 450 feet in length uniting the two parts of the town. Two dams at Akola hold up the river for about three miles. At Sindkhed on the Morna about nine miles south of Akola there is a Hemadpanthi temple of Moreshwar Mahadeo of some slight interest. It contains a stone image of a bull covered with copper some years ago by an artist from Murtizapur. A large wall around the temple is said to have been built by the Bhonslas of Nagpur and Aurangzeb is also brought into its traditions. A large fair is held in Chaitra (April—May).

Mundgaon—Mundgaon is a village six miles south west of Akot. Its population is 3329 and it has a large weekly market (on Tuesdays) a *chawadi*, Marathi schools for boys and girls a *dharmshala* and a pound—the ordinary administrative equipment of a large village.

It has no striking archæological relics though it is curious that the *patelkhi* family have two separate forts. Temples are numerous but are mostly built of clay and wood with iron gratings or railings. Some of them are of fair size and some are quite new but the older ones are very largely allowed to fall into disrepair. A large fraction of the population are Malis but no explanation of this is given. Mundgaon was the head of a *taraf* of 11 villages within Akot pargana and therefore had *deshmukhs* of its own but no history attaches to it. The village thus strikes one as being very commonplace but a partial glimpse of its religious life may perhaps be interesting. It contains nine Hindu shrines or temples and one Jain temple besides two mosques and the low caste places of worship. Almost every temple has a paid *pujari* minister or worshipper and an annual festival the cost of the latter varying from Rs 10 to Rs 300. Nearly all the temples were built by individuals whose families still live in the village. Two were erected last year the builder in each case devoting all his wealth to the temple and the actual cost being in one case Rs 1000 and in the other Rs 6000. The gods to whom the various shrines and temple are dedicated include Mahadeo and Mārōti Vithoba Balasahib Ramchandra (with his brother Lakshman and his wife Sita) and Lakshmi Narayan three are Gosain's *maths* containing tombs but no image and frequented only by members of the caste and in one case the god is a man still alive. Gajanan Maharaj a well known *sadhu* of Shegaon in Khamgaon taluk.

Murtizapur Taluk—Murtizapur taluk lies between latitudes 20° 53' N and 20° 25' S and longitudes 77° 44' E and 77° 13' W and has an area of 610 square miles. Karanja was the headquarters before the railway was opened but Murtizapur has been the taluk town since

then The taluk belonged to Amraoti District from early times till 1905 when on the reduction of the Districts it was transferred to Akola. At the original settlement it contained 337 villages but owing to various trifling changes it now has only 218 of which 296 are *khalsa* 16 are leased as the Kamargaon Estate and 6 are *jagir*. In shape it is an oblong with a length from north to south of 30 miles and a breadth from east to west of 20. The Akola taluk bounds it on the west the Daryapur taluk of Amraoti District across the Purna river on the north Amraoti and Chandur belonging to the same District on the east and Mangrul on the south while the Darwaha taluk of Yeotmal District touches it on the south east. The greater part of Murtizapur taluk is a plain of rich black soil but the south is hilly and light and the soil on the eastern border and in the north east is also stony and poor on the whole the soil is perhaps equal to that of Akola taluk but inferior to that of Akot or Darvapur. The greatest height recorded is 1500 feet above sea level at Kamatwada in the south east Girda Pasurni and Tuljapur in the high land of the south have elevations of 1449 1440 and 1437 feet while Bapori Kuram Hinganwadi and Rajura in the north east rise only to 1011 1013 1041 and 1098 feet. The taluk seems to get a better rainfall than Akola and has many streams which contain water throughout the year. The Purna which forms the northern boundary is the chief the Adan forms nearly half of the southern boundary the Bembala is considered to rise within the town of Karanja and flows at first north then north-east and finally bending east between Amraoti and Chandur taluks finds its way to the Wardha river the Uma rises a little to the west of Karanja and flowing slightly to the north-east past Kamargaon Kinkhed and Mana but with a final turn to the west

enters the Purna the Pedhi flows through a few villages in the north-east and the Kātepurna through some in the north west of the taluk Karanja has a tank of about 600 acres and every village has on an average 15 wells The total area of the taluk is about 390 000 acres of which 179 000 are forest 345 000 are occupied for cultivation about 315 000 are annually cropped and only 27 remain available but unoccupied The area under jawari in the six years from 1901 to 1906 varied irregularly between about 110 000 and 160 000 acres that under cotton between 150 000 and 170 000 wheat between 4000 and 14 000 linseed between 5000 and 10 000 and til between 1000 and 4000 while tur was usually under 4000 but rose once to 15 000 and once to 21 000 from 1200 to 5200 acres were irrigated Thus there are considerable variations from year to year largely on account of the peculiarities of the seasons but partly through mistakes in recording but cotton and jawari were by far the most important crops and cotton tended to increase wheat inclined to extend at the expense of other *rabi* crops The Great Indian Peninsula Railway crosses the taluk from west to east with a total length within its borders of 16 miles and with stations at Murtizapur Mana and Kuram while the Talhi and Badnera stations in Amraoti District also serve Murtizapur Metalled roads run south from Murtizapur to Karanja (21 miles) and thence south west through Mangrul to Basim and south east to Darwha and north from Murtizapur to Daryapur (with nine miles within the taluk) Others connect the different stations with the villages from which their names are taken and Rs 100 a mile is spent on the less thorough maintenance of several other roads Country roads are numerous and are excellent for bullock-cart or saddle horse through the dry months in the plain country

though they are stony in the hilly parts. A great deal of traffic goes to Amraoti villagers thinking that they get both better prices and fairer weights for their cotton there than at Murtizapur. Kāranja used to produce fine *saris* but manufactures now scarcely exist at all; however there are twelve factories for ginning and eight for pressing cotton situated mostly at Kāranja and Murtizapur. Weekly markets (let out at Rs. 100 or more) are held at nine villages that at Umarda lasting two days. Murtizapur itself has the most important market but Umarda is known for its bullocks and Kuram and Shilu are known for *ghis*. Small fairs are held at various villages annually twice a year or weekly but there are no large ones. The original settlement came into force in 1870-1871 the rates varying from R. 14 to Rs. 20 with R. 14 most common. During the settlement period communications were much improved there was a large increase in almost all form of agricultural wealth the revenue was collected without difficulty and all available land except about 100 acres was occupied though the famine of 1899-1900 caused a check to this prosperity. The revision settlement came into force in 1900 when the rate varied from R. 14 to R. 20 the total land revenue in the year 1907-1908 was Rs. 411,288. Population between 1867 and 1891 increased by 25 per cent. in 1881 it was 110,57 in 1891 121,657 and in 1901 after the famine decade 118,022 the density was then 103 persons to the square mile with an average of five persons to each house. Only two towns had a population of over 5000. Kāranja with 16,535 and Murtizapur with 6156 villages with over 2000 were—Sirso 4503 Kuram 3293 Kāmargaon 2346 and Mana 2172. In fact however the boundaries of a revenue village sometimes fail to correspond with the actual limits of population in a particular

neighbourhood on account of which the population of Murtizapur town should probably be considered 9200 and that of Sirso only 1500. At Khinkhimi Rājñāpur (population 92) is a Hemadpanthi temple largely built over with brick but showing very elaborate carving upon the doorway and pillars—a kind of porch has slabs of stone haped like long seats with sloping backs—the word *me* is cut in *Balbodh* on the front while a carved stone about three feet high outside the enclosure represents *adhī Bhovraur chadhtana*. At Kawatha (population 254) near by a temple dedicated to Sopinath boā is famous for the cure of snake bite. The victim at once places a stone on his head in the name of the saint and as soon as opportunity permits visits the temple burns camphor and offers *shirni* sweetmeats of the weight of the stone. A fair is held every Monday besides special gatherings on Pola and Nagpanchmi and three or four people who have been bitten are said to come every week. It is considered that the influence of the saint is felt immediately they cross the boundary of the village. At Lakhpur on the Purna there is a group of old temples to which pilgrimage is made especially on Somwati Awas (a Monday at the end of a dark fortnight). Nausala in the north east and Bham in the south east have small Hemadpanthi temples. Dhanaj on the Nagpur dak line has an unfurnished bungalow and a large *sarai* originally intended for a school—an unusual proportion of Marwaris have settled in the village. The taluk has perhaps no castes of extra ordinary interest but Takankars, Pardhis, Gopals and Muhammadan Gaoles—the two last of whom are found especially in the grazing neighbourhoods of the south—have criminal tendencies. Police stations are to be at Murtizapur, Karanja, Dhanaj and Kuram and there are hospitals at the first two places. Schools in 1908

numbered 35 with an average daily attendance together of 1700

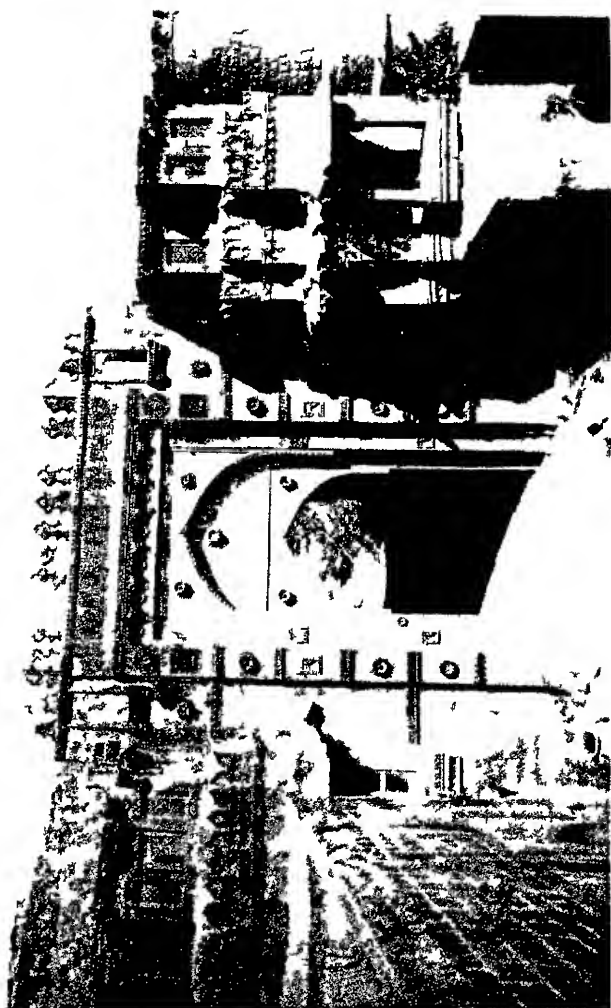
Murtizapur Town —Murtizapur is the headquarters of the taluk to which its name is given and is situated on the railway line 20 miles east of Akola. Its formation is somewhat anomalous. A village nearly 1 mile south east of the railway station is alone known as Murtizapur for revenue or census purposes its population was 4887 in 1881 4438 in 1891 and 6156 in 1901. A new settlement Mubarakpur has formed immediately south of the line lying across the Murtizapur road and it now contains over 5000 people but the land on which it is built belongs to the village of Sirso two miles to the north on the Darapur road and Mubarakpur is for revenue and census purposes treated as merely a part of Sirso. Thus that village was given a population in 1867 of 3897 in 1891 of 2942 and in 1901 of 4563 but the inhabitants of the *gaathan* of Sirso have for many years numbered only about 1500 the rest live in Mubarakpur and are most closely associated with Murtizapur station and town. The Karanja metalled road strikes directly south from the station the Murtizapur branch road leaves it almost immediately a dak bungalow standing at the junction. This branch road first passes a number of factories next crosses a wide open space where a large market is held on Fridays and then enters Murtizapur proper. Such a distribution of the population has some sanitary advantages and there are open spaces east of Murtizapur again but there are always difficulties about the sanitation of places of such a size no municipality exists but there is a Sanitary Committee. None of these places have buildings or other associations of much historical interest though both Murtizapur and Sirso were pargana villages and the former has the remains of a *kila* fort belonging to Govern

ment it is said that 200 Arabs were at one time stationed in the *kila*. The temples of Murtizapur are of moderate interest. Bansilal Gafurchand who is building a temple of Trimbakeshwar Mahadeo says it is very difficult to get masons. A small *veda shala* Veda school, has been in existence for ten years. Murtizapur and Mubarakpur are busy trading places with plain but fairly well supplied shops and with nine cotton factories between them. The importance of the traffic with Karanja and Darvapur especially that with the former is illustrated by scores of carts including both pony tongas and *savari* passenger bullock carts waiting unharnessed on a plot of ground just outside the station to take people to those places. Murtizapur has one or two quarters given up to Muhammadans who number 250 or 300 families. They are mostly very poor but include a small community of Cutchis who control much of the trade of the town and while taking four months holiday every year have some wealth and help the general community. A mosque has just been very neatly rebuilt and well roofed with tiles from Bombay. A community of Kanaujia Brahmans live in another quarter numbering 20 or 25 families altogether and engage largely in moneylending they often bring their wives from Ujjain and Malwa. It is said that the name Murtizapur is derived from Murtiza Ali a Naib of some centuries ago. Mubarakpur only began to be populated between 1870 and 1880 and is called after the Tahsildar of the time Mubarak Ali. Houses have hitherto been built only on three waste fields containing 17 acres retained by Government but in the beginning of 1909 two cultivated fields containing 36 acres were bought by the District Board for Rs 4600 and this land will also be sold or leased out for building. Hitherto the best sites have been sold and an annual rental of

As 1 or As 2 for 100 square feet has been charged for other sites. A trading community of Marwaris and Bhātias numbering perhaps 70 houses has grown up. The bulk of the inhabitants of Mubarakpur are either labourers employed in the factories or cart drivers. Most of them are *Dakhanis* from Poona, Satara, Pandharpur and other places and these include a few Muhammadans but there are also some *Pardeshis* from Northern India. The (acting) patel and patwari of Sirso live in Mubarakpur and have a *chawadi* office there but an influential member of the *watan* family live at Sirso and the village officers visit the place daily. The rights of *deshmukhi*, *patil*, *pat*, *waripana* and *maharkhi watan* are all in the hands of one family now represented by a minor.

Narnala — Narnala is an ancient fortress in the hills in the north of Akot taluk at a point where a narrow tongue of Akola District runs a few miles into the Melghat. A description of the points of archaeological interest it contains is given in Chapter II but a few other details may be added here. It is uninhabited but is in charge of a patel and patwari; the latter Narayan Dattatreya has a fund of information about it. The fortress lies about 12 miles north of Akot the road passing through Borai and the deserted village of Shahanur. The latter village lies within the first roll of the hills but just at the foot of the real ascent. Its lands were made forest two years ago and signs of cultivation are rapidly disappearing. It has a bungalow and *sarai* though no caretaker and carts can go only as far as this. The rest of the road is under the care of the District Board but is in parts exceedingly steep and stony however camels mount it and it is possible to ride a horse all the way. The road climbs a spur of the hills and then follows a ridge the whole ascent from Shahanur occupying less than an hour. About half way up it crosses first one

and then another piece of level ground each thickly sprinkled with Muhammadan tombs. These are called *Lahan* and *Mota Sati Maidan*. On the left side of the road in the upper plot is a small broken stone having carved on it an upraised hand, a sun and crescent moon which is described as *Saticha hat* Sati's hand. Presently the lower range of fortifications comes into sight, a line of blackened walls crowning cliffs of black stone and lying dwarfed but massive along the folds of the hill side. Accomplishing three quarters of the ascent the road passes through the first gateway, crowned like the rest with an arch lofty enough for elephants to pass. A curtain projecting on the outer side of the gateway is called *Saha Gotvachi Sapili* because its full height, about 30 feet, is made up of six great stones placed one on top of the other. Lions in different attitudes ornament both the outside and the inside of the gateway. The path passes two other strong gateways and one slighter one before entering the heart of the fort and climbs meanwhile to the uppermost *ghats*. Between the last two gateways are the domed tombs of Bag Sawar Wali and Gaz Badshah Wali. The former not only rode a tiger in his life but even now a tiny white tiger may be seen at night going to and from his tomb. Passing the last gateway one comes almost at once before the *Ambar Bangala*, the *kachera* of former days and the chief rest house of the present. It is a lofty building looking on to a cemented courtyard which formerly contained a fountain and was roofed with wood. The *bangala* has a flat roof reached by a long and steep staircase and walls around the roof give shade during the greater part of the day while openings afford a wide view over both plain country and hills. Akot is generally visible with the nearer villages and in the clear air of the rains one can plainly see the flooded Purna 25 miles away. At an equal distance on the west



FRONT

the fortress of Pimpardol crowns one of the two highest hills in that part of the Satpuras, a fairly large fortification but one so little known that its existence is sometimes denied by people living just below it and even by Mahars who go on pilgrimage to one of its tanks. Just across the courtyard is the tomb of Burhanuddin sometimes called the dogs temple and beyond it is the Shakkar Talao a tank of some little size. The tomb is a commonplace stone platform with a few tombstones upon it and a dilapidated building beside it. It has long been known as a place where the bite of a mad dog, jackal or rat may be cured and its fame has been at its height for the last five or six years. People come from Shegaon, Balapur, Mahan and even Basim 90 miles away to the number of 100 or 150 in a year. They offer *gur channa ud* and *phul*—country sugar, parched gram, incense and flowers—walk five times around the stone platform, place in their mouths five grains of gram and a very little of the other food offered and walk away with their eyes fixed on the ground till they have passed the first gateway of the fort (a few hundred yards away). One of the *jaghis* of Narnala directs the proceedings and adds to his income by the gifts of patients. Intelligent people of the neighbourhood are convinced that the cure is effective if performed before hydrophobia has appeared in the patient and the *jaghi* says it even takes effect later but every year there are one or two cases of visitors who die of hydrophobia either just before or just after visiting the tomb. The local experts hold the common belief that hydrophobia is very apt to remain latent during the dry seasons and manifest itself at the first fall of rain. The number of visitors to the tomb does not increase just at that time but the difficulty of travelling would explain this. People vow to make the pilgrimage at a more convenient time. The Shakkar

Talao is connected with various legends. The cow called Kapila pure white and Kāmdhenu the granter of desires descends from heaven at midnight and passes through the water to a *pinda* shrine of Mahadeo beneath it and there yields her milk. Unhappily this story was told long ago to an incredulous Deputy Commissioner who at first made the retort that though all other hars might be dead the relater was one left alive and then had the tank sounded and searched by a Bhoi diver. Nothing was found but mud upon which the officer added 'Is there nothing in the tank?' Then take the patwari (who had told the tale) and drown him there and though the order was not enforced this unsympathetic attitude has greatly discouraged the recounting of anecdotes. It is said also that a *paras* spike of a dome lies in the tank with the power of turning everything it touches into gold and that an elephant's shackles were once changed in this way when it entered the tank. The water dried up in the famine of 1899-1900 and nothing was found but it is remarked that no one knows what is hidden in the mud. At the west end of the courtyard mentioned are a pretty mosque and handsome stables while near the other end is a block of four large covered cisterns with broken but graceful arches rising above them. Some have thought them Jain water cisterns but they are locally called *telache tupache take* and said to have been used for storing oil and *ghu* for the large garrison. The fort covers 392 acres and the walls which only approximately keep at the same level wind about so much in following the shape of the hill that people say the full circuit measures 24 miles. It would certainly take very many hours to trace out all the buildings especially as the walls though generally in excellent condition have crumbled in places and the enclosure is much overgrown with long grass and bushes. It is said

that there were 22 tanks six of which still hold water all the year 22 gates and 360 *buruj* towers or bastions. The first fortifications according to tradition were made by Narvendrāpuri a descendant of the Pandavas and at the time Emperor of Hastināpur (Delhi). Later Muhammad Bahmani of Bijapur got possession and nearly all the present buildings seem to be of Muhammadan origin. The fort passed afterward to the Marātha Dakhani followers of Sivaji and his descendants then to the Peshwa the Nizam the Bhonslas the Nizām again and finally to the British but people say that throughout all this history no great fight ever took place over it. At the same time they tell some warlike stories about it. Muhammadans say that when men of their religion first came to this part of India Narnala and Gawilgarh were held by *deotas* spirits who seized and ate any of them who approached the forts. Presently the Fourteen Hundred Champions came with supernatural powers. Narnala was in the hands of three great *deotas* Raja II Narnalswami and Raja Bairat and its conquest was undertaken by two great *awalyas* Ambī Awalya and Dula h Rahman. The former is buried at Dharud 4 miles away and the latter seems to be the traditional conqueror of Ellichpur the city of Raja II. The *deotas* were at first contemptuous of these atoms of men but were soon obliged to take refuge in some vaults in the fort and were there captured. They were asked what they would have done had they won and replied that they would have skinned their opponents and hung the skins filled with *bhusa* chaff at the gates. The *awalyas* then turned the *deotas* into stone the figures of Raja II and Narnalswami being still shown above a precipice not far from the ordinary entrance-road. Ambī Awalya struck the former with his fist and split the stone in two. Raja Bairāt asked that his fate

might take place at Ellichpur and that Muhammadans might worship on one side of him and Hindus on the other and this was granted. A legend also connects a hill a little to the south west of the fort with its capture in the time of Aurangzeb. On the top of the hill is the *dargah* of Saiduliboa or Saiduliwali. It is said that a gun was taken up there unknown to the Dakhanis and delivered by night so effective a fire that the garrison fled. Again the name Satī Maidan is sometimes applied to the whole sweep of hill side between Shahanur and the fort and the explanation is given that a vast number of men were killed here in the time of Aurangzeb the tombs of the Muhammadans alone remaining the name would then have the general meaning of Plain of Death. The vaults *bhuyar* mentioned lie a short distance to the west of the Ambar Bangali. They are a series of small chambers connected by low archways and are sometimes called *zanān khana* on the supposition that they were meant for the residence of *osha* women women who must not be seen in public. Their purpose is however not certain and their extent is not known. An attempt to explore them inspired by the hope of finding treasure was defeated by great numbers of bats coming upon the intruders who were also afraid of snakes. A late *ragha* of Narnala Gafur Ahmad is said to have driven a score of sheep into the vaults to see where they would come out. One emerged at Gawilgarh more than 20 miles away but no trace was ever found of the others. A cross stands on a high point on the eastern side of the fort and marks the grave of a European officer who was left in charge and died here after the battle of Argaum but no trace of his name is left. Among the buildings on the east side is a *nagar khana* where prisoners used to be kept in a pit with a big stone over their heads to await execution. A few hundred yards off is

the *khuni buruj* where a platform was built on the edge of a sheer precipice over which criminals were sometimes hurled. The *nau-gaj top* nine-ward gun lies between these two. A ball from it is said once to have carried off the golden spike set on the domed building at Dharud in the plain below and to have continued its flight till it fell into the tank at Kutāsa 20 miles away. (It is also said at Narnala that the Hemadpanthi temple at Kutasa contains enough buried treasure to restore the fort the repeated mention of Kutasa perhaps showing its former importance). Formerly there was a sister gun called *khadak bīlī* terrible lightning but this somehow fell over the cliff into Chandan Khora the valley of sandal wood and mysteriously disappeared from sight. Two other guns lie near the Akot Gate to the south of the ordinary entrance but the bulk of the military stores were removed in 1858. Tantia Topi and Mugutrio were then at Jalgaon the headquarters of the taluk on the west and it was thought that they might seize these stores though the fortress was in the hands of the Nizam. The guns were therefore taken off to Akot the Pahladar gathering 1000 or 1200 people together for the task of bringing them down the hill and the guns being hauled across the plain by long teams of oxen in one great confused procession. The powder and sulphur were brought out of the magazine and watered and burnt but a spark got into the last cask before it was removed such an explosion followed that one still hears how people's ears rang and men were knocked down by the hundred while two rockets went sailing across the fort into the hills but the magazine a strong building withstood the shock and is still to be seen. The Dhobi Talao is a pretty tank which holds water all the year. It has a series of arches at one side with summer houses if one may use the word consisting of

two stone chambers one above the other and covered by a flat roof. Water was taken thence to a garden and one stone is grooved in almost a score of places by the rope which ran on it. The garden is ascribed to the Bhonslas and is still marked by some *champa* trees while two lofty stands for *tulsi* basil plants also reveal Hindu influences. Moreover a shrine of Mahatoba or Mhatoba on the south of the tank is famed for the cure of snake bite. The victim must utter the name of the god and place a stone or piece of earth on his head. Upon this he has invariably strength to reach the shrine the power of the poison being checked. Arriving there he burns a little *ghṛi* in a lamp or *raī ud gugul* resin or incense or something of the sort. Presently he shivers and sweats—or according to the report of some eye witnesses the god sweats—and straightway the man is cured. Cattle are also healed. A Mahar of Warud who was cured in this way comes on a yearly pilgrimage and puts the shrine in order. Now it consists simply of a rough reddened tone on a rough platform and its importance must be diminished by the snake god at Shrupur below the *hat* 5 miles distant. Quite close to the stone of Mhatoba is an image of Mahabir or Bajrangkali holding its hand upraised and supported by a much smaller figure. The *dalbadal* containing the old mint is quite near and a Muh mmadan graveyard is at no great distance. It is said that the Bhonslas had 2000 or 2500 men here and the number and variety of buildings show clearly that there must have been a large population but now the place is generally empty save when Hindu pilgrims visit the tomb of Saidulhoba and Burhanuddin in the rains or Muhammadans come in Ramzān or the dog-bitten come for healing. Evil spirits *bhūts* and *shaitāns* are said to haunt it wherever the walls are broken are the tracks of wild beasts morning

and evening peacock come to the tanks and at night sambar also come thither following well worn tracks through the ancient gateways

Nirguna River —The Nirguna river rises in Basim taluk and flows north through the middle of Bālāpur taluk till it presently curves to the west and joins the Man about 3 miles north of Balapur. Its total length is about 50 miles. In the third part of its course it is joined on the east by a much smaller stream the Bhukund (on which Patur Shekh Babu is situated) and is thenceforward called by that name. At Alegaon in the south of Balapur taluk the Nirguna is already a large stream and flows in a shallow bed of loose stones extending in places to 100 yards in breadth. Toward the end of its course it is more confined and its current in flood time is such that it causes Balapur to be seriously isolated as it crosses the roads leading from Bālāpur to Akola and to Paras the nearest railway station.

Panchagawhan —Panchagawhan is a village in Akot taluk about 16 miles from Akot its population is 2885. It consists of six villages with separate officers according to tradition there were at one time only five villages whence the name but another was afterwards added and called Ubarkhed the village over Panchagawhan was the headquarters of a pargana of 6 villages under the Nizam a Naib lived in a *padhi* now ruined belonging to Government. One half of the population consists of Muhammadans who are divided into six *muhallas* the *jama masjid* dates from the Emperor Shāh Jahan but has recently been simply and prettily rebuilt. Education is flourishing there are 50 pupils in the Hindustani girls school. The village has a weekly market of some size and a ginning factory. Men of middle age remember when thick jungle separated it from the river where there is now scarcely a tree. It

is said that very wealthy *sahukars* men with crores of money used to live here. One of them Naorangrai Nimhawale was a poor man till a son was born to him but when he dug a pit to bury the caul a pot of money was found at the bottom. Seven pits were dug and seven pots found. finally the father addressed the infant as Lakshmikanta (husband of the goddess of wealth) and prayed him to grant an empty pit. Gold could be found later wherever the child's urine had fallen. Naorangrai demonstrated this to the Government to prove that he was not getting his wealth dishonestly. the boy died at five year of age. Other very rich men were Dina Baba Ghan and Balaji Ganesh each of whom built a temple of Mahadeo and a well. A *sadhu* called Lakshmappa a Jangam Wani by caste lived here for a time and a *samadh* has been built to him though he died at Risod in Basim taluk. during an annual fair in his honour the weekly market is held in front of the *amadh*. Two stories are told about him. the Emperor Aurangzeb who made a great impression in this part of India appearing in both. Aurangzeb knew the *karamat* of 52 *bu mantras* which gave him formidable miraculous powers. He spread a *chaddar* cloth over the mouth of a well put four lemons on the corners to keep it in place and then knelt on the cloth and offered prayers to God. Lakshmappa in his turn removed the cloth and stood upright over the well. From that time the two were on familiar terms. A Delhi merchant was once in danger at sea and vowed the fourth part of his stock to Aurangzeb as to a god if he should be saved. At that moment the Emperor and the *sadhu* were sitting under a tamarind tree playing *chausar* (*chaupat* or *songtya* a game resembling draughts). The saint alone became aware of the vow and thrust a piece of cloth into a hole in the tree presently bringing it forth streaming with water.

Aurangzeb asked for an explanation but was told only to note the date. This was understood when the merchant appeared the Emperor sent him to Risod to offer his goods to Lakhmappa who distributed them to the poor. Rudranathswami a disciple of Nana Sahib of Patur has a holy place with four (formerly five) small shrines in it. He was going to Patur in company with Ambujiboa of Wvala when they learnt that the master was dead and his body was being burnt however they proceeded and at Nandkhed 6 miles from Patur saw Nana Sahib. Rudranath wished to be taught some *suru mantra* such as are given in secret to a disciple and when water was required produced it by striking an empty *tala* cistern. Rudranath begot a son Bhikajiboa by giving his wife a partly chewed roll of betel. The village contains the remnants of a *sati* temple and three new temples. That of Vitthal was built by Nanakram Gangaram and that of Ramechantra by Sameshwardas Bramhachari a *sadhu* from Gujarat who collected Rs 3500 for the purpose. This temple and that of Appaswami were designed and erected by Sakharam and Dagdu Jaram Telu masons of the village. The Muhammadans have also the tomb of a saint Neknam Sahib. He and his four sons were military officer of about the end of the seventeenth century A.D. and three of them fell in battle. curiously exact details are given about them. Neknam Sahib still rides in a green clad procession to Ner 4 miles to the south thence to Adsul and back to Panchagawhan. Many have heard the galloping of horses within the tomb and a Bhoi once accompanied the procession holding the tail of one of the horses. On the return *matida* a kind of cake was distributed the Bhoi was warned to secrecy but gave his share to his wife and yielding to her persistence told her the whole story upon which his whole family

soon perished. An epidemic of cholera once ceased when a stone fell from one of the tombs.

Patur Shekh Babu —Patur or Patur Shekh Babu is a village in the south east corner of Balapur taluk 21 miles south of Akola on the main road to Basim another metalled road runs north west from Patur to Balapur and Khamgaon. The village is pleasantly situated on the river Bhuikund in a well wooded valley between sharp ridges of hill. It has long been a town of some importance and was formerly the head of a pargana but its population has been declining for some years it was 7219 in 1881 6156 in 1891 and 5990 in 1901. It contains a police station hospital and dispensary post and telegraph offices dak bungalow and *dharmshala* and Marathi and Urdu schools and has a large Muhammadan population. It is of considerable archæological interest because of some ancient caves cut in the hill side and the tombs of a Muhammadan saint called Shekh Babu and a Hindu called Nana Sahib. They are all on the west bank of the river the caves and Hindu tomb several hundred yards from the nearest houses. The caves are chambers carved out of the rock of the hill side on the model of the less developed Hemadpanthi temples. It is said that they were neglected for a long time but were cleared out in about 1881 by Mr. Byrnonji Jamasji Assistant Commissioner. They have generally been ascribed to Buddhism but one certainly contains an emblem of Mahadeo carved out of the solid rock. They are entirely neglected from a religious point of view and no local tradition seems to attach to them it is remarked merely that they must have been dug out for some *sadhu*. The name of the Muhammadan saint Shekh Babu is commonly added to that of the town to distinguish it from other places called Patur but Hindus say that the original name was the *nagari* town of

Parashara an ancient *rishi*. The relics of Shekh Babu now shown comprise the *jama masjid* some marks in the rocks of the river bed and his *dargah* tomb. The mosque and tomb bear inscriptions giving their dates a 1142 and 791 H or 1118 and 1725 A D respectively. the mosque is said to contain a beam miraculously suspended in the air. The marks on the rocks are by the eye of faith recognised as the footprints of men horse camels and elephants they are said to have been made when the saint having caused an army to disappear into the earth called it forth again unharmed. The *dargah* consists of successive enclosures with a tomb in the last the building is not very fine in itself but is a fairly well known place of pilgrimage. Such *fakirs* as come are divided into the two classes of Banwa and Madari the former mutilate themselves abstain from begging and eat only at the very place of pilgrimage while the others differ on all three points. The *inamdars* of the tomb are bound to provide pilgrims with food. A manuscript account of Shekh Babu given by the *kazi* relates that the saint came from Mecca and passed Dholapur on the river Chambal there he and his disciples flung into the river a demon who once a year demanded human sacrifices. The feet of the demon are said still to be visible in the water and Hindus on pilgrimage worship first at a shrine built in memory of the deliverer and next beside the demon's feet. Gyasuddin Tughlak is said to have been at the time Emperor at Delhi and to have been succeeded by Abu Bakr who was again dethroned by Nasiruddin Muhammad all three of the same family. Both the last two shared in the building of the present tomb but it was never quite finished. The temple of Nāna Sāhib a fairly large series of buildings is perhaps a mile from the town. A history of the saint together with a partial account of Mārkinathboa of Mārki in

Amraoti taluk is contained in a manuscript *granth*, religious poem said to have been written by Mukundraj son of Nana Sahib himself, and now in the possession of Devidas Amle of Patur also descended from him. Nana Sahib was the son of a *sahukar* a Yajurvedic Brahman of Patur and was originally called Narayan Kanhoji Amle. Even in his youth he spent a great deal in making gifts to Brahmans and to the poor which caused ill feeling between him and his uncle Babuji-boa he therefore went to Marki and became a disciple of Markinath-boa. Presently his parents came and took him home where he was married but he returned again to Marki. Markinath-boa sent him away once more but was so much gratified at his devotion that he prophesied that he would himself be born again as Nana Sahib's son. The latter lived at Patur from that time making the pursuit of religion his sole object going naked and so far disregarding caste restrictions as to take food from all men except Muhammadans and such *antyaja* low born people as Mahars and Mangs. His relatives used at first to lock him up but he was quickly seen outside the house no one knowing how he had got free. The other Brahmans put him and his family out of caste but he declared that as long as he prayed to Ram he did nothing requiring penance. Gradually he came to be regarded as a saint to whom ordinary rules did not apply and a number of miracles are ascribed to him. For instance he would sometimes go to a money changer in the bazar and distribute copper to the bystanders by the handful yet the *saraf* always closed the day with two or three times as much copper as he had in the morning. A mendicant Brahman once asked him for money and was given a letter addressed to the god Sri Balaji at Giri in Madras Presidency upon this being presented at the temple the god appeared in a dream and bade

the priest in charge pay the money. Once a failure of the rains was imminent and the people appealed to Nāna Sāhib he went to the temple of Maroti outside the village climbed to the head of the image and passed water there rain came that very day. When a man asked him for money he once passed water on the petitioner's *uparna* shawl the man through lack of faith wrung out part of the urine but the rest became gold. A Muhammadan officer once insisted that the saint should eat flesh with him and he protested in vain but when the dish was brought and the cloth removed the flesh had become a heap of flowers and the Mansabdar prostrated himself before the *sādhū*. Once Nāna Sahib gave his wife a roll of betel leaves half chewed by himself and she upon eating it conceived and bore a son the saint called him Mukundraj and declared that it was his *guru* Markinathboa come to life again. Nana Sahib is said to have arbitrated between Udoji and Madhoji Bhonsla and to have awarded the throne of Nagpur to the elder. As death approached he asked to be buried instead of being burnt people disregarded this but even while his body was burning he appeared in the flesh at Nandkhed 4 miles from Patur before a prostitute who was a disciple of his told her the circumstances said he was going to Marki and gave her a bunch of plantains as a *prasād* religious gift. It was finally decided that he was an incarnation of Lakshman brother of Ram. Some of the saint's dialectic power seems to have descended to one of his three sons who refused to marry any woman because his mother had been a woman. A grandson of Nana Sahib is said to have brought to life the son of a man in very high position at the court of the Bhonsla whereon the latter erected the present temple. A fair is held in Māgh Shuddh (January February) it was formerly very largely attended and miracles of

healing used to occur but its importance has now greatly declined

Penganga River—The Penganga river rises in the Chikhli taluk of Buldana District close to its western border and flows south-east through Chikhli and Mehkar taluks and then across the western half of Basim it forms the boundary between Berar and the Nizam's Dominions from that point to its junction with the Wardha its total course is about 300 miles of which 60 are within this District It contains water all through the year in most of its course and flowing through fairly soft soil has a large bed even at Yeoti After passing beyond Akola District the bed becomes rocky and some very holy places are passed Yeoti where the river first reaches the Nizam's border is a village of 900 inhabitants there are no wealthy *sahukars* but the cultivators are generally prosperous so that the cotton carts of the village pass along the Akola road in strings of a score or more at a time A small and dilapidated Hemadpanthi temple stands close to the village

Pinjar—Pinjar lies among low rough hills in the south east of Akola taluk 22 miles from Akola It is surrounded by the remains of a fairly strong wall and has a brick *kila* fort It is chiefly remarkable for a Hemadpanthi temple of considerable size in a very good state of preservation though some details strongly suggest a judicious rebuilding or restoration at an early date A long inscription apparently in Sanskrit is carved on a stone in a shrine in the courtyard it has not yet been deciphered but a fairly good copy could probably be taken with proper materials Near by is a large Hemadpanthi step-well known as Chaubari Wihar the square well Pinjar was the head of a *par gana* and is said once to have had 2000 houses but to have declined on account of a heavy tax levied by

Mudhoji Bhonsla in 1772 A D it contained 700 houses in 1867 in 1901 there were 612 houses with 2565 people A temple of Vithoba of some size was built several generations ago by an ancestor of Waman Saoji a *sahu kar* of the village who himself spent over Rs 2000 in 1908 on its restoration The builder had dreamt that if a temple was erected in the village worship there would be as effectual as at Pandharpur and there would be no need to make a long pilgrimage to the latter place A *dargah* Muhammadan tomb is known by the name of Sham uddin Wali his ghost is said at irregular intervals to appear at midnight clad in green and riding a white horse in a procession and it is held due to his favour that plague has never visited the village In the Settlement Report of 1867 it was remarked that Mahan 8 mile to the south west was curiously immune from cholera and it is clear that remote villages are more likely than others to escape epidemic diseases Shamsuddin is said to prevent a dome being built over his tomb

Purna River—The Purna is the largest and most important river in the District It rises in the Morsi taluk of Amraoti District and flows to the west passing through the northern half of Akola District and finally joins the Tapi in Khandesh near Bhusawal Its total length is about 200 miles of which over 60 miles belong on one or both banks to Akola District The Purna forms the northern boundary of Murtizapur Akola and Balapur taluks and the southern boundary of Akot It flows through the midst of the Payanghat the rich middle plain of Berar and all the surplus moisture of that country westward bound joins it Though not navigable it maintains a good current throughout the year and during the cold weather most of the fords are knee-deep or more while the great channel through

which the stream flows is often 200 yards in breadth and 100 feet in depth. A curious legend is related in a sacred *pothi* religious poem about its origin. Gava Chakravarti King of the World who ruled at Hemavanti in the Himalayas once gave a great feast to four gods with their families and servants. Indra King of Heaven, Brahma Creator of the Universe, Vishnu its Protector and Mahadeo its Destroyer. They in return bade him ask a boon and he craved that he and all his people might receive *mukti* salvation deliverance from the round of existence. Mahadeo sent him to Varah Tirth to supply the wants of the *rishis* sages there. Varah Tirth is said to be the present Wari a deserted village in the north west of Akot taluk the river Wan which flows close by being apparently regarded in this connection as the Purna of which it is in fact only a tributary. Here Gava Chakravarti found seven crores of *rishis* practising *tapashcharya* penance. He both joined in this and actually found food for all the *rishis* with the consequence that their glory declined while his virtue grew. One of their number Narad son of Brahma perceived this and persuaded them in self defence to set their rival a task in his hospitality which should overtax his powers. They therefore demanded that on the next day they should all receive their fill of hot milk. The king was in despair but again the gods came to his aid and Mahadeo commanded the moon which produces nectar to see that his requirements were fulfilled. Thereupon Indukala daughter of the moon sprang from his side and showered upon the *rishis* hot milk far beyond their powers of consumption so that it flowed away in a torrent. They pursued the wonderful maiden so as to secure such bounty for ever and when she sank into the earth tried to dig her up. Finally Brahma commanded her to flow continually as a river of hot milk from the

Sātpurās and promised *mukti* deliverance to everyone who should bathe in the stream. Thus food was provided for the *rishis* and salvation bestowed on the king and all his people. The river was called at first Payoshni which means hot milk and its name has later become Purna even now holy men at rare intervals see in the stream a trickle of milk and dip it up and drink it as a *prasād* religious gift of the river while it is a valued privilege for all to bathe there. (On 11th January 1900 the writer met on the high road a little band of Kunbis belonging to a village on the Morna river some a few miles to the Purna for that purpose). The chief tributary of the Purna on the northern bank is the Shahanur the old channel of which joins it midway in its course across the District but most of the water now comes in occasional floods along a channel close to the eastern border cut during the famine of 1896-1897 and greatly deepened since by the action of the current. On the southern bank there are the Pedhi Uma and Katepurna meeting it in Murtizapur taluk the Jomai in Akola and the Morna and Man in Balapur. The banks of the Purna are everywhere merely earth often rising sheer in red cliffs but the great channel formed between them is very constant. At a few places however people can point to small changes the disappearance of part of a field a temple or as at Wāgholi in Akola taluk of an old village site. Very large floods sometimes occur so that people in places point out cliffs half a mile apart as the flood banks no land between them being cultivated or they say as at Keli Well in Akot taluk that once in ten years a flood reaches a village a mile away from the ordinary channel. The land close to the banks is left waste in most places partly on account of floods and partly because it is very much cut up by petty tributary streams. The

actual current of the Purna through the greater part of the year flows with a breadth varying from 50 to 100 yards along the bottom of this deep and wide channel winding from side to side and varying between rapid shallows and quiet deeper reaches. A number of petty industries though no large ones are dependent upon it. In some places the Bhois fishermen raise low walls of earth so as to cut off a stretch some hundreds of yards in length and breadth from the rest of the stream leaving only a narrow opening to be closed by a net through which fish can enter or leave. Again the Bhois place a net right across the stream and lie on the bank till the catch is secured. Other shallows with upright stakes along their sides are fenced off for the preparation of *san nemp*. In other places stretches of sand are formed into ridges and furrows or lines of little heaps. Fifty years ago the country for some miles on both sides of the Purna was famous for the salt it produced and the banks are now marked with long streaks of white stuff with a salt taste. Villages are mostly on high ground some hundreds of yards back from the river but the bed opposite them is usually a busy scene. The cattle are gathered there for some hours of the day with diligent herdsmen scrubbing the buffaloes in the evening strings of women with vessels on their heads and occasionally men with bullocks carrying skins come for water here and there people squat to bathe clothes are being washed and an occasional cart splashes across the ford. The river is naturally an obstacle to traffic on the main roads approaches some hundreds of yards in length have been cut but elsewhere it sometimes requires great care to take a cart up and down safely. At long intervals a big ferry boat is moored against the bank for use in the rains. Some of the villages on the Purna are of a little interest. In Murtizapur taluk a group of old temples

is situated at Lākhpurī (population 1151) where the road from Murtizāpur to Darvapur crosses the river. In Akola taluk Mhaisang (population 1127) was a *taraf* of Akola pargana and has about 25 families of *deshmukhs*. A number of religious wanderers make a temporary halt here on account of the hospitality of a *sāhukar* Nāra-
van Baburao Deshmukh. At Kathād (population 571) is a fairly large Gosain *math* with a temple of Kāteshwar Mahadeo and the tombs of 12 *pujaris* outside it. A fair is held on each of the four Mondays in Shrawan (July-August) and another on Somwati a Monday which coincides with the last day of the dark fortnight and therefore with the end of the month a very holy day. At Keli Wel in Akot taluk is a very interesting school the headmaster Survabhan Janji a Koli has been in charge since 1885. In a village of less than 1400 people he has maintained a school of 150 of whom 50 are boarders. Good fireworks are made in the village as a display costing Rs. 200 is given annually at the fair held in the name of Gairanboa. In the *gairan* land set apart for grazing cattle near the river are some Gosain tombs in connection with which miracles are related. Nanā Sahib of Patur wished at one time to build a temple here but found it impossible owing to the displeasure of Degir whose tomb is close by. Shurampurī was a prophet had a miraculous supply of money from which he paid two annas a day for his food used to get intoxicated with *ganja* and strong drink was always left dry in a flood and lived to be 100 years old. Sakharamboa has been here for 25 years he takes no thought about cleanliness caste prejudices or the ordinary interests of life. At his bidding a barren bitch suckled puppies and matches were handed out from an empty tomb in 1903 plague spared the villagers near him who at his desire remained in their houses and in a flood he lived three days in a

tree casting down snakes and scorpions without suffering harm. If people ask him for supernatural help and he kicks or strikes them it is thought a sure sign of success. At Pilkawadi in Akot taluk a Brahmachari of unknown name who died in 1905 or 1906 made a great impression. He was fair and very tall and could touch his forehead with his tongue. He ate only in the evening but was hospitable, charitable, ready to talk, and a Sanskrit scholar. He would not have his photo taken, telling people to inscribe his likeness on their hearts. A mango tree at Kapsi in Akola taluk was barren for a century but bore fruit now dedicated to his tomb when given to him. Once seven days' worship was being maintained in a house where an old woman was very ill. The Brahmachari came and warned the men to continue, but they fell asleep. Suddenly the woman cried out that she had fallen down when being carried to heaven. She lived six months as an invalid and then died. He sent a Bhoi bitten by a snake to sit among people who were worshipping God, which gave immediate relief. Finally a garland fell down when he was hanging it round the neck of Maroti in whose temple he lived. He understood that his death was near but reminded the god that it was then Dakshinayana and not a good time to die. He went on pilgrimage to Prayag and returned to die in the yogi attitude on Magh Krishna sixth. Various details are told about his last days: for instance that a plover cried and he said he knew the reason, and that he was feverish with anger and said nothing one day but spent the next twenty-four hours in giving wise counsel. People began a *namasapta* service on the day after his death. The place was almost flooded but a voice cried to them not to fear. Through an oversight *shendur* the sacred red powder had not been bought but a packet was mysteriously found among the stores.

At Ner in Akot taluk is a temple to which Jains go on pilgrimage. The Akola Akot metalled road crosses the river at Waghohi and the Shegaon Akot road at Andurni.

Risod—Risod or *Riswad* is situated 26 miles from Basim in the south west of the taluk. It was the head of a pargana and has always been a place of some size. Its population was 4716 in 1867, 4609 in 1891 and 5925 in 1901. It is now the second largest place in the taluk and as it stands amid very good soil is perhaps the wealthiest. It has a large tank put into repair during the famines and used for irrigating garden land. Its institutions include a police station, hospital, post office and school. It has also a ginning factory. The soil is good and the neighbouring country pleasant. The last fighting in Berar occurred in this part. During the general disorder of 1857 Rohillas and other unruly people who had been connected with the Nizam's service got out of hand and took up dacoity. In January 1858 a large party under Jalalkhan committed a dacoity at Risod near which the Inam Commissioner was in camp. It happened that some of the Nizam's Contingent infantry had reached Wakad, 6 miles to the north west on their way back from Northern India to their quarters at Hingoli. The Inam Commissioner sent them information and they came in pursuit of the dacoits. The band fled to Chinchamba Bhar, 7 miles to the south west and took refuge inside the village. The troops attacked them at once but the assault was resisted and Captain Mackinnon was killed and in the night the marauders escaped into the hills. The name Risod is said to be derived from *rishi wat kshetra* the place of all the *rishis*.

Shahanur River—The Shahanur river is a tributary of the Purna on the northern bank. It rises in the Velghat and flows right through the Daryapur taluk of Amraoti District passing Surji Anjangaon and Umri.

and enters Akot taluk at Dahihanda. Its original course took it thence westward though with a considerable curve round the north side of Kadhohi till it entered the Purna at a point 12 miles as the crow flies from Dahihanda. The total length of the river was 70 miles of which 20 were within Akot taluk. The channel at Dahihanda was however within two miles of the Purna. People on the lower course complained of the damage done by floods to their crops and the river flowed across the Akola Akot road with an awkward crossing. In the famine of 1896-1897 it was determined to divert the river so as both to prevent floods and to improve the Akot road. A channel was therefore cut as a relief work directly from Dahihanda south to the Purna. It is said to have been originally only about six feet deep but more earth was quickly carried away and people on the original course of the stream suffered from lack of water. Accordingly a dam was built in the second famine to turn the river back into its original course but this dam was swept away in five minutes when a flood came and the water again poured along the artificial channel. Now the new cut called the Nawin Nadi forms an absolute gorge 60 feet deep in parts and of about the same width. In its lower part it is of about the same depth throughout its width but near Dahihanda it consists of a nullah about 15 feet deep along the bottom of another nullah itself 30 or 40 feet deep and the deeper nullah yearly comes further up the stream its end being now a few hundred yards below the village. The course is practically straight and the banks have not fallen into any appreciable extent but there may possibly be further developments. One result has been to cause the water to pass Dahihanda in violent floods which prevent people crossing for a day or two and then leave the bed almost dry.



whereas there was formerly water for some months and it still remains longer in the higher reaches. The river used to be held up at Dahihanda by an anicut but this is now useless and people build an earthen *bandh* bund every year. Springs are said to have been uncovered in the deeper part of the cut. It does not appear that any great change has yet been made in the Purna at the point where the new cut joins it. the channel of the larger river is no doubt to some extent protected by the fact that it has always a much stronger current than the Shahanur. It is proposed again to close the new cut.

Sirpur—Sirpur is a village in Basim taluk 15 miles north west of Basim. Its population was 5515 in 1867 and is now 5809. The population is almost entirely agricultural includes no very wealthy *sahukars* and maintains no particular daily bazar. Two thirds of the people are Kunbis and about 40 families more are Marathas. A great deal of *rabi* is grown. Sirpur was the head of a pargana of 60 villages divided between four *deshmukhs* of whom three are Brahmans and one is a Maratha. Another Maratha is called a Naik and has a large *inam* given him on account of aid rendered to a past Government. The village had once three fort and a wall. It has now a police station a hospital two boys schools a post-office and a weekly market on Wednesdays. The chief point of interest is that Sirpur is a very holy spot to Jains. It is sometimes spoken of as their Benares and pilgrims visit it from all parts of India. Its sanctity is however chiefly local as Palidhāna in Kathiawād and Shamastikar in Bengal are mentioned as having wider fame. Within Berar Muktagiri in the Ellichpur taluk of Amraoti District is also a holy place of the Jains. Sirpur has two Jain temples the chief one in the middle of the village with *dharmshalas* for pilgrims all about it and the Pawali temple outside the

village. The great object of reverence is an image of Antariksha Parasnath in the chief temple. The story told about this is that two Jain demons called Khar and Dushan made the image of cowdung and sand and used to worship it. They hid it in a pit beside a river on the side of a hill near Werul, a village near Aurangabad in the Nizam's Dominions. Long afterwards Il or Ilak Raja of Ellichpur happened to pass the spot and to see a little pool of water, no larger than might be contained in a cow's hoof mark. He suffered terribly from white leprosy, but on applying this water to his body became immediately whole. He was a Jain and every night his queen had been accustomed to take the germs of the disease from his body and, not being allowed to kill them, put them in a tin case till the morning when they were replaced. She now asked how he had been cured and went with him to the spot where he prayed the unseen god to manifest himself. That night the image appeared to her in a dream and directed that it should be dug up and conveyed in a cart to Ellichpur, but it warned her that the king, who was to drive the cart himself, must on no account look back. In fact he looked back near Sirpur and the image remained suspended in the air. The king built over it the temple of Pawali—a Hemadpanthi building, having neither arch nor mortar. Presently the god expressed disapproval of this and directed that another temple should be built at the cost of a *panch* and the present temple was built accordingly. It is not a striking building, but the image, which looks as if it was made of a kind of black stone, has the peculiarity that it is so supported as barely to touch the ground at a single point; a cloth can be passed almost entirely under it. At Pawali it is said that a man on horseback could ride beneath it. The image used to be in the hands of a Kunbi family called

Pawalkar but for the last five years it has been taken over by a *panch* who pay something to the Pawalkars but control all business arrangements through a Brahman manager. The image is said to have been set up in the present temple on Vaishākh Shuddh 5 Vikram Samvat 55, or about 1500 years ago. Two images of Parasnath in white marble are said to have been placed in the Pawali temple about 20 years ago. Pilgrims come throughout the year but especially during a three days' fair held in Kartik (October-November). Digambaris enter the shrine naked while Shwetambaris wear all their ornaments or if they are poor at least place *chakshu* spectacles over their eyes. The village contains 50 or 60 families of Jains. Mahārs for many miles round also go on pilgrimage to Sirpur their objective being the tomb of Shah Dāwal where a *fakir* is in charge. Some higher castes such as Marathas also visit this tomb. The writer on Pausā Wādva Āmā wasya in January 1909 met band after band of Mahārs on foot, in carts and on buffaloes, men, women and children going to the place while Marathas filled a whole string of carts. Various explanations are given of the name Sirpur. Some refer it to a saint called Siddha Purush, others to the fact that aborigines here offered a vessel of milk to a *fakir* who spoke Persian and called the place milk full, other to a corruption of *Shripal*, a second name of Il Raja who brought the wonderful image while yet others say the image is a form of Vishnu and the village is named after his wife Lakshmi or Shri.

Telhara—Telhara is a town in the west of Akot taluk 17 miles from Akot. Its population was 4294 in 1891 and 5160 in 1901. It is thus the third largest place in the tāluk. When Jalgaon tāluk belonged to Akola District an Extra Assistant Commissioner was stationed at Telhara and had civil jurisdiction over Akot.

and Jalgaon taluks. This has now been discontinued but during 1908 a Bench of Honorary Magistrates was established at Telhara with jurisdiction over one-fourth of Akot taluk. For revenue purposes there are five separate villages adjoining one another two of them having the name Telhara and the other three having Muhammadan names. A vague rumour suggests that these three were founded by a Muhammadan Emperor but there is no account of any considerable Muhammadan settlement in the town. The one noteworthy point about the population is that there is a very large Marwari colony here. Muhammadans are said to number about 50 families. Kunbis 125 or 150 but Marwaris 200 or one-fifth of the whole almost all of these have come since the Assignment. Many of them are *sahukars* and have made large fortunes so that three quarters of the land of the five villages is in their hands but poorer caste fellows have come to work for these thus Marwari *Mochis* leather workers amount to about 25 families. The houses of the wealthy have in many cases fronts of carved wood which form a striking characteristic of the town. The place has no ancient temples of much interest but several temples of some size have been built during the last fifty years. Harakhchand Gulabchand Honorary Magistrate a Swetambari Jain to carry out a vow of his father's has at a cost of Rs. 40,000 or more built a temple to Padmaprahu one of the 24 Tirthankars of the Jains. It has a golden image and the building is strikingly coloured and furnished some of the details such as the introduction of the figures of British soldiers in the front seem at first incongruous but have at least a certain significance. The neighbourhood is rich in large weekly markets the chief being that at Malegaon 3 miles away. One is held at Telhara on Sundays. During the rest of the week but not on bazar

day the same site is used as a cotton market. The demand is that of four gins and two presses in the town but this is sufficient to absorb all the cotton of the locality and to bring perhaps 200 or 250 carts a day into Telhara. A police station and a hospital have been situated here for many years and there is also a telegraph office. The schools are vernacular only. A library survives from the time of the important court now removed. The size of the town causes difficulties about its sanitation and its commercial activity is somewhat hampered in the rains by the lack of good metalled roads as the road from Telhara to Adsul is not kept in good condition.

Wadegaon — Wadegaon is a village in Balapur taluk eight miles south east of Balapur. Its population was 6096 in 1881, 5872 in 1891 and 5825 in 1901. Its prosperity depends almost entirely on agriculture as it has no cotton factories and its only industry, the making of turbans, is on a very small scale. Land is very much subdivided, people combining a little agriculture with shopkeeping or carting. A good deal of land is either irrigated or used for crops such as tobacco which require a good water supply and careful cultivation. About one-third of the population are Mahis who are said to be very hard working cultivators. A made road runs from Patur through Wadegaon to Balapur. The village is situated on the river Nirguna or Bhuikund and the old men still remember the damage done by a great flood called Dhadya Pur about 60 years ago. It is said that the village was founded by Gaolis and that they made twelve *wadis* parts whence the name. The patel holds some high ground in the village but has no fort *gadhi*. The ruins of an ancient wall and three gates still remain, the Sasti gate on the south being in good preservation. A Māmlatdār was stationed here under the Nizām's Government before 1853 and lived in a large and beauti-

fully finished house. A son of the last Māmlatdār Sonaji Anaji Mahajan a Krishnapakshi is still living in the village and is in his 103rd year. Wādegaon is divided into two *khels* for revenue purposes but there is no division of the records. A fairly large temple of Mahadeo with *ghats* and a resting place for wandering *sadhus* stands by the river. A small double temple built not long ago by a Mahi widow who had lost both her husband and her son stands on a strong platform on the low ground just on the other side. Wādegaon is remarkable in that the villagers have prevented Marwaris from settling there. It is also famous among one section of the general population alone the Mahars. This caste in Berar has five or six places of pilgrimage of which Wādegaon is one. The sacred object is a tomb above a high strong wall at a bend in the river. It is said that this wall alone prevents the river carrying away a great part of the village. A small rough image is set up under a tree at this spot and other tombs of less sanctity surround it. A Mahar *guru* with faded vestments is in charge of the whole and receives contributions generally of one or two annas from pilgrims. The tomb is said to be that of Dego Mego but the Mahars know very few details about him. The general story is that long ago his prayers brought rain in a time of great famine. The name Dego is now associated with the clouds and Mego with falling rain. Pilgrims bathe at a ruined platform at the brink of the water then climb the steep bank—where there used to be steps—and pour water on the sacred tomb. A small well close by is also brought into the ceremonies.

Wari.—Wari Bhairawagarh is a deserted village on the Wan river in the extreme north west of Akot taluk. Though remote it is of considerable religious interest and it is situated amid fine scenery. An

image of Hanuman or Māroti over six feet in height and with a striking face is said to have been set up 400 years ago by Ramdas Swami an incarnation of Maroti. About ten years ago a shrine was erected above it by the efforts of a Bairāgi called Hanumandāsboa who died and was buried close by three or four years ago. The river Wan has various sacred associations. It was here that according to legend the miraculous Pavoshni generally identified with the present Purna came into existence to maintain the pious hospitality of King Caya Chakravarti. The point where the Wan river issues from the hills is said to be the place where Draupadi the wife of the Pandava distributed *halad* turmeric and *kunku* red powder to women whose husbands were still alive. A deep *dohi* pool in the river is said to have been made by one of the Pandavas Bhim when they came here on pilgrimage and is called Bhimkund in consequence. The pool is said to be unfathomable so that when an uncle and nephew once spent six months in making a rope to measure it they still found the rope too short. Near the temple are high cliffs and it is related that sometimes at midnight a full grown tiger which never kills anything appears on one just opposite the temple and bows in adoration to the image. A religious fair gathers at Wan every Saturday and a larger one is held annually for the performance of the birthday ceremony of the image. South east of the temple are the ruins of a fort called Bhairawagarh together with an image of Kal Bhairawa. To the south is a tiny village called Saiwan where there lives a family called Gond Rajas but no information about them is available.

Wyala —Wyala is a village in Bālāpur tāluk mid way between Bālāpur and Akola that is eight or nine miles from each its population is 2460 it has fortifications of a very unusual kind and religious traditions of

some interest. The fortifications consist of an unusually good *gadhi* village-fort and a large stone-lined trench. Both are said to have been built by Khushālji Deshmukh, an officer appointed by the Bhonsla Government but a resident of Jalamb in Khamgaon tāluk. Wyāla lies in the plain country and has no natural defences but when fortified it would clearly have been of considerable strategic value from its situation between the Nizam's fortresses at Balapur and Akola. The *gadhi* is of the common *mahi* built type but is large and lofty and has a single small entrance through a brick wall. It has long been in the hands of Government; it was dismantled soon after the Assignment of 1855 and two cannon were removed. The trench *khandak* or *khar* surrounds the whole of the older part of the village except for a space on the Balapur road; it was apparently left unfinished on account of the death of Khushālji. Its breadth is in one part 45 feet and elsewhere 90 feet; people say that the narrower part was made first but someone declared that he could jump a horse across it and the rest was consequently made wider. The trench is in parts 18 feet deep and is said formerly to have been deeper and to have been kept flooded; the sides are lined with stone to a thickness in places of 6 feet. A part of the village called *peth* which is said to have been settled by Khushālji is some hundreds of yards from the older part *shahar*; traces of old foundations suggest that both were once included in a town perhaps a mile in breadth. The religious traditions of Wyāla attach chiefly to the *samadh* of a *sadhu* called Ambujiboa Patkar. He was a Kunbi disciple of Nana Sahib of Pātūr, was married and had two daughters but maintained himself by begging and took no interest in worldly affairs. He used to worship a cow before taking food and is said to have performed various miracles. Once a Brahman disciple

of his collected Government dues and distributed them to the poor he was arrested by the Hyderabad authorities but Ambujiboa offered to make good the loss. When the officers came to collect the money the *sadhu* told them to take it from a heap of cowdung cakes lying in front of his house but warned them not to try to take too much they found the money but covetously disregarded the warning whereon a snake bit them the *sadhu* took up the snake and would not let them kill it Ambujiboa used sometime to drink *moni* drain water at first people blamed him but presently they saw that a spring of good water had risen in the drain so they took home some of the water as a sacred gift of the *sadhu*. Water was very scarce in the time of Khushālji the builder of the fortifications a Hemad panthi well still existing close to the present *samadhi* was the only source of supply and was so dry that water could be drawn only with a coconut shell Ambujiboa directed Khushālji who was a disciple of his to offer a *bhanda* religious feast and the well became filled with water when preparations were undertaken during the feast *hi* ran short but the *sadhu* directed a pot of water to be brought him and the water turned to *hi*. Since that time other wells have been dug and plenty of water has been found Ambujiboa once placed a basket of flesh on his head people were scandalised but presently saw that the flesh had turned to flowers He was very faithful to Nana Sahib a fair is said to have begun through people coming to Wyala to see Ambujiboa but he went to Patur to cause the fair to take place there in honour of his master He was buried at Wyāla and people still make vows to him Religious traditions attach also to a Kunbi family still represented in Wvāla Manajiboa a native of Paras came to Wyala after the time of Ambujiboa It is recorded that he worked as

a labourer and never wore shoes and that he worshipped a cow and the god Maroti. Once when he was employed to collect thorns he did so by placing his feet upon them but felt no pain. In later life a certain Krishnaji Deshmukh asked who it was that told him to collect thorns whereon he indicated his stomach. He was seen worshipping Maroti at the same time at Wyala and at Paras five miles away was called *sadhu* from that time and was honoured at his death by a *samadh* in the temple of Maroti. His son Withoba had the power of relieving people possessed by evil spirits. He used to give them *tirth* water that has been used to bathe a god and *anbara* ashes from a sacrifice. Malwithoba *guru* of Raja Chandulal of Hyderabad visited Wyala taught the wife of Withoba *gurumantra* and secured for the husband *namas* for the worship of Maroti. Withoba like his father was buried under a *samadh* but 'vows are not made to either and later generations have lived secular lives and been burnt in the ordinary way. The temple of Maroti is not a striking one. The village also contains a Hemadpanthi temple of Mahadeo which has recently been surrounded with a good stone wall. About 100 families or one fifth of the population are Mahs. Their headman is called a *rajotya*. Both the *patel* and the *patwaripana* are divided. One *patel* is a Deshmukh and claims to be a Maratha while the other calls himself only a Kunbi.

